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The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

PROVINCIAL AID TO COLLEGES

Two articles have appeared in the *Globe* one on Saturday the 11th inst., and the other on Saturday last, discussing the subjects of grants to denominational Colleges, with a spirit of fairness and moderation with which it is refreshing to meet. The question is one which, in the greatness of its practical importance and the far reaching extent of its varied interests, rises above the bonds and predilections of political parties, and demands a consideration on grounds peculiarly its own. For this reason one feels prepared to receive, from whatever quarter it may come, a fair and exact statement of the principles supposed to be involved, and to attach due weight to arguments on either side, in the temperate application of these principles.

The course followed by the *Globe* contrasts most favourably with that which the *Leader*, to the regret of many of its readers, has chosen to pursue. Those who are solicitous that the subject should be treated with the breadth of thought and liberality of sentiment, in the absence of which it cannot be suitably approached, will, for many a day remember some things against that journal—especially, *first*, the misrepresentations, inexcusable in a paper of its standing, with which to the detriment of our Colleges, it introduced the question; *second*, the unwarranted inferences which, under the guise of respect for the opinions of others it deduced from garbled quotations; and *third*, with respect to an office, eagerly seized by itself—that of special and impartial informant to the House of Assembly—its sudden abdication of it, at the very time when the ablest articles in favour of the Colleges made their appearance in different parts of the country, and notwithstanding its professed desire to avoid the dogmatic enforcement of its own views, and to assist in bringing everything that can be said on the subject under the notice of the Legislature. The *Globe* has handled the question in a manner which leaves little cause for complaint, even by those who emphatically dissent from the opinions it promulgates. The friends of Victoria and Queen's Universities, not expecting to find in its editorials all, or nearly all, that can be advanced in support of their claims, should be pleased to see in them a frank acknowledgement of the fitness of these Institutions to promote the cause of collegiate education, and of the valuable services they have hitherto rendered to the country, while the general public will no doubt appreciate its anxiety to reduce the discussion to the smallest possible compass, and the precision with which it states its principal objection to the grants. We admire our *confrere's* great ability, and should be continue to exercise it in the spirit which he has thus far displayed, the bravest of our contemporaries will find in him a foeman worthy of their steel.

It is worth while to recount the concessions made by the *Globe* to the friends of the institutions just named. It declares that "it is fair to say that these are probably the two denominational colleges in favour of which the best case can be made out." In its second article, evoked in reply to a correspondent, it refers particularly to one of them in the following terms:—"We have no controversy with any one as to the character or merits of Victoria College. We have never attempted to dispute its usefulness, and we are willing to concede that its policy in the matter of teaching and internal arrangement is liberal—that it exacts no tests, and does not use its funds in teaching the peculiar doctrines of the Wesleyan Methodist Church." This we should say is an honest and exhaustive summary of what may be advanced for the non-theological departments of Queen's as well as for Victoria, and it is scarcely necessary, we think, to counsel all who are interested in these seats of learning to accept it with thanks.

Let us repeat slowly, and in our repetition weigh deliberately, the heads of this summary:—(1) Incontrovertibly meritorious; (2) in a public sense, indisputably useful; (3) as to internal arrangements, undoubtedly liberal; (4) with respect to teaching, undenominational. These, the *Globe's* concessions, make up a description which is highly creditable, highly gratifying—a description with the leading points of which the Institutions in question will, we doubt not, readily identify the principal grounds on which they have asked and received a Parliamentary grant for upwards of 20 years. It appears to us that but little more can be necessary on the part of those who are urging the claims of Victoria and Queen's upon the intelligence, wisdom, and patriotism of the Legislature, than to press these concessions, in order to make out a case for themselves so good and strong, that in view of it the withholding of the grants, without any attempt on the part of the House of Assembly, by means of a Committee or otherwise, to find some more equitable measure of assistance, would be in the estimation of every enlightened constituency, a rash and unwise proceeding. The *Globe's* excellent summary hardly admits of improvement except by way of amplification. There is here, to borrow a phrase we have heard applied to sermons at a particular stage of composition, there is here the *skeleton* of what we conceive might be a promising and powerful memorial. Let a body of facts and figures be given to it, let the filling up consist of statements showing how meritorious these Institutions are in respect of the efforts they have made, how useful they have been in the education of young men belonging to every religious denomination, how largely they have drawn year by year and altogether from first to last, from private liberality, how groundless is the assertion that the chief value of them to their supporters lies in their subserviency to sectarian purposes—let this be done, and the memorial will forthwith assume a form so portly and commanding, that even the Speaker of the Premier might welcome its presentation with a cordial "Hear, Hear."

