THE TARIFF.—The Belleville Intelligencer remarks upon the Inspector General's proposal to increase the existing Tariff:—

During the debate upon the motion of Mr Cayley, to go into committee upon the Tariff, which proposes an increase in the Custom's Duties, the Hon. John A. Macdonald said—

"It was no matter whether the Grand Trunk Contractors were unable or unwilling to pay the interest on the obligations of this Province. If they did not pay, the Province must protect its credit. If it were ultimately found that the Contractors were in a position to pay, the law would be enforced against them."

This announcement was bold, and deserves the approbation of the people of the Province. It was drawn forth, by the opposition demanding the reasons why the Tariff was to be raised. It is evident that the course pursued by the Inspector General was forced upon him by the acts of his predecessor, who involved the Country in liabilities which, thro' the failure of Jackson & Co., has to be met by the Province, and he accordingly proposes an increase in the Tariff to meet these unexpected demands, in the shape of interest upon the guarantee, which the Province has given to the Grand Trunk Railroad, amount to about £250,000 annually.

It may do for Mr Brown and his followers to oppose a proposition of this kind, hoping that the Provincial Exchequer would sink below the requirments of the year, so that a good text would be given to harp upon the ruin of the country. The course proposed is much better than by putting off the evil day, by issuing debentures, which would ultimately have to be met, either by direct, or indirect taxation. As Hincks has left the Province in a perilous position, and comparatively at the mercy of a Railroad Company, it has become necessary to meet the difficulty with firmness and decision.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN FRANCE.—The Court of Assizes of the Saone-et-Loire has just been occupied for several days in trying three men, named Balleau, Quinard, and Moissonnier, for arson. From the 2nd of March, 1851, to the 12th of April, 1855, not fewer than twenty different fires occured in the village of Longes-sierre, and they consumed as may as 64 houses, and did damage to an amount exceeding 400,000f. The first fires were caused by the village schoolmaster, named Vaux, and four other persons, and those men being brought to trial were condemed to hard labour for life. The fires, however, continued at intervals in the village, and all attempts of the authorities to discover who caused them were unavailing. At length, in the summer of last year, suspicion pointed to Balleau, and he was arrested. He, after a while, confessed that he had occasioned some of the fires, but he said that the mayor of the village, one Gallemard, was more guilty than he, as that person had planned all the fires which had taken place since the arrest of Vaux and his accomplices; had made him (Balleau) and two other men, Moissonnier and Quinard, his instruments in executing them, and in some cases had hand in the execution himself. Gallemard and the other two men were immediately taken into custody, and Balleau stated a number of facts respecting different fires, which, combined with circumstances noticed at the time, left no moral doubt as to the guilt of the four men. Gallemard at first boldly denied the truth of Balleau's disclosures, but he was afterwards constrained to admit them, and he subsequently committed suicide in prison. The investigations made by the authorities not only fully confirmed most of the disclosures made, but showed that Gallemard had used his influence as mayor to baffle the inquiries made after each fire to screen himself and his accomplices, and to throw suspicion on innocent persons—nay, that he had even caused some of the sufferers from the fires to be arrested as the incendiaries. That person, it appeared, had no other reason for his conduct than that, being a fanatical socialist, he entertained a profound animosity against the well-to-do portion of the inhabitants of the village; and it appeared that Vaux and his accomplices had been influenced by the same motive. The trial ran to great length, in consequence of its being necessary to inquire not only into all the circumstances of each fire mentioned in the indictment, but to ascertain the precise share which Gallemard and each of the prisoners had in every one. The result was that the three men were declared guilty, and sentenced to death.—[Galignani's Messenger.

AWFUL DISPENSATION OF PROVIDENCE.—A private of the East York Militia was on parade a few days ago, at the camp at Aldershot, and being accused of talking more than once by the Sergeant, by whom he was threatened that if he did so again he would be reported to the Colonel, said he did not talk, and at the same time wished that "God might strike him dumb if he had;" he was from that instant struck dumb, and has not spoken since. He has answered questions by writing, and stated the moment he had uttered the last word "dumb" he became so.—[Morning Chronicle.

