JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. / " " 6:20 "

GOING WEST.

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

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

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street. Price three coppers.

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 authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

☞ Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 20th and save the discount.

The business of the Legislative Assembly is being rapidly completed preparatory to the prorogation which is intended to take place towards the close of this week. The abandonment of the Education bills and the Tavern Licence bill, which, it is understood, will be dropped at the stage of passing through committee, leaves comparatively little of government business to be finished. The private bills and the public bills in the hands of private members are all well advanced, so that the House may rise without either "slaughtering the innocents" or rushing bills through with unseemly haste as often happens at the close of the session of Parliament.

A sort of flutter was excited last week in Parliamentary circles, arising out of the fact that the Opposition were enabled to tack on a species of amendment to a resolution of the estimates. Mr Perry's resolution with respect to the grant of $750 to the medical faculty of Victoria College was converted into a success by the ready admission of the Treasurer, that he was not prepared to oppose it. Hence it was that a form of notice for discontinuance of the grant in question was acceded to by a small majority of the House. The Premier was not in his place at the time. Had he been, he would not, it is now understood, have acquiesced in any such proceeding. He is well aware that the institution to which the grant was given is not obnoxious to the charge of sectarianism, and that it ought not to be hounded down by the cry against sectarian grants. However, it is well to know that the government will inquire during vacation into the whole subject of grants to literary and scientific societies, and will have definite views to announce to Parliament at its next session.

Cognate with this inquiry, as involved in the objection of sectarianism raised by Mr Coyne against certain charitable grants, the grants to hospitals, houses of providence, and asylums, will also come under the scrutiny of the government. It is evident that there are in the House a set of men who will challenge every vote of money, whether for educational or charitable purposes, that can be construed as sectarian. Whether the government will yield to this party, or will be prepared to entrust moneys as hitherto to be dispensed by managers connected with religious bodies, is a matter for consideration. In all probability the entire subject will be referred to a select committee of the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Jan. 16.—A few petitions were presented against the Tavern Licence law. Hon. Mr Wood moved the second reading of the supply bill.

On inquiry the Attorney General stated the additional salary to the Judges was to cover the increased cost of living.

After remarks by Mr Cumberland and others regarding the declaration which had been appended on motion of Mr Perry to the resolution appropriating $750 to the Medical department of Victoria College, the word "University" was struck out of the clause, and it was agreed that the discussion should come up at the third reading, which was ordered for Tuesday.

The bills relating to the Court of Error and Appeal, the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and to the selection of jurors, were read a third time.

Some other bills were advanced a stage. The house adjourned at three o'clock.

The anniversary meetings of the Religious Societies commence to-morrow evening at the City Hall, with the Bible Society. These meetings are usually most interesting gatherings and those about to be held are not likely to be less so than others which have preceded them.

MR PRUME THE CELEBRATED VIOLINIST.—The public will see by an advertisement in another column that Mr F. J. Prume, the celebrated violinist, is about to pay a visit to Kingston to give one of his entertainments, an announcement which will be received with much satisfaction by all lovers of music, and the public generally. The talents of Mr Prume, so widely known and universally appreciated, precludes the necessity of doing more than mentioning the fact of his advent to ensure a large and appreciative audience.

WATER WORKS.—Consumers who have not paid their water bills are reminded that they can at any time during the quarter take advantage of the "discount sliding scale," and thereby effect a proportionate saving of the per centage.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—An employee of the Grand Trunk, named Quintal, was cut in two by the wheels of a moving car near Victoria Bridge. He was a sober, industrious man, and had a son working at his side when the accident happened. Verdict, accidental death.

The water in the aqueduct is falling, and only a portion of the works can be kept going. This and the fact that the weather has just turned very severe, may again lead to the city being left without water.

The Bishop of Toronto is to hold a confirmation here next Sunday.

Mr McGann is to be asked to give another exhibition here of the system of instructing deaf mutes. Ten gentlemen have promised $500 each for the proposed deaf mutes institution, and other handsome subscriptions will be obtained.

Rev. Mr Sullivan, formerly of St George's Church, preached yesterday to a very large congregation.

Hon. John Rose and Mr Joseph Howe arrived here yesterday morning.

Customs revenue last week $32,809.

