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The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB 6

[illegible]

The Provincial Legislature [illegible] occasionally with the reformation of points of legal practice and matters of legal detail, and from the number of lawyers in the House it may be inferred that the rights of Her Majesty's subjects [illegible] more definitely [illegible] the absurd [illegible] these gentlemen the pockets [illegible] will not be the heavier [illegible] arguments [illegible] incorporation of [illegible] under the scope of a general act [illegible] apply applicable to the [illegible] various measures of law reform [illegible] before the House. Perpetual tinkering of this or that statute will never result in the correction of defective law or in the production of a code [illegible] Statute Law Consolidation and Law Reform Commission, similar to that [illegible] England, is needed to give unity to the efforts of the aspirants for notoriety [illegible] to correct the crudities of imperfect draughtsmen.

Of all the elements necessary in the system of any law, none is so essential as dispatch. The delays of justice to suitors are fully as great now as in the darkest days of English law practice. Why the plaintiff's right to payment of an overdue promissory note can be deferred by a sham plea, why the lands of a debtor cannot be sold before the expiry of a year from the issue of a writ, why the interval between judgment and execution should be so long, the Division Court that in a great many cases the debtor is enabled to make away with his property? are all questions which no layman can solve. No doubt the cases put suit the pockets of the lawyers, the pockets of delinquents. But are they in any sense, right?

The question of the abolition of the Recorder's Court has been mooted by the City Council. Whatever of feeling there may have been behind the proposition, there can be little said in favour of delegating the decision of appeals from the City Magistrates to one officer and those from the County Magistrates to another. The amount of work required for the salary is desperately small compared with the labour and salary of the County Judge. On the other hand, in that paradise of lawyers, Toronto, the Recorder acts as judge of the City Division Court, and receives two salaries amounting to $2,800 a year. Perhaps no other official in all Canada is so liberally rewarded, at least it is to be hoped there is not. In Kingston it has been found advisable to reduce the number of sessions of the Division Court from eleven in 1867 to eight this year. There can be no doubt that the County Judge could discharge, with his other duties, those of the Recordership. Any such addition to his labours should however be attended with an increase of salary. Seeing that the greatest prizes in the legal profession are not to be had on the score of legal attainments only, but require to be backed up by claims for political services, it will be advisable to render our County Judgeships worthy of the acceptance of sound lawyers who have not been lured from their profession by the baits of political life.

It is evident that when interest in other matters flags, the Provincial Legislature may profitably devote its attention to the consideration of some one of the numberless matters connected with Law Reform.

In the letter of our Toronto correspondent the following passage occurs with reference to the disputed Rectory property in the Market Square

"The petition of the people in Kingston to legislate away the rights of the Rector is a very dangerous precedent for the House to adopt. If one man's title to his land is to be taken from him by Act of Parliament, every man may be deprived of his freehold and his most sacred rights violated by such a proceeding

These observations are of a nature to create a wrong impression by implying that the Rector's title to the land is called in question. The prayer of the petition is simply to ask the legislature to bind Dean Lyster to the covenants entered into with ground tenants by his predecessor Dean Stuart. The question is whether the late Dean Stuart had any power to bind his successor in the terms of the leases which he granted. There is no dispute as the right of Dean Lyster to the land. His title to the land, or rather his life-interest in the same, is not assailed by the petitioners; and the mode in which our correspondent has represented the issue as one affecting a man's right to his freehold and as establishing a precedent for depriving a man of his property by Act of Parliament is objectionable because it is inaccurate and altogether beside the case.

So far the courts of law have decided that Dean Stuart could not bind his successors in the manner laid down by the leases under which tenants in the Market Square have put up valuable buildings upon lands which belong to the Rectory of Kingston. The courts have arrived at this decision upon pure grounds of law, and have declared the leases inoperative on these grounds. Their decision works a hardship against the tenants because it destroys all their confidence and expectations, and causes them to suffer loss. The legislature is now asked to step in and give a decision. The matter is a sufficiently weighty one, but it does not involve the taking away of a man's title to his land by Act of Parliament.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT.—We understand that the movement for the exportation of Silver has now assumed a definite shape, and that the shipments will commence immediately. The discount on silver has already fallen to [illegible] per cent or nearly one per cent since the movement commenced.—*Montreal News.*

In Kingston on Saturday last the discount on silver was five per cent. On Monday the incidents were awaiting the effect of the shipments at Montreal and were not pay the heavy per centage. The discount has since fallen to 4½ and 4 per cent, the same as in Montreal. The decline is attributed to the movement in Montreal, and forms a strong reason for the banks in other cities adopting the same course from the commercial capitals.