Notwithstanding all that can be urged on these grounds and in this way, the *Globe* has an objection to the subsidizing of the Colleges at Cobourg and Kingston, namely, that they are denominational Colleges established in the belief that they will promote the prosperity of particular denominations, and controlled by the authorities of the churches which established them. We state the basis of our contemporary's chief argument in his own words. We presume for the present that with certain limitations the friends of these institutions are ready to admit the truth of it, and we may return to the subject in a future issue. In the meantime we advert to what the *Globe* represents and deprecates as an inevitable consequence of subsidizing Queen's and Victoria. It is this supposing there were less objection than there is to the continuance of the grants to them, or supposing the objection could be got over, it would be quite impossible to pay for each 4 or 5 thousand dollars per year, without subsidizing a dozen other Institutions even more sectarian in their character and less useful to the country. The number of institutions that would have to be subsidized has rapidly grown in the hands of the *Globe*, for one week after it is stated at "nearly or quite a score." So far, it appears, 2 other Institutions 4 of them believed to be the Roman Catholic Church, have obtained grants none of them so large as that to Queen's or Victoria. This is the amount of the bad result of subsidizing Queen's and Victoria produced in two and twenty years, and under the pressure, it is commonly allowed, of Lower Canada influence. That influence is not to be felt now—the province is to be henceforth governed by the strictest principles of economy and justice. It takes a large sum of money to found and maintain such an Institution as the government should aid. Query, how long will it be before we have a dozen, how much longer before we have nearly or quite a score? Of course if such denomination is to be allowed to receive state aid for every member of institutions which it may close to establish, there is no end to the system. The abuse of it, much more the existence of facilities for abusing it, is, however, a poor argument with which to assail its utility. The system surely admits of some regulation. Each institution must of course substantiate its own claims, and it is the duty of the Legislature to judge of its claims and act accordingly. The true principle is to engage an agent on account of his fitness for work and to pay him for the work he does.

We have already frankly admitted that there are difficulties connected with the existing state of things—with grants dependent upon an annual vote and made to institutions having a denominational connection. From the first we have warned those who are particularly concerned, to expect a change, and we are prepared to support a reasonable proposal for amendment and final settlement. But what we now say is this—that until the Legislature has satisfied itself as to the necessity of adopting a new system and determined what the character of that system should be, it would be an act of hardship and injustice, almost unheard of, and that to institutions which for 25 years have existed in the province admittedly to its great advantage, suddenly to deprive them of the assistance which, in present circumstances, we believe to be indispensable to their continuance. It is not their fault that there is not a much more desirable state of things—that there is not in this Province one thoroughly Provincial University—one fountain of literary and professional distinction. When the University Act of 1858 was passed, they expected an arrangement of this kind and to some extent prepared themselves for it, and had that Act been administered with anything like a becoming respect for its provisions, these institutions would have been teaching Colleges in affiliation to a single degree granting establishment. But in their behalf and upon evidence the most convincing, it is alleged that the iniquitous perversion of that liberal and patriotic measure could have no other effect, whether designed or not, than to exclude them from the affiliation which they desired and which was provided for them. The wrong done them at that stage of their history—a wrong, the perpetration of which has shut them off from an honourable independence, left them exposed to the humiliation of an annual appeal to the Legislature, and now threatens their very existence—is not forgotten yet by them and their friends; and if the members of the Legislative Assembly, to whom the subject is comparatively new, will carefully peruse documents connected with the fearful monopoly which some members of the Press, untrue to the best of their antecedents, are now doing their utmost to conceal and justify, they will venture to deny them neither one short lease of life nor some legislative attempt at the removal of their grievances.