HEARTH AND HOME.—The first four numbers of this new literary and agricultural periodical have come to hand. We are highly pleased with it, both as to appearance and contents. The articles are instructive and entertaining; the illustrations are first-class; and the subjects are so varied, so well chosen, and ably treated, that the paper has the best of claims to become a favourite family journal. A very genial spirit pervades the different numbers, the same in the articles intended for the general reader as those prepared for the young. This magazine will do its part to infuse a taste for rural pursuits. It should be welcomed to every farmer's fireside, and have a trial by those citizens whose inclinations are in the direction of horticulture and country life. It is published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., New York.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—Mary Ann Harlinger was charged with uttering and having in her possession counterfeit coin of the United States, knowing it to be base.

Mr B. M. Britton appeared for the prisoner.

Louis Hausen was sworn—I sell fish. On Saturday, Nov. 8th, the prisoner came to me in the market and wished to purchase a salmon. She offered me a half dollar for one she selected; upon examining the coin she gave me, I saw it was bad, and told her so. I asked her where she got it. She said she got it in change. She went away and did not take the salmon. I saw the prisoner again on Thursday last, at which time she purchased some herrings from my wife. I was not present at the time she gave my wife a half dollar in payment for the herrings. My wife having no change, gave the half dollar to my little boy who got it changed by a farmer, and my wife gave the prisoner three york shillings in change. The farmer afterwards offered it to Mr Donoghue in payment of market toll, who pronounced it bad. The farmer said he got it from my boyand brought the half dollar to me. Upon the boy's answer to my questions, I learnt that the money was paid by a woman answering to the description of the prisoner. I went in search of the prisoner and found her in the market square near Mr Harty's store. I accused her of paying the bad half dollar which she did not deny, but offered me a good one in place of it which I refused because she had before offered me bad money. I then took the prisoner to the police station.

Cross-examined—I never noticed the prisoner before the 28th of November. The reason I noticed her was because she offered me the bad money. My wife was with me when I picked out the woman on Thursday. My wife was with me on the first occasion when the prisoner offered me the bad money. I did not see any man with her. I identify the coin produced as the bad half dollar offered me. I know it because it is marked.

Policeman Cunningham was sworn, and testified to searching the prisoner upon her arrival at the police station, and to finding upon her two counterfeit half dollars in a purse, another in a child's mit, two quarter dollars with some loose good money and the half dollar she passed on the fish dealer. Upon being questioned the prisoner said she knew nothing about it, and that the police had better get her husband who knew all about it.

Detective McAuley gave evidence, the substance of which has already been published. He stated that among the plaster of paris casts were some for casting ten cent pieces. In answer to the cross-examination he said that in the room where he found the casts, chemicals and charcoal stove, there was no furniture, but there was a carpet on the stairs leading to the room. He said there were bottles containing chemicals in other rooms of the house, and he also found some broken plaster casts in the stoves down stairs, of which there were three.

This closed the evidence for the Crown, and Mr Britton contended that there was nothing whatever in it to warrant a committal of the prisoner, that in the first place there was a failure to prove any knowledge on the part of the prisoner of the quality of the coin in her possession, and secondly that it was evident that she acted under the instructions of her husband, as evinced by her reply to policeman Cunningham when first brought to the police station, and was therefore not accountable.

The magistrate, however, committed the prisoner for trial, leaving it to the discretion of the Judge to accept bail.

The gallery was completely filled during the whole of the examination, which occupied nearly the whole forenoon, the only other cases being two unimportant ones of drunkenness and vagrancy.

DEATH OF MRS MACDOUGALL.—A telegram from Ottawa announces the death of Mrs Macdougall, wife of the Commissioner of Public Works. She died on Saturday morning.

The union by marriage of the Presbyterian and Liberal house of Argyll with the Tory and high Church family of the Northumberlands is an illustration of the softening of political asperities under the influence of the tender passion peculiar to modern times. These two dukes could not have met amicably in such relationship a hundred or even fifty years ago. The whole tone of thought and the associations of the bride and bridegroom are in this case so different, that people ask themselves whether Earl Percy will make his Countess an Episcopalian and a churchwoman, or the Countess persuade the Earl to go to the kirk, and support Mr Gladstone. A somewhat similar alliance was that between Earl Clarendon's and the Earl of Derby's families.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted: J. C. Franck & Co, Montreal; C. W. Walkem, do; Burrows & Co., do; Lewis Krieger, do; Moise Duquette, do; J. B. Edmond, do; Craven & Farrar, do; Houle & Gauthier, do; John W. Wilson, Chatham; Daniel McDonald, junior, Lindsay; Daniel C. Morrison, Almonte; S. B. Maston, Picton; B. W. Day, Kingston; Joseph G. Betts, Paris; C. D. Movden, Picton; James Dewar, Goderich; Jas. Doorley, St. Catharines; F. X. Blanchett, St. Hyacinthe; David Spence, Mount Forest; N. V. Nicol, Quebec; Hayes Bros. & Co., Toronto; John A. McCourland, Aylmer; James Mercer, Goderich; Andrew Neville, Colomette Island.

