REVIVAL OF CREMATION.—From the correspondence of the New York Times we learn that it is proposed to revive in Paris the ancient system of cremation, or burning:—"The over-grown condition of the cemeteries and the impracticability of the catacomb system, gave rise to this new proposition. In the cemeteries of Paris, which are now all extramural, there are two kinds of concessions made to the dead; a concession for ten years and a perpetual concession. The first costs but little, but the perpetual concession is very dear. So that an immense proportion of dead bodies are exhumed at the end of ten years, by expiration of their lease, and it is these who are carried and laid away on shelves in the immense catacombs, which underlie nearly one-half of the southern part of the city. But this transfer is attended with expense, and is a disagreeable and repugnant operation to those concerned as well as to the citizens who are made cognizant of the operation. In fact, the transfer at that period of inhumation is almost an impossibility. So that now we have the proposition seriously discussed, of introducing the funeral pile, and many leading men have pronounced for it. The *Univers*, the great politico-catholic journal of France, sounds the tocsin in regard to this new proposition. It swears it will die at its post in opposition to this profanation, and calls to its aid the Catholics of France entire."

ATTACK UPON A FRENCH TRAVELLER IN A MOSQUE AT DAMASCUS.—The *Presse d'Orient* contains the following letter from Damascus, dated October 2:—"Our city was last month the scene of a very deplorable event. A French traveller, M. Jacquier Eusice, who served for two years as a doctor in the Turkish army upon the Danube, and in the Crimea, and afterwards as assistant surgeon in the French army, until the period of the evacuation, has been the victim of a most unfortunate assault. He is a very inoffensive man, and in a state of health which ought alone to have protected him. The occasion was the visit of the doctor to the mosque, formerly the church of St. John. Some people accuse M. Jacquier of imprudence; the notions of the people in matters of religious belief are not so advanced here as at Constantinople, and if the mosque of St. Sophia can be visited without peril, it is otherwise with that of Damascus. If the doctor had consulted others, they would certainly have dissuaded him from his project, and narrated the fact that last year, when the Duke of Brabant visited the mosque, the governor took the wise precaution of putting the troops under arms. This was nominally done as a mark of respect to the Belgian prince, but in reality to prevent any accident. Even this step, however, did not prevent some lunatics from considering the temple as profaned, and from changing the mats and carpets. These sentiments are certainly to be regretted, but it will be some time yet before they disappear. Dr Jacquier Rusice was desirous to visit the mosque. He did so in the dress of a medical man, and wore the fez, and on entering observed the usual formalities. Two door-keepers asked him if he was a Mussulman; he replied that he was a doctor, and that he had for two years taken care of the sick and wounded of the Ottoman army. They allowed him to enter, and he visited the mosque without further interruption from the officials. But while leaving the edifice some dozen children, excited by fanatics, threw stones at him. He was then surrounded, and after receiving the grossest insults, was struck by fist, stones, and sticks, until he fell in the midst of the madmen covered with blood. Happily other inhabitants ran to call for assistance, and the unfortunate doctor was rescued. When M. Outray, the French consul, heard of this event, he went instantly to Mahmoud Pasha to demand the punishment of the guilty. The Pasha had already received a report of the affair, and had commenced an enquiry; he expressed the greatest possible indignation, and said that the assailants should be severely punished. All the keepers of the mosque who were suspected were arrested, and at the desire of Mahmoud Aasha and the Judge appointed to inquire into the affair, the doctor, notwithstanding his wounds, assisted them in the investigation, and several individuals recognized by him were arrested." In a note appended to this account, the *Press d'Orient* adds:—"A letter from Jerusalem, of October 3, informs us of the arrival in that city of Dr Rusice, who is at present at the French Hospital, in a feeble condition."