The movement for a repeal of the Union, which has gained such strength in Nova Scotia as to announce itself in public meeting in Halifax, has already induced a response from a Canadian journal that we had better let Nova Scotia go than allow the benefits of Confederation to be marred by retaining the Province against the wishes of the implacable Anti-Confederationists. Now, while the people of Canada certainly desire to have no thorn in the side of the New Dominion, it should not be so readily admitted that the time has come to undo the work of Confederation by allowing a band of agitators in Nova Scotia to gain their point so easily. Confederation was brought about in Nova Scotia by constitutional means, and cannot easily be interfered with. We have no knowledge of the extent to which the desire for a repeal of the Union prevails in Nova Scotia, but clearly it should be left for the disunionists to make out a stronger case. He ought not to surrender at discretion or at the bidding of a public meeting in Halifax.

It is to be noted, however, that the circumstances of the case are sufficiently grave. Troubles are besetting the ship of state very soon in the career of the new Dominion; and this outcry in Nova Scotia comes at a time and under aspects which must force an exceedingly cautious course on the members of the Dominion Parliament. It should be their aim to retain Nova Scotia and to calm the excitement that has just broken out with renewed fury rather than to propose the withdrawal of a province, which, as the gateway of the Dominion to the sea, is of such importance to its welfare. It is the new tariff and the increase of taxation that has aroused the ire of the Nova Scotians. Taxation is always unpopular, and it is not to be wondered that the cause of union should suffer in consequence, but we may do much to counteract the tendency of this agitation. It will be well to prove to the Nova Scotians that they are going to get the worth of their money. The Intercolonial Railway should be begun as soon as possible, and whatever concessions can be properly made should be made without delay. Above all we should be wary of admitting the idea that contentment will be restored to Nova Scotia by simply allowing her to withdraw. The men who are concerned in this agitation would have no sooner accomplished the isolation of the Province than they would be agitating for its annexation to the United States.

The Ottawa Citizen says:—Statements have appeared in some of our contemporaries to the effect that the government intend to call out the militia at an early day and that a force would be sent to the frontier. We believe that all such statements are premature. The matter has not come before the Government and no call will be made unless in case of some unforeseen emergency until after the meeting of Parliament.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL

William Milburne a private of the 18th Hussars, fell down a pair of stairs leading from his quarters to the stable and fractured his skull, causing instant death.

Corporal W. Hamilton, of the 100th Regiment, shot himself lying in bed last night. A whiskey bottle was found under his head.

The religious anniversaries commenced last evening in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the first being a devotional meeting.

The friends of Mr Beaudry had a tolerably large meeting in the West Division of the city last night. A number of hard charges were brought against Mr Workman, who was accused of desiring to get elected to serve his own and Mr Desile's interests. Mr Workman had a counter-meeting this afternoon.

Upwards of 500 persons were supplied at the Soup Kitchen last week, and 274 families were furnished with provisions by out-door relief of the House of Industry.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Monday, Jan. 20.—After routine business,

Sir Henry Smith said, before the orders of the day were called, he wished to call the attention of the Attorney-General and the Government to the very distressing accounts that had been received from Nova Scotia. It it was intended that this Parliament should offer any relief to the unfortunate sufferers, the sooner it was sent the better. (Hear, hear.) If the Government would say they were disposed to give assistance, he was sure there was not a single member who would refuse to make it good when the estimates came down. He hoped the Government would be in a position to intimate their intentions on the subject to-morrow.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said he had already intimated to the gallant knight, and to some of the leading members of the Opposition, that it was the intention of the Government to consider the matter with the view of making a proposition. In order to pave the way for such action, and to ascertain the extent of the distress which existed in the sister Province of Nova Scotia, he had telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor. He was sorry to say that the answer confirmed the truth of the reports already received, and added to previous representations. The Government would very likely tomorrow submit to the house some motion which would involve the grant of such sum as in the opinion of the Government and the house ought to be voted for the purpose.

THE RECENT FIRE.—It is still stated that the loss recently sustained by the destruction of property at the Kingston Brewery and Distillery on Sunday last is fully covered by insurance, but we cannot learn to what amount, or in what company the insurance has been effected. This does not include the rectifier, companies refusing at all times to insure such buildings. The loss is variously estimated at from $12,000 to $20,000, but neither can this fact be correctly ascertained, the parties who should know declining to give the required information.