STEAMSHIP CANADA.—This steamer, which is to sail for Montreal on the 7th of next month, sailed from New York on the 5th of March last, and arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of the same month. The following extract of a letter from Captain Grange, addressed to the agents here, explains the circumstances which led to her detention:—

"We sailed from New York at 3 p.m. on the 5th instant, and on the second day out (the 7th) the air pump of the after engine gave way, thus leaving the machinery useless. Determined to take the vessel home under canvas, we, notwithstanding the difficulties, made a good run to the land, and sighted Cape Clear on the 23rd. The wind there came out strong from the eastward, with dirty weather, which induced me to run into Long Island Channel, north of Cape Clear. Lay there two days, waiting for moderate weather and change of wind, and arrived here (Liverpool) this morning, all well, and without any injury except the air pump."

To Printers.

WANTED, at this Office a good JOBBER.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names	Date	Leaves	For
Alma,	Apr. 2,	Havre,	New York.
Ericsson,	Apr. 16,	Liverpool,	New York.
Persia,	Apr. 19,	Liverpool,	New York.
City Balt.	Apr. 23,	Liverpool,	Philadel.
Hermann,	Apr. 23,	Southampton,	New York.
N. Amer.	Apr. 23,	Liverpool,	Montreal.
Canada,	Apr. 26,	Liverpool	Boston.
Canadian,	May 7,	Liverpool,	Montreal.

The Daily News.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28.

The letters and papers for this city by the Arabia arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in charge of the conductor, Mr Butler. The only item of interest, in addition to the report in another column, is, that five regiments of the Crimean troops have been ordered to Canada.

The Spring and Summer steamboat arrangements are now made. The Great Western railway steamers America and Canada will run direct from Hamilton to Ogdensburgh, via Cape Vincent and Brockville. The royal mail line (Arabian, Magnet, Kingston and Passport) propose running from Hamilton to Ogdensburgh, via Toronto and Brockville. At Brockville three lines of steamers will connect with the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal and Quebec. The American line of steamers (Cataract and Northerner) will touch at Toronto on their way up and down the lake. The Peerless will ply between Toronto and Hamilton; the Zimmerman between Toronto and Niagara; the Welland between Toronto and St. Catharines; the Maple Leaf and Highlander between Toronto and Rochester, and the Champion and Mayflower between Toronto and Oswego, in connection with the Northern railway. The directors of this railroad also propose to complete their connection with Lakes Michigan and Huron even more effectively than last year. The Banshee, New Era, Ottawa and St. Lawrence will be employed as usual on the river, the Bay of Quinte, City of the Bay and Corra Linn between Belleville and Kingston, and the steamers Helen and Trenton between Montreal and the head of the Bay.

In the United States Senate, on the 17th inst., resolutions directing inquiry into the expediency of establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the country, and of permitting inhabitants of the British North American provinces to enjoy the benefits of the patent laws of the United States, on the same footing as citizens of the Republic, were adopted.

Washington, April 22.

The last steamer brought dispatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations, to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to the demands made at different times for redress in the matter of detaining the steamer El Dorado, by the Spanish man of war Firrolano. The Spanish Government most decidedly but courteously refused to comply with the wishes of our Government, and the Minister argues that according to the law of our nations the commander of the Firrolano did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances at that time in the neighborhood of Havana can justify.

A serious fire occurred in Lindsay last Sunday evening, 20th, by which the office of the Bank of Upper Canada, Lindsay *Advocate* office, and 4 or 5 other buildings were destroyed.

Further by the 'Arabia'

The Arabia brings $11,500 in specie.

The steamship Ericsson, the substitute for the Pacific in the Collins line, arrived at Liverpool at 5:45 on the morning of the 12th inst.

The Cunard steamship Persia, from New York at 2 P. M., on the 2nd inst., arrived at Liverpool at 8:40 A. M. on the 12th—thus making the passage in about 9 days and 13 hours mean time.

The steamer Ericsson and Persia reported nothing of the Pacific.