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondance of Nov. 30, states that a movement will be made early in the session for the amendment of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, for the repeal of the Act giving it effect. To this end a call will be made on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the working of the treaty, and it is believed it will show that the United States have lost largely, as far as revenue is concerned, while the Canadians have received all the benefit. The amendment sought is to enlarge the free list between the two countries to all articles actually grown by each respectively. This will include tobacco and sugar, which are now excluded, and from the duties on which the Canadian Government is mainly supported. In case the Canadian Government refuses to accept this amendment, then notice is to be given so as to put an end to the treaty.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest took place on Saturday last, in Scarboro' township, before Mr Duggan, coroner, upon the body of a man named Thomas Ellis. The deceased, in company with another person named Thomas Connors, went down the Rouge River in a small boat, to examine some traps which they had set for musk-rats. Both were under the influence of liquor. On their return home, deceased fell out of the boat and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict "Accidental death." Ellis was a fisherman, about 65 years of age, and of rather intemperate habits.

☞ Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS containing the news of the week, may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS AND THE CLERGY RESERVES.—An application was made last evening to the City Council on behalf of the Board of School Trustees, for the appropriation of the city's share of the Clergy Reserves Fund to school purposes. The want of suitable school-buildings has long been felt in Kingston, and nothing but unwillingness to add seriously to already heavy taxes has prevented the Board from selecting sites and putting up such school-houses as we ought to have. The Reserves fund has already yielded to the city £4,500, and in no more appropriate way could that money be expended than in carrying out the long cherished, but almost impossible, design of erecting such school-houses as will be both useful and ornamental.

We observe that in the West a similar plan has been adopted in several places. There seems to exist a general feeling that the Clergy Reeserves Fund legitimately belongs to educational purposes, and should now be applied in furtherance of our Common School system. We quote the proceedings of a public meeting at Yorkville as an instance:—

A public meeting of the rate-payers of the Village of Yorkville, was held in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening, the 27th ult., to take into consideration the raising of means to erect suitable buildings for school purposes, upon the land lately given to that Municipality by Jesse Ketchum, Esq.

Geo. Bostwick, Esq., Reeve, occupied the chair, and having briefly explained the object of the meeting,

Dr Philbrick moved the first resolution, dwelling at length upon the advantages of education, and reprobating the narrow minds of those who, although they had no children of their own to educate, were too penurious to put their hands in their pockets to do an act of benevolence. He concluded by reading the resolution, viz:—

"That it is not expedient to lay a tax upon the rate-payers of the village for the purpose of erecting school buildings, so long as other funds remain at their disposal which may be properly applied to that purpose."

Bernard Holden, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Robert Beard, Esq., next came forward, and, after an elequent speech, in which he painted the value of the gift bestowed in vivid colors and the importance of immediately making it available, by erecting appropriate buildings thereon; also alluding to the means which, at the present moment, are placed at the disposal of the village from the Clergy Reserves, concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*,—That as this Municipality, in common with other Municipalities, has received, and will annually receive a considerable sum of money from the Clergy Reserves, we do now sanction the appropriation by the Council of as much of the said moneys as may be required for the erection of suitable buildings for school purposes, as the best and most suitable appropriation that can be made thereof."

Thos. Worthington, Esq, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Reeve having left the chair, it was taken by J. P. Cherry, Esq.

Robt. Beard, Esq., moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Peter Hutty, Esq., and carried:—

"That the thanks of the rate-payers of the village of Yorkville, are eminently due and hereby given to George Bostwick, Esq, the Reeve, for his services on the present occasion, and also for his readiness and promptitude in bringing the subject before the rate-payers."

CHOLERA.—Several ships arrived at New York recently from Germany have been visited by this scourge. The Hamburg ship Sir Robert Peel, arrived on Saturday, lost 31 passengers during the voyage.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer entertains the opinion that M. Ferrer, the Nicaraguan Minister appointed by President Walker, will eventually be received by the U. S. Government, Rivas having appointed none.

On Sunday night about twelve o'clock a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr Tait, at the Dry Docks, Lachine Canal. Mr Tait has no insurance, and his loss will be very heavy, as all his tools and a large quantity of lumber are destroyed.