In the House of Assembly yesterday a [illegible] was carried relative to the printing [illegible] copies of the Huron and Ontario [illegible] The debate was resumed [illegible] Sir Henry Smith's Law of Evidence. The six months' was carried against this by a vote of yeas 45 nays [illegible] Sir Henry Smith moved the second reading of his Homestead Exemption bill. [illegible] after a [illegible] discussion was withdrawn. The House adjourned after some other business at [illegible]

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHS.

FROM QUEBEC

Quebec, Feb. 6. The City Council adopted a series of proposed amendments to the act of incorporation to be submitted to Parliament. They asked power to assess, debenture, improve and [illegible] streets and make [illegible] assessments in the system [illegible] Queen's Bench yesterday [illegible] Sodomy was proved by a man named Gosselin. Some interest has been taken in the case on account of the length of time it has occupied and the circumstances connected with it.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday. Regret was expressed that the Intercolonial Board of Trade formed at Detroit had had no meeting. The Montreal Board of Trade had written to local and similar corporations in the Dominion, but in consequence of those bodies in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia refusing to send delegates, it was decided not to call a meeting. Several subjects of importance were discussed.

The proceedings in the Legislative Assembly yesterday were merely of local interest.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—The Wesleyan Missionary Anniversaries which have been in progress during the present week, were brought to a close last evening by suburb meetings at Portsmouth and at the Railway depot. On Sabbath last appropriate sermons were preached in the several city Wesleyan churches, by Revds Messrs McDougall, Sanderson and Clement. The series of meetings was opened on Monday evening in Sydenham street church, the body of which at the appointed hour, was well filled, and the galleries partially so. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev George Case, of Waterloo. M. A. Chown, having been called to the chair, introduced the proceedings in a brief but none the less appropriate speech, and then called upon Dr. Lavell, as Secretary of the Kingston branch, to read an abstract of the report, which indicated increased zeal, extended agencies and cheering success in every section of the Society's almost limitless field of operations. From the items submitted it appears that these missions, 18 in number, extend from the Province of Quebec westward, through Red River and Hudson Bay territory to British Columbia; that they employ 148 missionaries, enrol a mission membership of 116,000, including 1,700 Indians, and involve the annual and economical expenditure of $62,000, the liberality of Kingston placing her first on the list of contributors. The report, on motion of Rev. B. Clement, was adopted, and an efficient committee appointed for the current year. Rev Mr Wilson, of Wilton, ably seconded the resolution, enlarging on the high aim of the Mission cause, its superiority over every other civilizing agency, and the necessity of its continued employment in order to secure the final and desired result. Rev G. R. Sanderson, in moving the next resolution, declared that the genius of Christianity impelled it to shake off the inertia of inaction, to pursue its mild life and power by their diffusion into the surrounding regions of darkness and death, and cited in proof, that the munificence of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States in raising, two years ago, seven millions of dollars, apart from its ordinary giving, had been followed by nearly a quarter of a million of accessories to its membership.

Rev. George McDougall, of the far North West, expressed the pleasure with which a visit to his native Kingston inspired him after so long and distant an absence, and then gave an intensely interesting description of that far-off country with which he had now grown so familiar. He described its exhaustless stores of mineral riches to be found as far north as the Arctic circle; detailed its vast capacities for supporting a teeming population; graphically depicted the sublime scenery presented by the rivers and plains and mountains of our Western territory; and for patriotic, as well as christian reason, urged the mission claim as the pioneer of true civilization. The choir of the church assisted by Mr Beel, and a portion of the Queen-street choir, furnished music at intervals during the evening. After singing the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr Kennedy. A notice of the meeting in Queen street Church will appear to-morrow.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN FISHERMEN.—At the public meeting held this afternoon it was decided to appoint committees to collect subscriptions and to call upon the Council to add to the contributions of the people. The sum of $400 was placed in the hands of the Treasurer by a few subscribers. Collections will be made forthwith in the various wards.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Lieutenant C. G. Dorward, Royal Artillery, took place this morning. The coffin was covered with a Union Jack and placed on a gun carriage, which was drawn by four horses, and preceded by the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles playing funeral airs. The funeral was attended by the principal officers of the Royal Artillery and R. C. Rifles, five officers of the Rifles, and an officer of the staff acting as pall bearers. Nearly all the men off duty of the R. C. Rifles and Royal Artillery attended. The procession was headed by the usual firing party, and proceeded to Waterloo. Deceased died suddenly on the 2nd instant from disease of the heart, while suffering from rheumatic fever.