Captain Dunlop, of the British steamer Tartar, which went in search of the Pacific, had furnished a detailed report of his cruise to the Admiralty. His search was principally directed to the space between the 55th degree of North latitude and 10:20 degrees longitude. The two steamers searched separately. The Tartar having a strong Southeast gale in her favor, proceeded as far West as 25 longitude on the parallel of 55 degrees. Guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a vigilant look-out was kept during the day. Unfortunately the search was totally unsuccessful. Nothing whatever was seen or heard of the Pacific. The Tartar passed many outward and homeward bound vessels and spoke two. Captain Dunlop is confident that the Pacific cannot be South of latitude 53, or else she must have been fallen in with. March 29th, the Tartar spoke the American ship Jacob Badger, from Calcutta for London, leaking badly. He pumped her out and sent a midshipman and eight men to navigate her into port. The Tartar has again put to sea to continue the search.

The Paris authorities state that a journal of the proceedings in the Congress is to be published.

It is said that the Russian Plenipotentiaries proposed that Count Buol, Ali Pacha, and M. Bourqueney, should compose the commission to definitely arrange the Moldavo-Wallachian Government, but the proposal was rejected, and persons who have not taken an active part in the Conferences will be selected.

The grand naval review by Queen Victoria of all the ships that can be collected together is postponed till the 22nd or 23rd inst., by which time the treaty of peace will have been signed.

The Crimean Inquiry Commission continues its sittings. Lord Lucan was on trial.

We are enabled to state that after the ratification of the treaty of peace, Lord Cowley will not continue to fill the post of British ambassador at Paris. He will be succeeded by Earl Granville, a nobleman who in every respect possesses peculiar qualifications for the office.—*Court Journal.*

Expeditions against Madagascar and the Kabyles are decided upon. Permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former, and the latter will serve as a cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army.

There is some speculation as to who will be sent as Minister of St. Petersburgh. Marshal Vaillant is spoken of for France, also Generals Canrobert and Bosquet.

The advices from Constantinople are to March 31st. The Russian palace there, at present occupied as a French hospital, was being cleared for the return of the embassy. The health of the French troops both in the hospitals and in the Crimea had improved.

The Turkish Government expresses its anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the Allies, and says it is quite able to maintain internal order and the defence of the frontier without the aid of foreign troops. The Divan is planning for the erection of permanent garrisons at important Points of the Empire.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will continue as the British Minister at Constantinople. Omar Pacha is restored to favor, and resumes the command of the army of Anatolia.

A grand council of Bishops will soon assemble to discuss the concordat. The council will represent twenty-nine millions of Catholics,—Latin, Greek and Armenian. The principal object of the Council is to restore the clerical marriage courts according to the canon law, and to reorganise the whole body of the clergy on fundamental Church principles. The concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right to appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor—and hence it is not popular with the inferior priesthood

There are continual rumors of Ministerial changes in Prussia.

The Sardinian and Piedmontese corn markets generally were lower, and in Belgium breadstuffs were also declining.

The Citizens' Assembly of Hamburgh have for the third time rejected the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

From Spain, we learn that disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription, and the city, and province, in consequence, had been placed under martial law.

From Australia.

We have advices, by way of England, to the 26th of January, from Melbourne. The intelligence is not very important.

The Melbourne Argus states that the agricultural prospects of the country are good. The crops now being gathered in are much larger than those of any previous year, while the product of the next season is expected to be even more important, as a greater breadth of lands are in preparation for cultivation.

The population of Melbourne is estimated at 325,000.

The preparations for lighting Melbourne with gas were completed on the 1st of January last.

The Melbourne Argus of January 11, says:—The yield of gold is steady and increasing, and the mining population generally is in a prosperous condition. The export of the precious metal for 1855 has amounted to 110 tons, 8 cwt., 3 qrs., 6 lbs. against 88 tons, 8 cwt., 3 qrs., 9 lbs. for the previous year. The receipts by escort and shipments for 1854 and 1855 respectively have been:—

Rec'd in 1854	1,934,446	Ship'd in 1854	2,122,596
Do 1855	2,177,887	do 1855	2,650,198

Melbourne, Jan. 25.—We have no alteration to note in the gold market. The entries for shipment at the custom house to-day consisted of 1140 ox. 6 dwts. for Sydney; 24 oz. for Liverpool; 6 oz. for Mauritius and 2 oz. for Valparaiso.