PHEASANTS AND MUTTON FROM ENGLAND.—Mr Chas. Y. Richmond, says the Buffalo Express, who went out to England in the schooner Dean Richmond, returned in the Ericsson on Wednesday, and presented to a friend in Buffalo a saddle of South-down mutton and a lot of English pheasants.

The Colored Race, in Illinois, are not allowed to testify in the Courts of Law against white persons, and they not only cannot send their children to the Common Schools, but they have no share of the school funds, though they pay a school tax.—A colored convention has been recently held in Alton, to try to right their wrongs,—and "Commissioners" have been appointed to traverse the State to get up petitions &c.

A fire occurred on Friday at the Village of Cote des Neiges, destroying the tanneries of M. Prevost, and two small buildings and sheds.

Mrs. Macready gives her Readings, or rather her impersonations, for they are such, this evening, at the City Hall. Wherever she appears the press is filled with encomiums on the talent displayed by her in these readings, and her chaste personification of character. The following notice from the New York Evening Post, will show that the favorable criticisms on her readings are not confined to Canada:

Mrs Macready's personation was a complete triumph. Her excellence was manifest in her thorough conception of the part: indeed, this intense apprehension and entering into the spirit of the character, mark everything she does. She does not seem the same person in different personations, though her exquisite grace and beauty, and her power of dramatic expression, are well known. A remarkable talent is the good taste, which directs every tone, gesture and movement; in the wildest passion the true and sweet modesty of nature is never lost sight of. Mrs Macready has a native refinement which gives the greatest effect to her expression, whether in pathos or the general outbursts of emotion. No one can see her without being convinced that she is destined to a brilliant career in her profession."

We hope to see the Hall well filled and that this talented Lady will be greeted with such an audience as her merit is deserving of. She is said to be not only young and beautiful but truly genius-gifted.

It appears from the official statement in El Nicaraguense, Walker's newspaper organ, that within the last fourteen months he has received from the United States a little over 4100 recruits. Of these, 144 are reported as having been killed in battle. Walker's whole force on the first of November, including the last arrival of 325 men from New Orleans, under Colonel Jacques, was by the returns, only 1275 men, leaving about 2700 to be accounted for.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—The N.Y. Commercial says that the Administration, through the Secretaries of War and the Interior, have completed an arrangement for the peaceful removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. A delegation of chiefs of the same tribe from the West of the Mississippi will be sent to them with presents and an offer of liberal grants of land, which it is believed will be readily accepted.

The Quebec Board of Trade have passed a complimentary resolution to Mr Baby, expressive of their appreciation of the value of the service of the Tug Line on the St. Lawrence below Quebec organized by that gentleman, and conveyed in the following letter:—

OFFICE OF QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE, 26th November, 1856.

F. BABY, Esq., &c., &c.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, at a meeting held this morning, passed a resolution expressive of the gratification with which they had witnessed the establishment of an effective line of steam Tug Boats by the Provincial Government for the service of vessels havigating the St. Lawrence between Quebec and the Gulf. In communicating this resolution to you, I have to state that the Board of Trade, in common with the whole mercantile community, feel the greatest satisfaction at the efficient manner in which you have performed your part, and carried out all the arrangements connected with the establishment of this line of steam tug-boats in the St. Lawrence.

The Provincial Government has acted wisely in forming and promoting this important enterprise; the dangers to be dreaded in the gulf and river have been considerably lessened, and practical proofs of the benefits afforded have been repeatedly experienced during this summer, in the saving of much time and many expenses, and in the timely aid extended to vessels in difficulty and distress. Ships may now calculate with certainty on being able to reach Quebec from the Gulf in the comparatively short space of so many hours, instead of six, seven or eight days, which were not unfrequently lost in coming up the river before the establishment of your fine powerful steamers.