THE WEATHER.—The intensely cold weather of Sunday and Monday has been followed by milder days with a slight thaw in the mornings. Today, by way of change, we were treated to several brisk showers of snow, but so soft as to melt almost as soon as it fell. The sleighing this year has been unbroken since it first set in, having been threatened with only one thaw of any consequence, but not sufficient to interfere with the sleighing, which still continues excellent. At present there is some appearance of thaw.

OUR COLONIZATION SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR—In your late comments upon Mr Richards colonization scheme you correctly remarked that its value depended altogether on the efficiency of the means for giving it effect.

Permit me to point out that no means for giving it effect have been provided. There are surveyed lands in the townships designated for colonization. There are no means for the transport to them of settlers and their goods. To move a family with the necessary outfit and stores into the township of Miller will cost more than the transportation of the same from Quebec to Chicago. The pioneer settler cannot in two years earn as much from his Canadian clearing as he would in one year in the United States. Removed at least forty miles from the settlements, giving employment to labour he cannot eke out a scanty subsistence by occasional hire of his services. Until he has encountered year by year for five years the chance of starvation he cannot secure a time log to relieve his necessities.

It needed not Mr. Richards frank avowal of ignorance of the state of the Crown Domain to convince anyone of that fact. The question what land is fit for settlement, is usually determined in his Department upon affidavits. Outside of the Department the question is decided by actual occupation and improvement. The fact may be demonstrated from the files of all the Crown lands agencies that every pine-bearing lot is unfit for settlement, provided that all other testimony be excluded. That a great many people subsist, may acquire wealth, on lots that were originally pine bearing, makes no difference in the traditions of the Department or in the creed of lumbermen. According to the latter it is quite correct to swear that a 200-acre lot, which affords fifty to sixty acres of land capable of being reduced to cultivation is wholly unfit for settlement. They have sworn so in all cases where it was necessary to swear a settler from off their limits and they will always swear so. It is the interest to do so.

In the townships of Loughborough, Storrington, Portland, Bedford and Hinchinbrooke, I believe I am correct in stating that there are at least 15,000 acres of land for sale. These 75 lots or more have been for sale throughout the past 30 years. It will at once be inferred that they are very poor land. They would, however, give support to 150 families, whose contribution to the production of the country would in two years amount to as much as 150 families settled in the township of Miller would contribute in 5 years. The land would at once be taken up for settlement. Poor settlers would find employment among the older settlers. With the advantage of roads to market, access to schools opportunities of employment, and other advantages, they would prosper.

In a former communication I urged that any scheme for "filling up the country" should be systematic. It should effect the location of every lot not already sold in the frontier townships. From such a scheme the agriculture and trade of settled areas would derive improvement. The administration of municipal affairs in an irregularly settled township can never take a proper direction so long as one part is densely populated while another part remains a wilderness. To raise the standard of education, to improve the mode of agriculture, to foster an energetic enterprise, the scheme of colonization should be confined to areas partially settled and easily accessible. The townships now calling for these attentions would in the course of two or three years become the bases of operations for filling up those immediately in their rear. Year by year our progress in settlement would become appreciable. Under such a system we could hold out to immigrants the advantages of an immediate home—not the foolish romance of "an abode in some vast wilderness." Under such a system the country would become compact.—municipalities would be congruous units labouring to one end,—and instead of a "thing of shreds and patches" for the bewilderment of a Crown Lands Minister who knows nothing of his country, there would be the instructive and pleasing spectacle of a happy and prosperous solution of all the difficult questions about the "value of land for agricultural purposes" with which the innumerable affidavits of numberless lumbermen have perplexed and distracted Crown Lands Ministers for the last quarter of a century.

COLONUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Sir—As I neither attended nor gave advice to any of the inmates in the House of Industry, at any time, during the past year, the record of thanks to me, as reported in your paper of the 4th inst., must refer to some other individual.