The arrivals for the week ended yesterday include two ships from the United Kingdom and four from the United States of America. The immigration for the week has been principally from the neighboring colonies. Adelaide flour is coming to hand freely, and, with our own incoming harvest, must soon reduce the price to £25, which was the rate anticipated for the end of January by well informed dealers.

The escorts from Mount Alexander and Ballarat arrived at the gold office yesterday, at the appointed hour, and brought the following returns, viz:—Gold, 40,127 oz. 10 dwts.; cash £75,344.

Notes About Town.

PORTSMOUTH.—THE TANNERY.—The next principal object of interest is the new stone tannery, lately erected here by M.W. Strange, Esq. This gentleman, with a spirit of enterprize highly commendable in one circumstanced so favorably as he is, has embarked a portion of his large capital in the manufacture of leather, and is now just beginning to turn out the finished article. A walk through the different apartments will convince anybody that a great deal of ingenuity, as well as money, has been employed in promoting the different stages of the art, in which the steam engine takes a conspicuous part. This wonderful auxiliary to man's comfort is kept in motion day and night, grinding bark, and performing other important services, which we shall attempt to show presently. As the manner of tanning hides is different from what it was a few years ago, we will attempt to describe it. The dry hides are first put in a large vat to soak in clear water, and then thrown promiscuously into a strong square receptacle, like a box open at one side, where they are subjected to a mauling process, by means of two huge wooden inverted hammers, whose faces are dotted with a series of blunt iron projecting bolts. These hammers are put in alternate shuffling motion by the steam engine, and knead and turn the hides until they are sufficiently *pliant;* they are then submitted to a "cold sweat" in a "dark, damp, close cell," under the floor, where a hundred or more are hung up at a time. Here they remain until the hair is easily removed by the finger and thumb; thence they are again submitted to another soaking in the currriers'-room, who take them out as required, and with their two-edged knives shave off the hair, and the loose, flabby integuments from the *flesh* side. This done, they are removed to the tanning-room, where they are carefully placed in the vats, with layers of bark between, to admit of the tanning liquid reaching every part of their surfaces. When about one hundred skins in one vat are thus disposed of, by means of invisible sluices running on a level with the bottom of the vats, and communicating with another apartment in which the *liquor*, or bark tea, is prepared, the said liquor, strongly impregnated with *tannin*, (the antiseptic principle contained in the bark) is permitted to flow into the vats containing the skins. Here they remain until the tannin is wholly absorbed by the skins, which is ascertained by the light color of the fluid, and by *tasting* it. In order that what slight tincture of the tanin remaining may not be lost, the liquor is conveyed to a reservoir convenient to the engine, by which it is pumped up and returned to the bark vats, to again exert its agency in extracting the tanin from the bark. The skins are taken out, and after draining some time are re-packed the same as before, and subjected to a fresh infusion of the liquor. The same process is repeated two or three times in the space of three months or more, when the now effectually tanned hides are removed to the wash-room, placed, one at a time, on an inclined floor, and exposed to copious showers of water from a punctured apparatus overhead, and with stiff brooms are scrubbed and washed until all adhering impurities are removed. The next move is to hang them up in the drying-room (which is one hundred feet long by fifty wide), and when perfectly exsiccated are passed singly under a polished brass roller attached to a strong wooden arm depending from the ceiling, which by force of the steam engine, pushes the roller horizontally forwards and backwards with great pressure, making the leather smooth and compact in texture; and thus the dry, hard, and almost imporous hide is converted into excellent sole leather.