In reference to the concluding part of the resolution, it may be observed that the Insurance Companies of New York have already begun to reduce the premiums of insurance of vessels towed up or down by your Tug Boats. The reduction hitherto made cannot be regarded as proportionate to the risk avoided or the general benefit derived; and the Council of the Board of Trade cannot help thinking that much good would result from having the advantages of these Tug steamers and the whole subject brought prominently before Lloyd's and the insurance companies in England, with a view to the formation of a reduced tariff of the rates of insurance in all cases when the Tug Boats are employed.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obed't serv't.,
(Signed,) J. BELL FORSYTH,
President of Board of Trade.

THE SPECTATOR ON SIR ALLAN MCNAB'S FUTURE COURSE.—In reply to the Globe, the Hamilton Spectator says:—

Our contemporary assumes an air of seeming significance, and asks: "When are we to expect that new shuffle of the cards which is to turn Macdonald and Cayley out, and put McNab, Ross and Jackson in?" We answer, never! No such shuffle has ever been contemplated for a single moment. The Globe ought surely to be aware that the difference existing between Sir Allan McNab and Mr Ross could not possibly admit of any such combination. But, more than this, we may tell the Globe that Sir Allan no longer cherishes the most remote aspiration of leading an administration, and that under no circumstances could he be induced to accept the position he recently filled. We believe he is satisfied to remain as he is, and has no desire whatever of coalescing with any party for the purpose of securing office. The Globe's palaver about his chosen allies is, therefore, a mere waste of words. He is still determinedly opposed to the present administration, and if Parliament should assemble again under the existing regime, our contemporary may anticipate such a disclosure as he little dreams of.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, uses the following language in reference to slavery:—

"It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves—that our factories should be worked by slaves—that our hotels should be served by slaves—that our locomotives should be manned by slaves—than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training and education, and which, in the process of time, must lead to that conflict between capital and labor, 'which makes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions as ours do exist.' In all slaveholding states, true policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform all menial service. Competition between the white and black man, for this service, may not disturb Northern sensibility, but it does not exactly suit our latitude. Irrespective, however, of interest, the act of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy is a brand upon us which I think it important to remove. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder; and no ingenuity can avoid the logical necessity of such conclusion. My hopes and fortunes are indissolubly associated with this form of society. I feel that I would be wanting in duty, if I did not urge you to withdraw your assent from an act which is itself a direct condemnation of your institutions."

The proposition to revive the slave trade caused an animated discussion, on a motion to refer that part of the message to a special committee. Mr McCrady, chairman of the House committee on federal relations, protested against such reference, and urged that the matter being new, it should be referred to the committee of the whole, where it might be fully discussed. Others thought a special committee desirable on account of the importance of the subject, and others because it had been sprung upon the Legislature, and it should be considered more carefully and practically than it could be in committee of the whole, and because debate "could only result in a memorial to Congress," which could best be prepared by a special committee. Mr Pope frankly told his co-legislators that the state could make no law upon the subject; that all they could do would be to make an application to Congress, and such an application would not be entertained by that body; that with South Carolina it would be no question of re-opening the slave trade, but one of Union or disunion, and not of disunion from the North alone, but from the south also.

Mr Yeadon, of the Charleston Courier, thought the subject too unimportant and too impracticable to be dignified by a reference to a special committee, and would dispose of it by referring it to the committee on colored population. He would treat the matter with as little respect as was consistent with parliamentary usage.

Mr Yeadon's motion failed, as did that to refer it to the committee on federal relations, and it was finally referred to a select committee. The Speaker said he would take time to select the committee.

Costa Rica.

The California steamer at New York last Saturday brings the following items of news:—

From Costa Rica the advices are to the 30th of October. The report that three thousand men were about to march for the reinforcement of the allied troops in Nicaragua is contradicted. No troops had recently marched from the interior, and there were only four hundred men under Gen. Canaz, near the frontier.

The Costa Rican Government had purchased and were arming a vessel of about 130 tons, which was to be dispatched immediately on a cruise.

Vincent Aguilar, the newly inaugurated Vice President, had resigned, for what cause is not mentioned. His successor had not been elected at the latest advices.