I therefore request that the requisite alteration may be made in the minutes of that Institution.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN MAIR.

Gore street, 6th Feb.

Transient traders visiting Woodstock, must contribute $20 to the town funds.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

Sir Henry Smith's Game Bill has passed its third reading in the subjoined form, and will become law.

An Act for the better protection of Game in the Province of Ontario.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law respecting Game in the Province of Ontario: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario enacts as follows

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the Act intituled "An Act for the better protection of Game in Upper Canada," passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 55, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of December and the first day of September in any year.

3. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, or Hare shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

4. No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day of October, in any year.

5. No Woodcock or Snipe shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the first day of September, in any year.

6. No Wild Swan, Goose, or any description of Wild Duck, shall be hunted, taken, or killed, between the first day of March and the first day of September, in any year.

7. No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, Hare, or any description of Wild Duck, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds or hares other than by shooting, at any time whatever; nor shall any trap, net, or snare be made, erected, or set, either wholly or in part, for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use batteries or sunken punts in the killing, taking, or killing of any Wild Swan, Goose, or any kind of Duck whatever.

9. No Deer, or Fawn, Elk, Moose or Caribou shall be trapped or taken by means of snares at any time whatever, nor shall any traps be set or erected for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

10. No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or of any of the birds hereinbefore mentioned, within the periods above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged; nor shall any sale of any of the Game mentioned in this Act take place later than within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof, nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful, save within such periods of fourteen days.

11. No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated and hereby declared to be game, shall be taken or destroyed at any time.

12. Any offence against any provision of this Act shall be punished summarily, on information and conviction before a Justice of the Peace, by a fine not exceeding twenty five dollars nor less than two dollars, for each head of game killed in contravention hereof, in the discretion of such Justice, with costs, or in default of payment by imprisonment in the common gaol for a term not exceeding thirty days, one half of the fine to go to the Municipality and the other half to the informer.

13. In all cases, confiscation of the Game shall follow conviction, and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose at the discretion of the convicting Justice.

14. Any person may set traps, nets, or snares, set or erected, either wholly or in part in contravention of any provision of this Act.

15. And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their furs are of little or no value. It is further enacted that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter, or Fisher, shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same or any of them, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of November in any year, and all persons violating this Section of this Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared with respect to game.

16. In order to encourage persons who have or may hereafter import different kinds game with a desire to breed and preserve the same on their own lands in this Province, it is further enacted that it shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot, kill or destroy any such game without the consent of the owner of the property wherever the same may have been bred.

ANOTHER INCIDENT IN THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The House at Quebec is, it would seem, very easily moved to laughter, quite as easily, indeed as it is moved to indignation. That pachydermatous pluralist, Mr Cauchon, has for some time had the monopoly of supplying the sensitive House with the raw material for the latter. As to the former, there is a good deal of competition, involuntary, of course, for no one, not even Monseigneur of Montmorency likes to be laughed at in full court. The other day, Mr Robert made the sides of the House ache through not having read Mr Todd, not to mention Mr Morgan, as to the precedence of parliamentary business. All the members laughed loud and long—in fact, guffawed like niggers, and poor Mr Robert was abashed and sold. Later in the session, Mr Garon, of Rimouski, afforded another laugh—another "incident" as the Quebec papers call this parliamentary merriment.

Mr Garon, it seems, sits in a dark corner, and not having cats eyes, has, from his position, to call adjacent legislators to his help, when he has any new ideas on paper to radiate. In fact, he sits in so dark a nook of the enlightened assembly that he cannot read a sentence. The great fun the other day was, that it so happened Mr Garon was contiguous to two medico-legislators, and when he solicited their learned aid to read his questions, it appeared to the House that Mr Garon was a sick person, as to whose critical state Drs. Laberge and Larue were holding a consultation. The birth of this idea seemed to be simultaneous in the minds of all present (except, perhaps, Mr Robert) and the result was that the House became boisterous. *Vive la gaieté!*

JEFFERSON BRICK'S DESCRIPTION OF THE ARRIVAL OF MR THORNTON.