CITY COUNCIL.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

The meeting of the City Council for the purpose of electing the Mayor for the present year, was held at noon-to-day in the Council Chamber. The gallery was filled with spectators by half past eleven o'clock, and by the appointed hour was, along with every other available space of the court, so densely packed that no more could be admitted, and the crowd clamorously demanded an adjournment to the city hall. The demand of the audience not being complied with, those who were disappointed in gaining admittance retired to the back of the building, and remained outside, flattening their noses against the glass of the windows, and catching as much of the proceedings as their uncomfortable and disadvantageous position would allow. The time until the commencement of the business was passed by the gallery in freely and jocularly passing its opinions upon the qualities and personal qualifications of the Aldermen who were understood to be candidates for the office of Mayor the present year.

The Clerk took his seat, and the Council came to order at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, when the business of swearing in the newly elected Aldermen took place.

Alderman H. Cunningham, after a few brief remarks, giving his idea of the qualifications necessary for Mayor, nominated Alderman Kinghorn as a fit person for that office, and one whom he knew, if the wishes of the people were consulted, would be their choice. Mr Kinghorn, he said, had consented to serve only upon the requisition of several of the Aldermen, but had used no efforts of himself to attain the dignity of the chair and civic chair.

Dr. Sullivan eloquently seconded the nomination.

Alderman Gildersleeve very ably advocated the nomination of Alderman W. Robinson as Mayor for the year 1869.

Alderman A. Livingston seconded the nomination.

Alderman Allen had no doubt but both the nominees were good men, but they were not his choice, and consequently he should vote nay to both of them. Unfortunately, the gentleman whom he wished to take the civic chair was, from the nature of his position to-day, precluded from being nominated (the Alderman was understood to allude to Alderman Gildersleeve) having pledged himself to support the present candidate nearly a year ago—a most foolish proceeding on his part or that of any member of the Council.

Upon the Clerk putting the nominations to the Council the candidates were excused from voting, and Alderman Allen voting nay in both instances left the result thus—nine for Alderman Kinghorn and ten for Alderman W. Robinson, but as it required a majority of the whole Council, viz, eleven votes, the clerk declared neither party elected. The Council then reconsidered the motion excusing the candidates from voting, which was rescinded, and each Alderman, upon the candidates being again proposed, voted for himself, and the final result stood—Robinson 11. Kinghorn 9. The following members voted for Mr Kinghorn: Aldermen Brophy, Brown, Chown, H. Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Drennan, Henderson, Kinghorn and Dr. Sullivan, 9; and the following voted for Mr W. Robinson: Aldermen Davidson, Dillon, Gibson, Gildersleeve, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, McMillan, T. Robinson, W. Robinson, Shaw and Tomkins, 11.

The result of the election was announced by the clerk and received with cheers by the gallery.

James O'Reilly, Esq., Recorder, administered the customary oath of office, and at the conclusion congratulated Mr Robinson upon his election.

The Mayor elect returned thanks to the Council briefly for the honour conferred upon him, and the Council proceeded to elect a committee to appoint the standing committees for the present year.

On the motion of Mr Gildersleeve, the following Aldermen were appointed: Brophy, Chown, Davidson, Gibson, Gildersleeve, C. Livingston, McMillan, and Tomkins.

The Council then adjourned until Monday evening next at the usual hour.

Upon invitation of the newly-elected Mayor, a large majority of the members adjourned to the British American Hotel.

GRAPE CULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Dear Sir: Perhaps in no part of Canada—some who have travelled much say in no part of America—is there so pleasant, enjoyable and cool a climate, especially in summer, as that we are blessed with in quiet old Kingston. Still it must be confessed that, for general farming and gardening operations, we usually suffer from want of rain.