MASTER DUDLEY WALLER.—This remarkable "Boy Elocutionist" gave his promised entertainment at the City Hall last (Monday) evening to a very fair house. Many flattering notices of him have appeared in the American and Canadian papers, but the most flattering have not been a whit overdrawn. His elocutionary talent is of a very high order; his voice is clear, strong and sweet, and has that musical ring which may well be termed "silvery." His every syllable tells, whether amusing or pathetic; his mere whispers could be heard distinctly through the entire extent of our large and badly-sounding hall. Added to all his elocutionary perfection in one so young, Master Waller is strikingly handsome, with a Byronic cast of countenance which forcibly reminds one of some of the youthful portraits of the great poet. His naturally curled hair is in keeping with his highly intellectual features; and with the bloom of health upon his face, he looks like one who should wear well. Both mentally and physically, he is evidently one of Nature's favourites. He was introduced to the audience last evening by Rev. K. M. Fenwick, and came forward with a modest demeanour to acknowledge the introduction. His opening recitation was the stanzas in Byron's Childe Harold on Waterloo, "And there was mounting in hot haste," etc., which were finely rendered. His next was a humourous selection from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, which was equally good. A very fine poem, "The Uncle," by an unknown writer, served to bring out the acting talent of the young aspirant, and the tragic portions of the poem were given with a great deal of power, and with striking effect. Nor was he less at home in that noted scene in the "Widow Bedott papers" between the love-lorn, squeaky-voiced dame and Elder Sniffles. The "Scotch Drummer Boy," and "the Dying Boy," two finely pathetic poems, the latter especially so, were given with great tenderness and feeling, to an audience as hushed and silent as ever sat in the City Hall. The great piece of the evening, however, was Tennyson's 'Charge of the Light Brigade,' his reading and acting of which was a masterpiece of elocution. All the force, the tragic power, the fire and the startling effect of the Laureate's dashing poem were brought out in a way which could not be excelled, amid the rapturous plaudits of the house. One is totally unprepared for the amount of force which this notable "Boy Elocutionist" throws into his rendering of the "Charge of the Light Brigade." He never hesitates an instant; his large and retentive memory is never at fault. It would be unjust to Master Dudley Waller did we not heartily commend him in all sincerity to the people of the Dominion, or to any other country in fact in which he may think fit to exhibit his remarkable powers of elocution."

ARREST.—A man was arrested this afternoon in this city on the supposition of his being one of the men concerned in the recent fatal case of assault in Belleville, which resulted in the death of a man named Sullivan. Mr Chanonhouse has communicated the fact of the arrest to the police authorities at Belleville.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Mr Thibodo, Collector of Inland Revenue for this division, preferred a charge against Messrs. Fisher and Son, Brewers, at Portsmouth, for having drawn the staple which held a government lock which had been placed as is customary on the door of defendants' malt-house. Mr Thibodo stated that on Thursday last they received notice from Mr Fisher that he would require malt from his kiln, and that on Friday when his officers, Messrs Racey and Kirk, went to the brewery they found that the staple had been drawn, the act being a violation of the inland revenue law by which the complainant is guided in the performance of his duties. Mr Thibodo stated further that the officers did not get there as soon as Mr Fisher wished them to do, but that the law compelled the latter to give them two full days' notice in all cases of this kind. Mr T. C. J. Racey, an officer of the inland revenue department under Mr Thibodo, said that he had been absent from the city on departmental business on both Wednesday and Thursday, and that, in compliance with instructions from Mr Thibodo, he went out on Friday to the defendants' brewery to open the door of the malt warehouse. He arrived there about four in the afternoon, having been detained by the way by the duties of his office. On his arrival he discovered that the staple which held the malt-house government lock had been drawn, and Mr Joseph Fisher admitted having drawn it. Witness did not deny that on two or three occasions he had left the key of the government lock in Mr Fisher's possession, with permission to open the door in the absence of an officer while he so held the key, which was sometimes for a day or a night; but said that he had forbidden Mr Fisher to forcibly open the door under any circumstances when an officer was not present. The offence of the defendants' is made a felony by statute. Mr Frank C. Draper appeared for the defendants, and urged that an implied permission and consent to the act complained of had been given, and that being the case he did not consider that any offence had been had been committed against the statute. Mr Joseph Fisher explained that the malt was spoiling on the floor, and should have been on the kiln twenty-four hours previous. That Mr Thibodo had got notice on Wednesday morning that they required admission to the malt kiln, and that they had waited (trusting in his promise to send an officer out on Friday morning) until two o'clock on Friday afternoon before he drew the staple to admit of his opening the door. Mr James Fisher admitted that the act of drawing the staple was a very wrong one, and said that it would not have happened had he been on the premises. The Magistrate reserved his decision. There was only one prisoner before the court this morning, Thomas O'Neil, charged with having been drunk; he was fined two dollars.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Jan. 4 contains a double page engraving of the Galatea (the Duke of Edinburgh's frigate) in the cyclone in the Indian Ocean, and has several sketches from Abyssinia, and of the Fenian prisoners at Bow street, a portrait of the Astronomer Royal, and other illustrations. It is supplied at Henderson's.