The New York *World* says:—Since the decease of Sir Frederick Bruce, the late British Minister to the United States, Great Britain has been without an accredited envoy or ambassador at Washington. Yesterday, however, the Cunard steamer *Siberia*, on landing at her dock in Jersey City, brought as successor to Sir Frederick Bruce, Edward Thornton, Esq, the newly appointed Minister from the Court of St. James to the United States. The *Siberia* reached her dock about three o'clock in the afternoon. After the mails had been delivered and the vessel and its passengers examined by the Custom House officials, our reporter had the pleasure of taking a look at the representative of her Majesty. Mr Edward Thornton was dressed in a light coloured mixed Scotch tweed pantaloons, and a heavy cloth paletot or cloak without arms, wearing the old style garotte choking collar with plain black necktie. Mr Thornton is perhaps sixty years of age, of rather billious complexion, bright hazel eyes, very quick in their motion, white English side whiskers, whitish gray hair mixed here and there with a few black streaks, and stands rather slender in build about five feet ten inches in height. Mr Thornton is a very quiet looking gentleman, without anything acidulous, firm, haughty, or pompous port wine look so often observed in the servants of Her Most Gracious Majesty exiled to this "horrid" country. Mr Thornton wore a silk hat carelessly on the back of his head, and brought with him two male servants. Taking him all in all Mr Thornton, as he stood leaning over the side of the steamer, resembled Mr Carlyle very closely as he stood when delivering his inaugural address, as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. The same unaffected, simple, and unostentatious manner, and the same utter absence of pretension. Mr Thornton, having made all things ready, he appeared on the gang plank with two silk umbrellas in his hand and having gained the dock, he held a personal inspection of his baggage, which was spread out in the dock in great confusion. As luck would have it the very first person encountered by the representative of her Britannic Majesty on stepping ashore on American soil was a full-blooded and athletic built Fenian, who proffered his services to the English ambassador to carry Mr Thornton's trunks. The Fenian was not aware that he stood in the presence of the representative of English tyranny, and the Ambassador knew not that the man asking to carry his trunks was a member of the Brian Boru Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood. But so it was, and with an involuntary shudder and a wave of the hand he refused the Fenian's offer sternly. The Fenian, on being informed that the gentleman who refused his assistance was the British Minister, went away, after expectorating in his half-closed fist as if about to perform some terrific deed of blood. Then Mr Thornton inspected his baggage, heavy trunks, packing cases, and leather and tin despatch box, cases of claret from old England, jars of picallilli, chow-chow, pickled onions, and walnuts, a basket of champagne, and many other creature comforts, all labelled from the Foreign office as if Lord Stanley himself had watched the packing of the precious edibles and drinkables. One of the male servants brought over by Mr Thornton kept strict guard over the baggage, eyeing each Custom-house officer like a policeman, in fear that they might with true American recklessness, put their official clutches on the sacred traps of H. B. M. Minister. At about half-past four o'clock, Mr Thornton, his luggage and servants were driven to the Clarendon hotel, where he will remain for the space of twenty-four hours to recuperate, and then it is understood that he will start direct for Washington, perhaps this evening on the late train. Mr Thornton was without any *suite*, as it is intended that the staff or legation formally attached to Sir Frederick Bruce will act under the orders of Mr Thornton until further news from the Foreign Office. Perhaps at no former juncture since the year 1812 have the relations between England and the United States been in such a delicate state as at present, owing to the Alabama claims, the question of the enforced citizenship, the Fenians, &c, and Mr Thornton will have his hands full of business, no doubt, on his arrival in Washington.

ASTOR THE LUNATIC.

The New York correspondent of the Detroit Post writes as follows in reference to the lunatic Astor, recently deceased:

The richest lunatic in this world of madmen died last week. Old Astor, the capitalist, had three sons, none of whom inherited his ability. Their names were George, William B and John Jacob. The first died early, and the last died a week ago, having been a lunatic for nearly half a century. When these children were young, their parents lived in a small house and were close money savers, and Astor was worth $100-000. John Jacob was his favourite son and was the most promising of the three. He had an unlucky fall when in his 17th year, and in consequence lost his reason. The father in hopes of his restoration, sent him to several different lunatic asylums but without success. He grew into manhood a large, muscular madman, with a dark, German face, and with a ferocious disposition. While at one institution he assailed one of the inmates with a table fork and wounded him severely before he could be stopped, actually putting out one of his eyes. Dr. Chapman, of Boston, distinguished for his treatment of the insane, was in this instance unsuccessful. While under his care the lunatic was more quiet, but was always considered dangerous. Having tried different institutions in vain, and finding that his son was incurable, Mr Astor assumed his care and planned the largest private asylum in the world. This was the entire block in Fourteenth street, corner of North, which is laid out as a garden and contains but a single dwelling, lately occupied by the lunatic and his keeper. The latter was a physician, who was well paid for his services. A strongly built apartment contained the patient, and here he was fed and cared for in the kindest manner. On every fair day he walked with his keeper through the grounds, the latter being always armed with a club or cudgel for self-defence in case of an attack. On suitable occasions he was taken out driving, and thus every means was used for his comfort. In the old man's will a fund was left for his support, in order to make his case one of independent security. In this way the second John Jacob Astor passed his life. Unconscious of his loss of the greatest estate of America, unconscious of all save eating and drinking, knowing none of the multitudes of the metropolis but his keeper, until last week he died, his strong frame prematurely worn out by the excitement of mental disease. From the asylum to St. Bartholomew's church was a longer drive than he had taken for years, and thither his remains were taken after which they were taken to the family burial plot at Washington Heights. The asylum plot Astor purchased for about $20,000. It is now worth $600,000. The garden will give place to fashionable buildings, much to the regret of the residents in that neighbourhood who have enjoyed its massive foliage and the music of the birds which nested in its shrubbery.

A POCKET EDITION OF THE BIBLE.

Webb's Lord's Prayer on glass is written in a circle of the diameter of 1-42 of an inch. But as there is a margin round the written part, the prayer itself occupies a circle of 1-50 of an inch in diameter. By reason of the faintness of the writing it is not easy to see it with the naked eye. The circle, however, is exactly of the size of one of the printed dots subjoined. (. . . .) Within this minute space, the area of which is 1-3,183 of an inch, the 277 letters composing the Lord's Prayer are elegantly written so as to be clearly eligible when magnified 100 times; and as this has been done in the 1-3,183 of a square inch, it could of course be repeated 3,183 times in one square inch. In other words, 911,691 letters of the same size could be written in one square inch, and the whole bible, which contains 3¼ millions of letters, could be written on a slip of glass 2 inches square, leaving a considerable margin all around the edge. The Lord's Prayer written on glass in the manner above mentioned, may be bought in London for a shilling.

The same ingenious artist has however been able to execute specimens of small writing of a much less size. Written in this way the second chapter of St. John's Gospel may be bought for £2. It is contained within a space equal to 1-1,054 of an inch, at which rate the whole bible and three quarters of a million more letters can be written within the small space of one square inch.

These remarkable results are obtained by means of a diamond point moved by a series of levers at the other end of which is a pencil; anything written with the pencil is copied by the diamond point moving on the surface of a slip of glass, and the letters are reduced by the action of the levers to the minute size which the microscope enables us to discover only by the aid of a high power.

The actual size of the letters in the Lord's Prayer first mentioned is very small. The letter O in the word "hallowed" is 1-1450 × 1-2400, equal to 1-3 480,000 of an inch, but Mr Webb has written upon glass letters which are only the forty millionth of an inch in size.

There are rumours from Washington to the effect that Grant walked rather "unsteadily" at times. We hope the rumour is untrue, for it would be a sad, perhaps a world-wide, misfortune if the future President of the United States should be addicted to intoxication.

We understand that since the Parliamentary examination into the affairs of Toronto University and Upper Canada College, in 1860, the accounts of expenditure of public monies in support of these institutions during the last seven years, have been suppressed! It appears that no account of these monies has been laid before Parliament, as in former years, since 1860. However the *Globe* and *Leader* may desire to conceal such vast expenditures of educational monies, in order to build up a one-College monopoly, and pull down other Colleges, the public have an undoubted right to a full and detailed account of the manner in which such monies have been spent, and more especially at the present time.—*Christian Guardian.*

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHY.

Chromo Lithography is the art of printing pictures from stone, in colours. The most difficult branch of it—which is now generally implied when chromos are spoken of—is the art of producing oil paintings. When a chromo is made by a competent hand, it presenes an exact counterpart of the original painting, with the delicate gradations of tints and shades, and with much of the spirit and tone of a production of the brush and pallet.