We begin a new paragraph with a brief description of the manner of preparing the tanning liquor from the hemlock bark. The bark is broken, or *ground*, in an iron mill propelled by the steam engine, and the reduced particles drop into a receiver, from which it is removed to the bark-room (or "tea-room," if you will), by means of a long wooden cylinder, with an affixion to its surface of a spiral line of stout bristles running like the thread of a screw from one extremity to the other, and which by every revolution sweeps, or brushes, the ground bark gradually forward to its destination—a large bin at the north end of the room. This apparatus is concealed from view, being enclosed in a box the whole length. The *screw* is kept in constant motion by the engine. In a line with the screw-box is a series of vats, filled with clear cold water and bark, and just at the brink of the vats an iron pipe, running parallel with the box, conveys the waste steam from the engine, which is, by branch pipes, introduced into the vats near the bottom. The steam being thus condensed, at the same time imparts its caloric to the water, until the latter reaches the boiling point. By hese ingenious methods the bark *liquor* is made.

The number of vats, capable of holding one hundred hides each, is sixty-eight, by which some idea may be formed of the extent of Mr Strange's operations. The exterior arrangements of this extensive Tannery are all of the most modern design, and substantial in construction. There is now in process of completion a large wharf, where vessels can discharge bark, fuel, &c. The establishment is under the supervision of Mr Campbell, late of Merrickville, who introduced several improvements in the manufacture of leather here, and to whose politeness we are indebted for the opportunity of learning the particulars we have so imperfectly described.

Parliamentary Summary.

Toronto, Wednesday, April 23.

In the Legislative Council.

The Special Committee, to whom had been referred the Legislative Council Bill, reported the same with some amendments; the principal of which were, increasing the qualification from £1000 to £2000, the making it necesary for members elect to reside in the Electoral District they represented, or to hold real estate there, equal in value to the required qualification, and the introduction of the new members by twelves, which would make up the whole number of forty-eight in six years.

Hon. Mr Dickson made a strong effort to defeat the clause leaving the nomination and appointment of the Speaker to the Crown.

Hon. Messrs. DeBlaquiere and others supported him, but the motion was lost upon a division of 11 to 14. The Bill was then passed as amended and the third reading was ordered for to-day.

Several Bills from the Assembly were read the first time, and the Bill to provide for the payment by insurence Companies of dividends out of their profits only, was passed and ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

Adjourned.

In the Assembly, after the presentation of petitions in favor of representation by population, &c., and the termination of some routine business.

Mr Brown, in moving his resolutions in favor of representation by population, calculated that the population of Upper Canada would in 1859 exceed that of Lower Canada by 500,000. In 7½ years after the Union, the population of the two sections of the Province became equally balanced; it was now about 7½ years since that date. Last year the revenue from Upper Canada was £782,655 against £247,514 for Lower Canada. Upper Canada did not receive benefits in proportion to her payments. The expenditure on public works last year was about three times as great in Lower Canada as in Upper. The question of a dissolution of the Union was making rapid progress amongst the people, in consequence of the inequality of rights now existing. The only way to prevent a dissolution was by removing the boundary and giving equal privileges to all according to population. The maintenance of the proper system led to dereliction of principle amongst politicans, who accommodated their views to get over the difficulty of forming an administration out of discordant materials, from the two provinces.

A point of order was raised whether this question had not already been decided on Mr McKenzie's amendments to the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The Speaker ruled that it had, and that the motion was out of order.

Mr Huot moved a resolution disapproving of the penalty of death. He was of the opinion that means of reformation should be adopted instead.

Mr Drummond would desire the subject referred to a Committee of enquiry, who would have the opportunity of referring to the labours of philanthropists on the same subject.

Mr Brown opposed the reference to a committe.

Mr Cameron took the same view. He hoped the government would not consent to any motion which might raise false expectations.

Mr Merritt supported the motion.

Mr J. S. Mcdonald took an opposite view. He thought that the punishment of death was seldom enough enforced already, and that to abolish it would give impunity to open murder.

Mr Hartman was in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death, and thought enquiring could do no harm.

Mr Foley would support enquiry, although not in favour, at present, of abolishing death punishment.

Mr Felton wished the motion confined to the propriety of modifying the laws relating to capital punishment, as many persons were willing to abolish the penalty of death in all cases except wilful murder, who might not be disposed to go further.