THE ATTACK ON THE MARTELLO TOWER AT FOTA.

The attack on the Martello Tower at Fota is the subject of much conversation, as is also the recent dastardly attempts to fire the general and a sub post office in Dublin. The boxes found in the latter have been submitted to Sir Robert Kane, and he states that the compound contained phosphorus so prepared that it ignited with the least friction. On being taken to the analyst one of the packages exploded, and severely burned the police-constable who conveyed them but otherwise caused no injury.

The following particulars of the raid on the Martello tower are believed to be substantially correct:—There are two towers at Foaty-bay, which is at the north side of the Lee, opposite Passage. One of them is situate at Reivelly, commanding a bridge which connects an island—called the Great Island—with the main land. The other, which was the object of the recent attack, stands on a tongue of land near Marino, at the entrance of the bay. Its garrison consisted of two gunners, who had wives and children living with them. On Thursday evening se'nnight, about 5 o'clock, one of the artillerymen was sitting with his family at tea, his comrade being in an adjoining room, when five men quietly entered, three of whom had their faces concealed with large muffers round them and their caps pulled down, while the other two were undisguised. A more numerous party remained outside. The usual means of communication with these forts is a ladder, which is let down during the day and drawn up at dusk. Whether the strange visiters obtained admission by this ladder, which the gunners may have neglected to raise, or climbed up on the shoulders of their confederates, as some conjecture, is not known. Their object was soon revealed. The leader of the gang, advancing to where the gunner was sitting at the table, presented a revolver at his head, and told him not to stir, that they did not want to harm him or his family, but take the "stuff" that was in the tower. The other gunner on coming into the room was seized and prevented from communicating with his comrade. His wife was alarmed and begged that their lives might be spared, but was calmed by the assurances that she need not be afraid. The party then rifled the tower, taking the guns and swords which were suspended on the walls, and placing sentries with revolvers to keep the gunners in check while they searched for ammunition. They removed a number of 8lb cartridges, containing altogether about 250lb or 300lb of explosive materials, besides a lot of fuses and other appliances connected with the working of artillery. They coolly made an analysis of the shells, and seemed interested in examining their construction. After obtaining all the information and stores they could in the magazine they proceeded to the armoury, the state of which disappointed them, as it only contained two old ca biues with sword bayonets, which they took possession of; but the most singular part of the narrative is that, after completing their work, the five armed men sat down, we are told, and had a friendly conversation with the artillerymen and their families. One of them related his adventures in the American war, another discussed Fenianism, and a third exhibited one of their 12-shooters, and, in return for the information which they had obtained, explained its construction to the gunners. It appeared to be a breech-loading revolver, and in taking out the cylinder one of the bullets fell to the ground. After remaining in the tower over two hours and administering a form of oath to the soldiers that they would not identify them in case of their being arrested, at the same time warning them not to leave the spot until daybreak as they would be in the neighbourhood and would shoot them, the gang withdrew. The artillerymen, finding they had gone, brought up some reserve cartridges which had escaped notice, and after securing the entrance to the tower, fired five shots from their guns on the roof, and waved a light as signals for assistance, but although passengers on the Queenstown Direct Railway, which was near, heard the firing, no attention was paid to it. Several shots were afterwards heard in the locality, which appeared to be discharged by persons practising with small arms. In the morning the police were communicated with, and a party of constabulary, under the command of Mr Richards, sub-inspector, proceeded to the tower. Reinforcements were also sent up from the harbour forts. In the afternoon a detachment of the 81st Regiment was despatched from Cork to occupy the Martello towers.