Now, the object of my last letter was to point out how, in one respect, we might utilize this disadvantage. I next turn to the much vexed question of pruning.

And first let me remark that the object of pruning is twofold, an increase of wood or an increase of fruit. Now if the object be wood, prune closely late in the autumn; whereas if fruit be our object, we must summer prune, checking a too luxuriant growth by nipping the young tender shoots as they appear, and thus converting what would otherwise be leaf-buds into fruit-buds.

Another general rule in pruning; and perhaps it includes all that need be said upon the subject—is this, leave no wood that interferes with other wood, and no foliage that so shades other foliage as to shut out the sun's light rays from at any time reaching them. For on the de-oxidizing power of the sunbeam—and that power is prodigious—depends the whole organic vegetable structure on our globe.

But to begin at the beginning. You have got your young vine from the nursery, we will suppose, and that it has two or three buds, and that it is early spring. For the first season let it grow and develope itself without check or hindrance, but tie it loosely to a few stakes, so as to prevent its rubbing against the ground, and to expose it as fully as possible to the direct light. In the autumn, cut back your vine, some time before covering it up with earth for the winter, to two buds. In the following spring let those two buds expand, only one of them, if sure that your one remaining bud will not be broken off. Prune the side shoots or laterals from this only so far as to prevent them from becoming main branches themselves, and divesting the sap from this that is destined to become the future distributing vine trunk. Or leave the two buds for two main radiating arms and proceed as above.

In the autumn, if your vine be strong, prune down to six or eight buds, and the next summer, allow it to bear (better, for its future prosperity, not) two bunches of fruit; and thus proceed, from year to year increasing the number of the buds and of the bunches, but always careful not to allow your vine to injure itself by over-bearing.

In the event of your vine being too luxuriant nip off, at an early period, with finger and thumb the tender points of the shoots to prevent overcrowding and to throw it into fruit.

In building your trellis let care be taken that your vines be a few inches in front of it, and that the main trunk be drawn under the wire or scantling and trained to the back of it. This may save some trouble when bending the vine in the autumn before covering it up for the winter. This is the spur pruning system, which I think the simplest and best, at least for beginners.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. ALLEN.

Alwington, Jan. 18th, 1869.

The *Journal de Quebec* says that the obnoxious order sent from one of the public departments at Ottawa, that all accounts against the Government were to be written in English, was issued by two underlings, without the knowledge of the head of the department. The order has been withdrawn.

THE COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS.

At a very considerable expense and with great energy and zeal the Queen's and the Victoria Colleges were founded, and have been conducted with very much success. Wisely acquiescing in the decision that has now been come to, the authorities and friends of both have set themselves energetically to work to repair what at first was considered a serious disaster. That the $100,000 asked for by each College will be obtained appears to be assured. Victoria has been the first in the field, and already a very large sum has been collected, the Rev. Morley Punshon having undertaken that the whole shall be forthcoming. Those who know the energy displayed by the Methodists, and have seen their annual financial reports, know how large the amounts they are able to collect, and they are probably better organized for developing the power of "littles" than any other religious body. So successful have the results hitherto been that it is now stated that Mr Punshon has extended his demands to $200,000, and will get it. In Kingston it is reported that about $25,000 have already been subscribed for Queen's College. That the rest will follow is a matter of course. If there is one trait of the Scotch character more marked than another it is the determination never to be beaten. They have a certain traditional want of dash, but a dreadful earnestness, and the spirit which it was evident was shown at Kingston was probably only a faithful representation of the general determination not to suffer the Scotch name to be dishonoured, by allowing an institution so closely identified with it to go down, and the letters received from leading members of Presbyterian bodies, not forming part of the Church of Scotland, showed the spirit to be a national one. That the Methodists and Presbyterians will be placed on a much better footing than before is not doubtful. Their income will be derived from the free offerings of their own people; received directly from themselves and not wasted away by passing through half a dozen hands in the process of reaching the Treasury, to be thence doled out as a Government grant; their case will no longer form an excuse for a little of the log rolling formerly too common, and the adherents and friends of these bodies having no longer to defend what was looked upon in so many quarters as unlawful spoil, will be free to turn their attention to abuses still left after theirs have been removed; and, a very important consideration for the efficiency of the Colleges, the authorities feeling it incumbent on them to render their institutions deserving of public confidence, may make their arrangements without fear of having a large portion of their income suddenly cut off by the change of policy on the part of a Government.—*Montreal Herald.*

The death is announced of Wm. Carleton, the celebrated Irish novelist. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

Philologists are enthusiastic over the Turkish language, which is declared to be so ingenious and perfect in construction that it might have been the scientific work of a learned body.