To understand how chromos are made, the art of lithography must first be briefly explained. The stone used in lithographing is a species of limestone found in Bavaria, and is wrought into thick slabs with finely polished surface. The drawing is made upon the slab with a sort of coloured soap, which adheres to the stone, and enters into a chemical combination with it after the application of certain acids and gums. When the drawing is complete, the slab is put on the press, and carefully dampened with a sponge. The oil colour (or ink) is then applied with a common printer's roller. Of course, the parts of the slab which contain no drawing, being wet, resist the ink; while the drawing itself, being oily, repels the water, but retains the colour applied. It is thus that, without a raised surface or incision—as in common printing, wood cuts, and steel engravings—lithography produces printed drawings from a perfectly smooth stone.

In a chromo, the first proof is a light ground tint, covering nearly all the surface. It has only a faint, shadowy resemblance to the completed pictures. It is in fact rather a shadow than an outline. The next proof, from the second stone, contains all the shades of another colour. This process is repeated again and again; occasionally, as often as thirty times. We saw one proof, in a visit to Mr Prang's establishment,—a group of cattle,—that had passed through the press twelve times; and it still bore a great resemblance to a spoiled coloured photograph than to the charming picture which it subsequently became. The number of impressions, however, does not necessarily indicate the number of colours in a painting, because the colours and tints are greatly multiplied by combinations created in the process of printing one over another. In twenty-five impressions, it is sometimes necessary and possible to produce a hundred distinct shades.

The last impression is made by an engraved stone, which produces that resemblance to canvass noticable in all of Mr Prang's finer specimens. English and German chromos, as a rule, do not attempt to give this delicate final touch, although it would seem to be essential in order to make a perfect imitation of a painting.

The paper used is white, heavy "plate paper," of the best quality, which has to pass through a heavy press, sheet by sheet, before its surface is fit to receive an impression.

The process thus briefly explained, we need hardly add, requires equally great skill and judgment at every stage. A single error is instantly detected by the practised eye in the finished specimen. The production of a chromo, if it is at all complicated, requires several months—sometimes several years—of careful preparation. The mere drawing of the different and entirely detached parts on so many different stones is of itself a work that requires an amount of labour and a degree of skill, which to a person unfamiliar with the process, would appear incredible. Still more difficult, and needing still greater skill, is the process of colouring. This demands a knowledge which artists have hitherto almost exclusively monopolized, and, in addition to it, practical familiarity of a printer with mechanical details. "Drying" and "registering," are as important branches of the art of making chromos as drawing and colouring. On proper registering, for example, the entire possibility of producing a picture at every stage of its progress depends. "Registering" is that part of a pressman's work which consists in so arranging the paper in the press, that it shall receive the impression on exactly the same spot of every sheet. In book work, each page must be exactly opposite the page printed on the other side of the sheet, in order that the impression, if on thin paper, may not "show through." In newspaper work this is of less importance, and often is not attended to with any special care. But in chromo-lithography the difference of a hair's-breadth would spoil a picture; for it would hopelessly mix up the colours.

After the chromo has passed through the press, it is embossed and varnished, and then put up for the markert. These final processes are for the purpose of breaking the glossy light, and of softening the hard outlines which the picture receives from the stone, which imparts to it the resemblance of a painting on canvass.

The St. John *Journal* had good reason to believe that Breadstuffs will be struck out of the list of dutiable articles in the next tariff.

Chicago, it is announced, brewed beer, ale, and porter enough last year to furnish every inhabitant of that city with a barrel full of malt liquor.

Since the recent disasters on the railway trains originating from the use of kerosene lamps, the directors of several Ohio roads have gone back to first principles, and substituted tallow dips for the more billiant but more dangerous illuminating fluid.

A scamp who operates on a new principle is now making a tour of the towns of this Province. He collects all the razors, knives and scissors to grind, and disposes of them in a lot at a "clearing sale," when he starts for another locality.

A writer in Harper's Weekly recommends a new form of capital punishment. The method is "death by electricity." He says: "It is perfectly painless and absolutely instantaneous." Another writer says: "Why is not this in every way preferable, and a thousand times less shameful to a civilized people than the slow strangling now practised upon our criminals?"

It is proposed to organize a joint stock company in Halifax, to start a line of omnibuses similar to those used in London. Large carriages, capable of containing eighteen passengers inside, and twenty-two outside, will be used to connect with the railway trains; while smaller ones are to be used for general travel. It is proposed to fix the fare at five cents, and the shares will be placed at a low price, to induce the public to engage in the enterprise.