The sacking of a Martello tower is just the kind of enterprise which a Fenian band, peculiarly desperate, and well armed, would be likely to accomplish. It is just what we should, *a priori*, assume to be the crowning exploit of the highest Fenian strategy. These towers, originally intended to form a chain of defences around the Irish coasts against a French invader, have been long regarded as useless for any practical purpose. The advance of engineering science has proved them utterly inefficient as a defence against armed vessels. They have ceased to be formidable as a coastguard station, but are still used to quarter a few gunners and keep them trained to the use of guns.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION—THE CAMP AT SENAFE.

Senafe, Dec. 7.—We are now safe at Senafe, on Abyssinian ground. Senafe cuts so respectable a figure on the map of Abyssinia, and has been so much written about and talked about as one of our principal posts, that I expected to find it a town, or at least a large village. I was considerably astonished, therefore, at being told, as we entered an open and rather barren-looking valley, seemingly uninhabited, about two miles from the top of the Koomaylee Pass, that this was Senafe, and I was just coming to the conclusion that the Senafians burrowed in warrens like rabbits when I caught sight of two or three small clusters of wretched hovels stowed away under the shelter of the mountain side. They are built of clay, stuck with rough stones, are only about seven feet in height, with flat roofs, which must lead a hard life in the rainy season, but are of considerable length and breadth, having to hold all the proprietor's cattle and sheep, as well as the more immediate members of his family. No invidious distinction, however, is made between his quadrupeds and his blood relations. The former, in consideration of their number and size, have by far the largest share of the apartment assigned to them, while a small space, marked off with stakes and twisted grass, is reserved as the parlour, bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen of the latter. The house has naturally but one story, and all the inmates seem to live amicably together on a perfect footing of equality and dirt. These half-human habitations belong to a tribe of our trusty allies, the Shoboes, though I conclude the tribe has a mixture of Abyssinian blood in it, as many of its members are Christians—their Christianity consisting chiefly in a bit of blue riband about their neck, worn to show that they are not Mussulmans. The genuine, out-and-out Abyssinians live a few miles further from this, but I am told that many of their villages are very much in the hobo style. Two or three Tigre chiefs from a neighbouring district came yesterday to pay their respects to Col. Merewether and present him with a jar of hydromel and a cow, which, last, however, took the first opportunity of running away, giving rise to an uncharitable suspicion on the part of the British that the animal was kept for purposes of presentation and trained into a patriotic preference of the interests of her fellow-countrymen. The chiefs were full of polite and friendly offers of assistance, and a fair supply of forage for the baggage animals—a most welcome offering—has been sent into camp. As the word "chief" has an imposing sound, which may mislead people at home in the notion that all Tigre is mustering its spears and bucklers in our aid, I ought perhaps to explain that chiefs here seem as common as colonels in America, and that these polite and friendly warriors were perhaps only the head-men of some such small group of mud cabins as those of Senafe, and had no profounder political motive than the national instinct to get something out of a stranger. Senafe, though rather disappointing to those who came expecting to see an Abyssinian town, is satisfactory enough from a strategic point of view. There is enough good camping ground for a large army, and plenty of water. Our camp is pitched in an open, irregular valley, crowned at intervals with masses of mountain and rock, which would look lofty anywhere else, but are mere excrescences on the table-land of Abyssinia. At either end the valley winds round and swells into a plain, equally convenient for a camp and well adapted for the manœuvres of cavalry. More table-land, spacious, but frequently interrupted by low ranges of hills, stretches away to the east, but on the south-west the plateau abruptly breaks, and looking down from it one sees as far as the eye can reach nothing but one wild series of mountain chains, rising and falling in every variety of angle and elevation, until at last the horizon is bounded by a giant range, which towers high above all the rest. Among them are several of those extraordinary fastnesses said to be a peculiar feature of this country—a square mass of rock, flat at the top but with sides bare and steep as the walls of a fortress, and having seemingly as little natural relation as a fortress to the green mountain top on which they stand. The company of Sappers from England has also arrived, and, I am told, without a single necessary for a campaign. Warm clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, &c., have never been supplied to them, and as the Commissariat Department at Zoulla have none, these poor fellows will suffer hardships greater than they need have done had a better foresight been used by the authorities who last had charge of them. We have to be careful not to go too far from camp, for although the Tigre Chief is friendly to us, there are many of his subjects who would think nothing of murdering you for your gun or pistol if they caught you alone.