Mr Huot accepted the alteration.

Mr Turcotte opposed the motion.

Mr Drummond said this should not be treated as a party question, but that the conscientious opinions of those who objected to punishment by death ought to be be respected.

Mr Laberge spoke at great length in support of the motion, especially on account of the many cases where persons had suffered innocently, as had been discovered when too late.

Mr Turcotte replied, opposing the motion.

After a lengthened discussion, the motion was put, and carried—yeas 55—nays 34.

Mr Mackenzie in moving a resolution for the dissolution of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, said the provinces before the Union had greater privileges than they now possessed, and those privileges ought not to have been reduced. He referred to the question of representation by population, and a variety of other questions, declaring that mis-government had been forced upon Upper Canada by French Canadian domination.

Mr Cartier, to prevent any amendment, and that the question should be discussed and decided on its own merits, moved the previous question.

It being then close upon 12 o'clock the debate was adjourned and the House arose.—*Colonist.*

THE NEW TARIFF.—It is said that the new Tariff will not go into operation until the 15th June.

University of Queen's College—Session 1855-56.

On Thursday, 24th April, after examination on the various subjects prescribed, the following gentlemen were admitted by the Senatus Academicus of the University to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz:

Robert Campbell, Drummond; John Alexander McKenzie, London; George Smith Rose, Kingston; William Edmund McKay, King.

Of whom Mr Robert Campbell, and Mr John Alexander McKenzie passed with honors in all the subjects of examination: and the following gentlemen to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine:

Marshal Jacob Brown, Waterloo Frontenac; Octavius Yates, Kingston, Canada West; Benjamin Franklin, Port Rowan, Norfolk; George H. Corbett, Toronto; John H. Campbell, Brooklin, Ontario.

PRIZE LIST.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

VOLUNTARY EXERCISES DONE DURING THE SUMMER RECESS.

James Carmichael, Beckwith.
An Essay on the Homeric Dialects. Translations of Iliad Book I. and Æuied Book VII.
John Machar, Kingston.
Translations of Iliad Book I., with a critical Essay on the same. Arnold's Greek prose composition, 40 exercises, carefully rendered into Greek.
James P. Macpherson, Kingston.
Translations of Iliad Book I, with an Essay on the same.
Robert Campbell, Drummond.
Translation of Iliad Book I. The Agricola of Tacitus.

FIRST LATIN CLASS.

1. James Macdonell, Fergus.
2. Edmund Hooper, Newburg.
3. Robert Drummond, Kingston.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. Corydon J. Mattice, Cornwall.
2. William Craig, Kingston.
3. James Dickson, Do.

FIRST GREEK CLASS.

1. James Macdonell, Fergus.
2. Edmund Hooper, Newburg.
3. Corydon J. Mattice, Cornwall.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. Robert Drummond, Kingston.
2. Joshua Fraser, Lanark.
3. William Craig, Kingston.
4. James Dickson, Do.

SECOND LATIN CLASS.

1. James Carmichael, Beckwith.
2. John May, Do.
3. John Machar, Kingston.
4. James P. Macpherson, Do.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. John Fraser, London.
2. Donald McLennan, Glengary.

SECOND GREEK CLASS.

1. John May, Beckwith.
2. John Machar, Kingston.
3. James Carmichael, Beckwith.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. John Fraser, London.
2. James P. Macpherson, Kingston.
3. Duncan McMillan, London.

THIRD LATIN CLASS.

1. Robert Campbell, Drummond.
2. John Livingston, Pictou, N. S.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. George S. Rose, Kingston.
2. John A. McKenzie, London.

THIRD GREEK CLASS.

1. Robert Campbell, Drummond.
1. John A. McKenzie, London.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. George S. Rose, Kingston.
2. John Livingston, Pictou, N. S.

JUNIOR CLASS—ROMAN HISTORY.

1. Edmund Hooper, Newburg.
2. Robert Drummond, Kingston.
3. Donald McLean, Seymour.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. James Macdonnell, Fergus.
2. Corydon J. Mattice, Cornwall.
3. Finlay F. MacNab, Elmsley.