Sir Stafford Northcote is likely to be elected chairman of the Hudson Bay Company, in place of Lord Kimberley.

Leotard, the trapezist, had a bad fall in Bolton, England, the other day, and strained his wrist so severely as to render it impossible to resume his performances for six or eight months.

Yeddo, Japan, has a hotel furnished throughout with black walnut furniture made in San Francisco.

Counsellor Schwab, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Vienna, has been sentenced to six years' hard labour for forgery and embezzlement.

The entire legal fraternity of Nashua, N. H., were out of town on the 5th; and, remarking on the fact, the *Telegraph* inhumanly says that it was "an unusually orderly, busy, brotherly, successful sort of a day."

A young man rushed through the streets of Toledo, Ohio, the other day, followed by a very excited German. The latter was shouting as he ran; "Bolees, bolees, shtop der man; he ish going mit der reever, und der ice under, for to suicide commits." Several citizens joined in chase, and the fugitive was captured just in time to prevent him from leaping into the half frozen river.

William Alexander Louis Stephen Hamilton-Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, Marquis of Douglas, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Earl of Arran, Earl of Lanark, Baron Hamilton, Baron of Aven, Polmont, Machauslure, and Innerdale, Baron of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton, is a young man of about twenty-three years of age, who seems to have more money than wit, and more wickedness than either. He and his younger brother, Charles George Archibald Hamilton, have lately been making Paris the scene of their exploits. The other night, coming from the opera ball with a party of friends, like themselves under the influence of wine, they assaulted the occupant of a carriage who refused to get out of their path, the Marquis beating him over the head with a loaded cane. The police interfered, and drove the obstreperous nobleman into the shelter of the *Maison d'Or.*

The net debt of the American Union is at this moment nearly forty millions of dollars more than it was at this time last year. On the 1st of this month the National debt of America, less the cash in the Treasury, was $2,589,032,000. On the 1st of December, 1867, the debt, less cash, was $2,501,206,000. This, however, does not represent the whole truth. What is called "cash" in the Treasury consists partly of coin and partly of the inconvertible notes of the Treasury itself. Although during the last month the currency balance in hand has increased nearly $8,000,000, the coin balance has decreased $15,000,000. As compared with this time last year, there are more greenbacks and less gold in the Treasury. The national income is diminishing. The total revenue of the Union for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866, was $558,033,000. In the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, it was $490,634,000. In the year ending the 30th of June last it was $405,538,000. The estimate for the current year, based on the realised receipts of four months, is $341,393,000, and the estimated revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1870, is $327,000,000.

FARTHING STAMPS.—A correspondent writes to the "Echo":—In France and Italy there are stamps for one centime each (the tenth part of a penny). In Spain cuarto stamps (one farthing). In Greece and the Ionian Islands they have stamps for one lepta (the hundredth part of a penny English). In Constantinople, Wallachia, Roumelia, Thessaly, Servia, over all the Turkish Empire, there are stamps as low as one para each (the twentieth part of a penny). In Germany, Prussia, Belgium, in the Austrian and Russian empires, they have stamps at very small prices. These instances are sufficient to show that all the Great Powers, and many of the lesser States—all civilized countries, and some semi-civilized—consider it desirable to put but a trifling tax on knowledge; so that if the foreign Press is not always so free as ours, it has at least the advantage of easy distribution—a privilege not as yet accorded to that of Great Britain. I cannot see why there should be a uniform rate of postage on all printed publication under four ounces. Why should I be obliged to pay as much for the *Echo* as for the *Times?* It seems to me a tax on knowledge, about which there was such an outcry some years ago. Our papers are more weighty than foreign journals, consequently we could not expect stamps so cheap as some I have mentioned, but surely we may reasonably ask for farthing stamps to carry small newspapers and circulars.

An Edinburgh paper says that Mr Johnston, one of the agents of the provincial government of Otago, was at Selkirk on Monday for the object of securing a quantity of salmon spawn for shipment to New Zealand during the present month. About a dozen of large-sized salmon were taken off the stream, opposite the railway station. Of these, three males and three females parted freely with the spawn; and Mr Johnston estimated that he got from them about 1200 ova, secured under most favourable circumstances.