Alexandria, Dec. 30.—About 3,000 mules are still waiting means of transport to Abyssinia at Suez. It is reported at Massowah that the captives have had their chains removed, and that there is a chance of their release.

"Dundurn," the seat of the late Sir Allan MacNab, was sold by auction on Wednesday, and bought in for $6,700.

THE SUFFERING FISHERMEN OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The following appeal appears in the Montreal *Gazette*:—

SIR,—The well-established facts as to the existence of intense suffering among the fishermen of Nova Scotia have been conveyed to us during the past few days from several persons on the spot, or in the neighbourhood of the distress. It is stated that some 10,000 men, representing a family population of say 40,000 to 50,000 souls, have actually returned empty handed from the mackerel fishery, the great stand-by of life on that coast.

This particular class of population are among the most laborious and self-reliant people in the world. They have never asked for any other favours or privileges but good health and good fishing. Sometimes, however, by some unaccounted-for law, the swarms of fish of a season will suddenly disappear from their haunts, and those who went forth rejoicing in the anticipated results of their own industry must return empty, dismayed, and for the season deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence. This has been this year the sad experience of the Nova Scotia fishermen. Like those in the Gospel, who drew the compassionate interposition of our blessed Redeemer upon them, they too "have toiled all night and have caught nothing."

There remains, then this awful and lamentable consequence, that thousands of these industrious fellow-subjects, are to-day, on that wintry coast, without food, clothing and fuel, sufficient to sustain life.

Under these circumstances, will not our patriotic Mayor waive the delay and formality of a requisition, and call a meeting of citizens, for the relief of the fishermen at an early day, say Wednesday or Thursday next. When Portland was swept by fire, we moved rapidly, and this calamity is not less deadly. When Quebec was burned, Halifax was one of the first and largest contributors to the relief of the sister city. But I feel that to enlarge on this theme would be a reflection on the keen sensibilities and ready liberality of our fellow-citizens, to whom no such cause as this ever addressed itself in vain.

T. D. M.

BIRTH.

At the Royal Oak, Kingston Depot, G. T. R., on Monday, the 20th inst., the wife of Mr John Donald, of a daughter.

FIGS, FIGS, FIGS.

500 BOXES BEST SMYRNA FIGS at 1s 3d per box.

Jan. 20. McRAE & Co.

TEA, TEA, TEA.

TRY our Tea at 2s 6d per lb.

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WHISKEY, WHISKEY

If you want a Straight Line and No Humbug buy your Whiskey of McRAE & CO.

HERRINGS, HERRINGS.

100 Half-Bbl Labrador Herrings,
100 Bbls " "
20 Cwt Codfish.

McRAE & CO.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

We offer the best value in Sugar in the city.

McRAE & CO.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Receiving this day.

McRAE & CO.

FINNAN HADDIES

AND

Smoked Salmon.

McRAE & CO.

Jan. 14.

Special Notices.

THE GREAT NEED SUPPLIED.

Pills have been supplied in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. Maggiel's two grand specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A box of his healing salve is of value, as a remedy for ulcerous and eruptive diseases.

Dr. Maggiel's motto is CONCENTRATION. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not enfeeble—they create a vigorous appetite and correspondingly strengthen the digestion. They tune the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the disinfectant operation of the Salve. Tumor Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivaled medicine. In fact, Maggiel's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhœa Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

"COUNTERFEITS! Buy no Maggiel Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box.—They are bogus. The genuine have name of J Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the Pill surrounded with white powder."

All orders for the Unit d States must be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11 Pine street, New York.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and a reply will be returned by the following mail. Write for "Maggiel's Treatmen of Disease."

If the medicine cannot be procured in your section, write and I will forward if money is enclosed.

Dec. 23, 1867.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

So wide is the field of its usefulness, so numerous are its victims in every section of country are persons who have been restored by it from apparently dangerous diseases of the lungs, its superiority over every other medicine too apparent to escape observation. Its virtues are known, the world over, what antidote to adopt when dangerous affections of the lungs, or any incident to our climate, occurs.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists everywhere.