SENIOR CLASS—ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. John Machar, Kingston.
2. James Macpherson, Do.
3. James Carmichael, Beckwith.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. John Livingston, Pictou, N. S.
2. Donald McLennan, Glengary.
3. John Fraser London.

ESSAYS JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Finlay F. MacNab, Elmsley.
On the advantages of the study of Roman History.
2 James Macdonnell, Fergus.
On the 7th Book of the Æneid.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. William McQuaig, Cote St. John.
2. Donald McLean, Seymour.
3. Robert Drummond, Kingston.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. James Carmichael, Beckwith.
On the Antigone of Sophocles, the Life and Times of Julius Cæsar, the Life and Writings of Socrates.
2. James Machar, Kingston.
Criticism on the Antigone of Sophocles, the Life and Times of Julius Cæsar
3. James P. Macpherson, Kingston.
On the Life and Writings of Socrates, the Life and Times of Julius Cæsar.
4. John May, Beckwith.
On the Life and Writings of Sophocles.

POETRY AND METRICAL TRANSLATIONS.

1. John May, Beckwith.
Choral Ode of Antigone rendered into English verse. Ode from Horace.
2. Duncan McMillan, London.
An Epode from Horace.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Finlay F. MacNab, Elmsley.
On Britain, the United States, Canada, and Time.
2. James Dickson, Kingston.
Three Odes from Horace.
3. William Craig, Kingston.
An Ode from Horace.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.

BEST MATHEMATICIANS.

1. Finlay MacNab, Elmsley.
James D. McDonnell, Bathurst, N. B.
2. Edmund John Hooper, Newburg.
3. Robert John Drummond, Kingston.

BEST PRIZE EXERCISES.

1. F. MacNab.
2. James D. McDonnell.

ORDER OF MERIT.

1. Joshua Fraser, New York.
Corydon J. Mattice, Cornwall,
2. (*In Algebra*) John Agnew, Kingston.
James Dickson, Do.
William McQuaig, Cote St. George.

SENIOR MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

BEST IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Juniors.

1. James Carmichael, Beckwith.
John May, Do.
2. Duncan McMillan, London.
John Machar, Kingston.

Seniors.

1. Robert Campbell, Drummond.
John A. McKenzie, London.
2. George Smith Rose, Kingston.

ESSAY—*Plurality of Worlds.*

1. James Carmichael, Beckwith.
John May, London.
John Machar, Kingston.
2. Donald McLennan, Glengary
3. James P. MacPherson, Kingston.
Diagrams in Natural Philosophy
John May, London.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

1. Robert Campbell, Drummond.
2. John Livingston, Pictou, N. S.
3. David Camelon, Perth.

REWARDS FOR GREAT DILLIGENCE AND PROGRESS.

1. John McKenzie, London.
2. Donald Ross, Pictou, N. S.
3. George Rose Kingston.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST LATIN CLASS.

Virgil's Æneid, Book 7th.
Horace's Odes, part of Book. 1st.
Arnold's Latin Composition.
Livy, Book 1st.
Daily Written Exercises, Translations, &c.&c.

FIRST GREEK CLASS.

Edinburgh Academy Greek Grammar.
Arnold's First Greek Book.
Xenophon's Anabasis, Book 1st.
Homer's Iliad, Book 1st.

SECOND AND THIRD LATIN CLASSES.

Cicero Orationes pro Archia poeta et pro M. Marcello.
Livy. Book 21st.
Horace. Odes, Book 4th; Epodes and Satires, Book 1st.
Daily Written Exercises, Translations, &c. &c.

SECOND AND THIRD GREEK CLASSES

Xenophon's Memorabilia, Book 3d.
Thucydides, part of Book 1st.
Sophocles' Antigone, with Greek Prosody and Choral Scanning.
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.
Daily Written Exercises, Translations, &c. &c.
Junior Class—Dr. Schmitz's Roman History.
Senior Class—Dr Schmitz's Manuel and Ancient History, Book 1st.

MATHEMATICS.