It is in contemplation to erect a monument to Bishop Strachan. Some are in favour of an additional wing to Trinity College; but to anything connected with the College there are others who will not subscribe. The Leader thinks any memorial to the deceased prelate ought to be thoroughly national—not merely Provincial, and much less confined to a party in the church of England, as the Trinity College measure would make it.

For the second time within two weeks one "Madame Parcelle" has been found guilty, by a Coroner's inquest, of causing the death of unfortunate infants committed to her care, by neglect and starvation. The details which we print in another column should arouse the legal authorities of this city to a sense of their duty. There is no doubt that this is only one of many similar establishments devoted to infanticide in New York. There should be a prompt investigation of the matter, in order that the guilty authors of these crimes against helpless babes may be brought to justice.—*N.Y. Sun.*

At St. George's Church, by the Very Rev. [illegible], Ontario and Rector of Kingswick, Eng., M.D., to Mary Thomas Thorne.

On the 6th [illegible] years. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the Funeral, from the residence, head of Colborne street, 3 o'clock, to Wellington street.

ALE, ALE, ALE

300 Doz. Quarts
200 " Pints

PORTER, PORTER

200 Doz. XXX Ale
200 " XXX Porter
200 " Canadian, [illegible]

TEA, TEA

Try our 2s 6d [illegible]
Try our 2s Black Tea
Try our 3s 4d Old Hyson
Try our 4s Fine Old
Try our 5s Extra Old
Try our 3s Good Green
Try our 4s 6d Fine Green
Try our Choice [illegible]
wards at 3s per lb.

COFFEE, COFFEE

Mocha, Java, Costa Rica, [illegible] and Ground on the Premises.

FOREIGN [illegible]

We sell the Oldest [illegible]
We sell the Oldest [illegible]
We sell the Oldest [illegible]
We sell the Best [illegible]
We sell the Best [illegible]
We sell the Best [illegible]
We sell the Oldest [illegible]
We sell the Oldest [illegible]
We sell the Oldest [illegible]
We sell the Oldest [illegible]
We sell the Oldest [illegible]
All our own Importation.

Figs! Figs!! Figs!!!

500 Choice Smyrna Figs.

CURRANTS.

20 lbs choice Currants for [illegible]

SUGAR CURED HAMS

A choice lot of Sugar Cured Hams.

FISH! FISH!

Bbls Lehanor Herrings
Half-Bbls
Table Cod[illegible]
Finnan Haddies
Smoked Salmon

McRAE & [illegible]

Jan. 29.

Special Notice.

THE GREAT REMEDY

Pills have been supplied to the [illegible] have been published in by the Doctor; gier's two grand specifics [illegible] this wholesale system of advertising his famous pills is a [illegible] salve is of value, as a remedy for eruptive diseases.

Dr. Maggier's motto is [illegible] has placed in the smallest compass the principle of the most powerful [illegible] There is no mineral in his [illegible] gripe—they do not [illegible] vigorous appetite and [illegible] then the digestive [illegible] the head and steady the nerves.

No form of sensitiveness [illegible] disinfectant operation of the [illegible] Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, [illegible] etc., are thoroughly eradicated by [illegible] medicine. In fact, Maggier's Pills and Diarrhœa Pills cure [illegible] While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, abrasions of the skin, Maggier's [illegible] ble. Sold by all druggists at [illegible] "Counterfeits! Buy no [illegible] Salve with a little pamphlet [illegible] They are bogus. The genuine [illegible] Haydock on box with name of [illegible] The genuine have the Fac-simile [illegible] white powder."

All orders for the United States should be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 165 South Second Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Patients can write freely for [illegible] plaints, and a reply will be [illegible] lowing mail. Write for "Maggier's [illegible] of Disease."

If the medicine cannot be [illegible] section, write and I will forward it [illegible] closed.

Dec. 23, 1867.

Batchelor's Hair Dye

This splendid Hair Dye is the [illegible] world; the only true and perfect [illegible] reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair beautiful *black or brown*. Sold by all druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.

To Consumptives

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON [illegible] (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for preparing 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.

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., leaving the skin in the same soft, clear, and healthy state. Both obtained without charge. Address THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Box 832 Boston, Mass.

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. Those wishing to profit by the advertisement can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.