Nourishing, Strengthening, Wholesome, Agreeable.

A Brown Tongue, Loss of Appetite, Having passed several days without food, or rather loathing food, and becoming convinced that I was poisoned by the agonies and other symptoms, I resorted to Brown's Soothing Syrup, which I procured a supply for the family at home, and administered to the child, as she was suffering from the effects of what I had done, she refused to take it. I persisted in giving it to the child, as she was suffering from want of sleep and sympathy. That night she slept sweetly, and the parents without the aid of opiates. The next day following, the child was still worse; and while I was preparing for another sleepless night, the nurse came into the room to attend to some duties, when she found the father with the child administering a portion of Brown's Syrup to the baby, and found the child and the parents without pain, the hands slept well, and the child awoke in the morning bright and cheerful. I was delighted with the change, and although I had taken every exception practised upon me, I tried the Syrup, and found it to be what it is represented. Sleepless and restless nights have driven many to the use of the Syrup; never yet has a child been injured by, and overcome the prejudice against 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Be sure and call for BROWN'S SOOTHING SYRUP. "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and spurious.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, Brown's Bronchial Troches are unequalled. For the fullest confidence in their efficacy we have been thoroughly tested by years of trial, and have proved ourselves worthy of the good reputation they have acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from an old and esteemed recipe for the relief of Pulmonary Affections, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and those who sing will find them beneficial to clear the voice before speaking or singing, and to relieve the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a tendency to allay irritations which disturb the organs of speech, and are offered at 25 cents per box, by all druggists.

Holloway's Worm Lozenges. Worms are certain and sure destroyers of health in children and adults. As it is a well known fact that Worms are the cause of many diseases, it is only necessary to state that one great cause of disease is removed when these Lozenges are used. It cannot be too generally known that the majority of persons think they have Worms, when they are not aware of the cause of the disease, which is allowed to run on until it has carried many from early graves. The following are some of the numerous symptoms which indicate the presence of Worms:—Derangement of the stomach, costiveness, offensive breath, fever, dreams, grinding of the teeth during sleep, pain in the head, stomach and bowels, frequent slimy stools, pain in the back and joints, fever, trembling, cough, loss of appetite, restless dreams, and a gradual wasting away of the child—drive out the Worms with Holloway's Worm Lozenges, which will completely cleanse the system of all impurities, the necessity of using a mild but efficacious cathartic. Each box contains directions for use. Prepared only by the proprietors, Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Canada, and for sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1. Address, Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Canada, and take no other Worm Lozenges, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

The Great English Remedy. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from prescription of Sir James Clarke, Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria. This well known remedy is now offered to the public as a safe and safe remedy for Female Complaints, from any cause whatever. As a family medicine it is the best remedy, it combines the best properties for the purpose. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly adapted. In a short time, bring on the menses. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Complaints, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Hysteria, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases by a disordered system, these Pills have proved all other means have failed. These Pills have never been known to fail when directions on the 2nd page of wrapper are followed. For full particulars, get pamphlet. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, and 6 postage stamps. Sole agent, will forward pills to any address on receipt of price or by return mail. JOB MOSES, N. Y., sole proprietor. Newcastle, C. W., general agent for Canada. Druggists in Kingston, and everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair beautiful *black or brown*. Batchelor's Wigs and Perfumery; and property of the Proprietor, Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

To Consumptives. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, a prescription with the direction for perfectly curing and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreadful disease, consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his prescription, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York.

Information Wanted. Information guaranteed to produce a growth of hair upon a bald head or smooth face, also a receipt for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., in 14 days. Address the same soft, clear, and beautiful skin may be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 833 Broadway, New York.

Errors of Youth. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured, free of charge. Those wishing to profit by the advertisement can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, New York.

BRYAN'S WARNA.—The Pills and Ointment have now been in use over 20 years, and it cannot be said that they have been thoroughly tested, and the authority of those who have used them (and they are eminently preserved) to be the best, that they have salutary properties, and that every season will invariably add to their fame. Sore throat, and all Bronchial affections, a trial will convince the most incredulous. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cents per box.

THE CONFESSIONS AND ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN and others, who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. This great boon is offered by the advertiser to any who are wishing to profit by the advertisement, and who may be benefited by the same. Address, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, New York.