Juniors—Euclid, first six Books; Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms; Hind's Algebra, Daily and Weekly Exercises in Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry, with the use of instruments of observation.
Seniors—Euclid, Eleventh and Twelfth Books; Mensuration of Planes and Solids; Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with the application to Geodetical and Astronomical Problems: Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus, and numerous exercises.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lecture on the properties of Matter, Statics, Dynamics, Pneumatics, and Hydrostatics, with numerour Exercises; Lectures on the Chemistry of the Metallic Elements, and their compounds.
Earnshaw's Dynamics.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND LOGIC.

On each of these subjects, a full course of Lectures was given. During the afternoon hour the Students were regularly examined on the Lecture in the morning. They were also required to give a weekly Essay of considerable length on some subject unfolded in the Lectures.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Junior Class.—Exercises in Hebrew Grammar every meeting Read from the Books of Genesis, II. Kings, the Psalms, and the Song of Solomon.
Senior Class.—Read from the Books of Genesis, Exodus, Judges, Ruth, II. Kings, the Psalms, the Song of Solomon, and Isaiah. Exercises both in Hebrew and in Chaldee Grammar. Read in Chaldee from the Book of Daniel.
Progressive Exercises in both Classes in rendering English into Hebrew. Also, Dissertions from the Students in both Classes on subjects connected with the Criticism of the Old Testament.

CHURCH HISTORY.

A full series of Lectures on the History of the Church during the three first centuries. In addition to the hour for Lecture, there was a suitable portion of time devoted to examination. The Students were required to write a weekly Essay on some important event or topic brought out in the Lectures.

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

The Theological Course embraces three great divisons. It was the first of these divisions that was gone over this year, commencing with the subject "*Of the being and moral perfection of God,*" and ending with "*Justification.*" The Students were examined in the afternoon on the subject of the morning's Lecture. They were also required to give a weekly Essay on some one of the topics discussed in the Lecture. Each Student, according to his status, delivered his regular discourses.

The Fifteenth Session of Queen's College will begin on the first Wednesday of October (1st October) 1856, at which date all Intrants and regular Students in the Faculty of Arts are required to be present.

The Divinity Classes will be opened on the first Wednesday in November.

Candidates for matriculation as regular Students of the first year will undergo an examination before the College Senate in the first three books of the Æneid of Virgil; the first three books of Cæsar's Commentaries; Mair's introduction; the Greek Grammar; the first Book of Euclid; and Arithmetic, as far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, inclusive.

The only charges are £1 for Matriculation Fee; £2 for each class per Session, to be paid on admission to the Classes; and £1 additional in the Natural Philosophy Class, for expenses of apparatus.

The Boarding arrangements will be announced in a subsequent advertisement.

Each Student on entering must produce a certificate of Moral and Religious Character from the Minister of the Congregation to which he belongs.

A certain number of Scholarships or Bursaries will be awarded at the commencement of the Session. The Bursaries for Students of the first year will be conferred on those who display the greatest proficiency in the subjects of examination for Matriculation. For Students of previous years, the subjects of examination for Scholarships will be the studies of former Sessions.

The Preparatory Department, or College School, will be conducted as usual, under the charge of competent Masters.

The Fees in this department are as follows:—

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Tuition in English Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, for Pupils under 12 years of age,	£4	0	0
For Pupils above 12 years of age,	6	0	0
For Tuition in the above branches, together with Geography, English Grammar, Composition, the Latin Rudiments, and the use of the Globes,	6	0	0
For Tuition in all the above branches, with lessons in the Latin Classes, Greek or other Mathematics,	8	0	0

All Fees payable quarterly in advance.

This department is under the superintendence of the Professors. The course of instruction is conducted so as to prepare the pupils for entering with advantage the Classes of the College.

By order of the Senatus Academicus.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PRINCE OF HUMBUGS.—P. T. BARNUM.—Upwards of two hundred influential citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., have issued an invitation to their fellow citizens to attend a meeting for the purpose of giving public expression to their sympathy with Mr Barnum, in his recent financial misfortunes. He will humbug them yet.