In the "Nautical Almanac" 105 new planets are entered. There is now difficulty in finding names for them.

An enterprise is in course of organization to connect England with India and Australia by a telegraph wire, which shall be wholly submarine and direct, except for the short distance across the Isthmus of Suez. The route proposed is from Falmouth to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta and Alexandria. From Suez the line will take the course of the Red Sea to Ceylon.

Mr Shepherd, of Everton, Indiana, having had the misfortune to lose his wife by elopement, thus describes the fair runaway: "She is five feet in height, rather heavy, having very dark hair and eyes, a short, concave nose, dark skin, a little black moustache, thick lips, no front teeth, all the teeth in head decayed, and not much of them left except the roots, round shoulders, subject to phthisic, a scar on her collar bone caused by a burn, one or two scars on her face, and one crooked rib."

The newspapers published at the Cape of Good Hope announce that no additional news from the gold fields in the Cape Colony have been received of late, and report that the impression is gaining ground that they will not prove as valuable as was at one time expected. The Government has not yet appointed a special resident Commissioner.

"Enoch Arden" cases multiply. W. E. Marsh, son of the late R. G. Marsh, of Holyoke, who has been missing and wholly unaccounted for since 1862, and for four or five years has been accounted dead, reappeared without warning in Holyoke last week. He had heard nothing from his home, and his brother Albert, having obtained a divorce from his former wife, married William's supposed widow a year or more ago.

Two turkeys went to roost on the lower rail of a fence in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga county, on the evening of December 8th. During the night they were covered with about six feet of snow, and presumed, of course, to be lost. Singular to relate, however, the late thaw unsnowed them, and they came out on the 8th of January, alive but hungry, having been buried just one month. They managed to save themselves through the holidays, and if they live so long ought to perpetrate the same joke a year from now.

An inventor has applied to the United States Congress for a grant of $50,000 to complete experiments on a new system of telegraphing, without wires, which he has invented. He will probably find that such a sum as that cannot be got without wires, and a good deal of pulling at them too.

It is reported that John A. Logan, of Illinois, is the handsomest man in the House of Representatives. Of medium height, with a compact body under broad shoulders, and being well set up in a military way, he gives every evidence of strength and activity. His head is a splendid one. Dark almost to suspicion, his features, regular and nicely moulded, are lit up by a pair of brilliant black eyes, and fringed in and set off by a heavy moustache, and masses of hair all dark and glossy as a raven's wing.—*American paper.*

The *Minerve* says: Everything shows that the meeting of Parliament will be very late this year, certainly not before the end of March, and perhaps not before April. Some members are complaining of this delay, but the Government has no reason for fixing an earlier date. The questions about Newfoundland, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia are not yet ready for solution. There will be no great changes in the tariff, only a few modifications to meet the just demands of the Maritime Provinces. Our future is *couleur de rose*, and the approaching Session will complete Federation, so that we can afford to wait a few weeks for it.

COUNT BISMARCK AT HOME.—A letter from Stertin gives some account of Bismarck's estate in Pomerania:—Vertzin is now spoken of as Sans Souci was formerly. Bismarck's residence is simply a grand seignorial mansion, large and comfortable, but without any architectural style, the ideal of the dwelling of one who is half countryman and half townsman. In front is a garden laid out with great regularity, and further on is a large park well stocked with game. The Count sells wool, manufactures tiles and bricks, and distils brandy. His sheep-walks are renowned, and the proceeds of the shearing are sought for far and near. One of these days you will hear that he is making paper, as he has entered into partnership with one of the principal men of Kœslin to establish a factory.

Recent discoveries as to health in Calcutta develope the fact that in 1867 the number of Hindoo bodies burnt on the river side of that city was upward of ten thousand; and the number of carcasses of animals skinned was 1,312. There are two great ghauts to which the cremation is confined: Nimtallah for the rich, and Casey Mitters for the poor. The whole cost of burning a body for the rich is 6s. 10½d. Within a few years a great improvement has been made in the burning of bodies. Formerly the smell was intolerable from the half-charred remains of poor hindoos, which were lazily mumbled by dogs and pecked by birds. The river was polluted by the refuse. Now the ghauts are walled in, and there is nothing so repulsive to be seen. Cremation is regarded as a sanitary necessity in the hot climate of India, and the English authorities are wise enough to offer no opposition to a custom which conflicts with so many early prejudices.

Some of the New York papers are exceedingly enterprising, and employ every means to get information *per fas aut nefas.* A correspondent of the *World* has been retailing the sayings of General Grant, and his talk on men and manners. Passing over the impropriety of retailing private conversations of public men, there is an air of great improbability in the manner in which these are dressed up, so utterly at variance are they with the well known silence of General Grant. He has, however, at last spoken out, and the proprietors of the *World* may be satisfied at the result of their enterprise. The *Tribune* says it is authorized by Gen. Grant to say that the *World's* reports of conversations and opinions of his in regard to public men and public matters are utterly without foundation, and that no human being has ever listened to or shared such conversations with him as are there reported.

WONDERFUL CAPACITY OF THE RHINELANDERS FOR WINE.—The wonderful capacity for drink of the Rhinelanders is amusingly illustrated by Goethe in his journals. "The Bishop of Mayence," he says, "once delivered a sermon against drunkenness, and after painting in the strongest colours the evils of over-indulgence, concluded as follows:—'But the abuse of wine does not exclude its use, for it is written that wine rejoices the heart of man. Probably there is no one in my congregation who cannot drink four bottles of wine without feeling any disturbance of his senses; but if any man at the seventh or eight bottle so forgets himself as to abuse and strike his wife and children, and treat his best friends as enemies, let him look into his conscience, and in future always stop at the sixth bottle. Yet, if after drinking eight or even ten or twelve bottles, he can still take his Christian neighbour lovingly by the hand, and obey the orders of his spiritual and temporal superiors, let him thankfully drink his modest (*sic*) draught. He must be careful, however, as to taking any more, for it is seldom that Providence gives any one the special grace to drink 16 bottles at a sitting, as it has enabled me, its unworthy servant, to do, without either neglecting my duties or losing my temper."

Count Cherinsky, the condemned murderer of his wife, who was lately removed from prison to a lunatic asylum, has escaped. It is now believed that his insanity was a pretence, but if so it was one of the most remarkable cases of feigned madness on record. The best and most expert physicians had pronounced him really insane.

The value of American books imported into England in 1867 was £7,525, or nearly £3,000 less than the amount of books imported from Holland; while the amount of English books exported to the United States during the same year was £160,311, being rather better than one-fourth the whole value of the books exported to all parts of the world in 1867.

A nice bit of scandal is related in connection with the retirement of M. de Moustier from the French ministry, which shows that our own country is not the only one cursed with speculating officials in high places. It appears that one day the emperor sent for M. de Moustier and on the arrival of that gentleman taxed him, in the presence of the empress, with being extensively concerned in speculations in Turkey, in association with one Outrey, a dragoman attached to the French embassy at Constantinople. The minister was at first taken aback, but soon assumed an air of virtuous indignation, and became even insolent in his language toward his sovereign. Until then the emperor had merely alluded to the matter as a rumour, but now, curling his lip disdainfully, he went to his writing-table, and taking some papers from a drawer, placed before the eyes of the dumbfounded minister documents which fully established the truth of the charge. Among them was an application for a tobacco contract for the Ottoman empire for the brother of M. de Moustier's mistress. This the Turkish government had refused to grant, and it is said that among the papers which found their way into the hands of the emperor was a letter from M. de Moustier to Outrey, in which he intimated his determination to be revenged for the refusal of this favour. It is supposed that the whole affair would have remained a secret but for the difficulty with Greece. The Turkish government, finding that the action of France was being influenced by the resentment of M. de Moustier, communicated the facts to the French ambassador in Constantinople, who obtained the proofs and forwarded them to the emperor. The matter is causing a good deal of talk in Paris, and no wonder. M. de Moustier's transfer to the senate is regarded as a device to cover a scandal which so nearly affects the system of personal government existing in France.

MARINE LIFE.—Facts are multiplying in disproof of the late Prof. Edward Forbes's theory that the depth of ocean would be found devoid of life and colour. More than fifty years ago General Sabine witnessed the bringing up of a living star fish of large size from a depth of 800 fathoms in Baffin's Bay, and since then other evidence, similar in kind, has been brought forward by Dr. Wallich and other investigators. The latest facts bearing on the question, gathered by Dr Carpenter and Dr Wyville Thomson, were laid before the Royal Society last week, when Mr Gwyn Jeffreys stated in confirmation that shells brought up from his deepest dredgings, off the Shetlands, were as brightly coloured as those found in shallow water. It appears, indeed, that, so far from being lifeless, the deep sea bottom teems with animal life and with creatures of a very remarkable kind, some of which connect long past geological periods with the geological action going on in our own time. The high importance of this fact will be manifest to all who have studied the question from a scientific point of view. And now fresh corroboration comes from abroad. The soundings and dredgings under the United States Coast Survey were resumed last year; and though, through interruption by yellow fever, the season was but a short one, the fact was clearly ascertained that, in the sea between Key West and Havana, "animal life exists at great depths in as great diversity and as great an abundance as in shallow water." And in the exploration in the present year the dredge brought up from a depth of 517 fathoms "a very handsome Mopsea, a crab, an Ophiurian, and some annelids.—*Athenæum.*

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

TRY our very choice Young Hyson Tea at $1 per lb
Try our extra fine Young Hyson Tea at 90 cents per lb
Try our Family Tea at 75 cents per lb
Try our charming Mixed Tea at 60 cents per lb
Try the People's Tea at 50 cents per lb
Try our very choice Gunpowder Tea at $1 per lb
Try our extra fine Gunpowder Tea at 90 cents per lb
Try our Family Gunpowder Tea at 55 cents per lb
Try our extra and highly flavoured Black Tea at 90 cents per lb
Try our strong and delicate flavoured Congou at 70 cents per lb
Try the People's Black Tea at 50 cents per lb
A liberal discount given to Families buying 5 lbs or upwards.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sugars! Sugars! Sugars!

We have in stock a large supply of the different kinds and grades of SUGARS, and notwithstanding the recent advance we have not changed our price list.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese!

3,000 lbs extra Canadian Cheese
500 " English Queen's Arms

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Vegetables in Tins.

New Sweet Corn in Tins
New Tomatoes in Tins
New Beans in Tins
New Onions in Tins, &c. &c.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Tart and Preserved Fruits.

Scotch Marmalade in pots
Scotch Marmalade in glass jars
Gooseberries in bottles for tarts
Greengages " "
Cherries " "
Damsons " "
Plums " "
Black Currants " "
Red Currants " "
Red Currant Jelly in pots
Black Currant Jelly "
Raspberry Jam "
Red Currant Jam "
Black Currant Jam "
Strawberry Jam "
Gooseberry Jam "
Calf's-foot Jelly "

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!

Bbls very old Rye Whiskey
Bbls very old Family Whiskey
Bbls very old Proof Whiskey

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

Boxes and catties very fine Old Virginia
Boxes and catties Navy do
Boxes and catties Canadian Manufacture
And a small lot of Lorillard's Rusks and Golden Bell Brand pure Virginia.

W. R. McRae & Co.

Jan. 11.

THE AUCTION SA
STILL CONTI
EVERY
AFTERNOON AND EV
AT
FERGUSON
PRINCESS STREE
January 16.

NOTICE
ALL Persons INDEBTED to
are requested to
THIS MONTH.
FERGUSON
January 16.

CHEAP SA
OF
DRY GOO
AT THE
GLASGOW WARE
Corner of Princess and Wellin

MR R. WADDE
HAVING left per Steamer
on the 2nd of January for
MARKETS, to purchase our
SPRING STOC
The balance of our
WINTER STOCK OF DR
will be sold off at very great
a speedy clearance, and make
SPRING IMPORTA
We respectfully invite the public
call before purchasing elsewhere.
R. WADDELL &
N.B.—Remember there will be
in every Department.
January 8, 1869.

ANNUAL CHEAP
UNTIL 14th FEBRUA
AT THE
MONTREAL HO
WE will, as usual, commence
marking down all Staple
take stock on the above date,
to prompt cash customers the
SUBSTANTIAL REDU
from previous prices.
Special Bargains
BLACK SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
SOILED BLANKETS,
MANTLES,
GREY AND WHITE
LINEN SHEETINGS AND
TWEEDS,
OLOAKINGS, &c. &c.
JAMES DA
MONTREAL
Jan. 4.

RECEIVI
THIS DAY.
EX STEAMSHIP PERU
New Garnet French Merino
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White Kid
One Bale Red and Blue Yarn
One Bale new Fingering Yarn
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 & Wadd
PRINCESS STREET
Dec. 18, 1868.