Congress had adjourned after appropriating $10,000 for extraordinary expenses of the government and authorising the levy of a tax of $75,000. Two commissioners had been sent to Chili to endeavor to negotiate a loan.

Public opinion is said to be almost unanimous in favor of continuing the war against the Walker Government of Nicaragua.

The Montreal Pilot of Monday says:—We were this morning informed that the prospects of an immense freight traffic on the Western division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, during the present winter, is great. Yesterday the immense depot at Point St. Charles was so crowded with merchandize, that the officers of the Company had to request that no more would be sent thither till Saturday. This is, indeed, cheering news.

The Montreal Pilot says:—The ball given by the Master-Shoemakers to their men at the City Concert Hall on Thursday evening, was a brilliant affair, and reflected the highest credit upon those under whose management it was got up. There must have been over two thousand persons present. Shortly after eight o'clock, His Worship the Mayor took the Chair, and opened the meeting with a short address. He was followed by Mr Joshua Bell and others. Above the dais were the words "Nothing like leather," and opposite, on the orchestra stage, "Montreal Journeymen are as good as any." The decorations used on the occasion of the Celebration Ball still remain up and give the hall a very handsome appearance. Dancing was commenced at ten o'clock, and continued with spirit till an early hour in the morning.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1857.—We recently noticed the publication of the tenth number of this useful and valuable Almanac. The publishers in calling attention to the Map which accompanies it, give the following statement respecting railway progress since 1852:—

Compare this map with its predecessor, issued in 1852, and it will be seen that our railways then embraced those only which belonged to the future; which were, in other words, in process of construction, or projected. During the five years which have elapsed since that period, what has been accomplished, and what results obtained? In actual operation we have—1st. The Great Western Railway, from the Niagara river to the Detroit river, 229 miles long, traversing the most fertile part of Western Canada. 2nd. The Toronto and Hamilton Railway, a branch of the Great Western, 38 miles long, skirting the shores of Lake Ontario. 3rd. The Grand Trunk Railway, comprehending the following sections:—Toronto to St. Mary's, 102 miles; Toronto to Montreal, 333 miles; the Montreal and Portland branch, 292 miles; Quebec and Richmond, 96 miles; and the St. Thomas branch, 49 miles. 4th. The Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway, 95 miles. 5th. The Ottawa and Prescott Railway, 53 miles. 6th. Montreal and Plattsburg Railway, 62 miles. 7th. Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 28½ miles. 8th. Erie and Ontario Railway, 17 miles. 9th. Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, (Fort Erie to Stratford,) 114 miles. 10th. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, 44 miles. 11th. Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway, 5 miles. 12th. London and Port Stanley Railway, 28 miles.

We have received the third Annual Report of the British American Friendly Society of Canada as presented to the members at the third general annual meeting held in Montreal, Oct. 6, 1856. By the report we observe that during the past year 4572 of the 10,000 shares of £10 each, constituting the capital stock of the society, amounting to £45,720, have been allotted, and that there is every reason to believe the whole capital stock will be taken up in a short time. In the Life Assurance Department 124 policies had been issued during the year, affording an income of £889 6s 9d with one loss of £200. In the Health Department the premiums amount to £2675 2s 6d, of which there was repaid in sick claims about £1263.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. November, 1856. American Reprint. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. Kingston: City Book Store.

This number of the favorite British serial opens with a lengthy paper on Mr Ruskin and his Theories, and will be read with much interest by all who take an interest in modern art. The beautiful tale of 'The Athelings' is continued. We have also 'The Scot Abroad,' being the second part, under the title of 'The Man of Art.' The other contents are:—Scandinavia; A Cause Worth Knowing; Touching Temporalities; Baden-Baden, and other talk there; and, The Art of Cavilling.

Guard Against Extravagance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The period for our Municipal Elections is fast approaching, and no doubt many of the present Aldermen and Councillors will present themselves to their constituents for re-election. To all such I hope the voters will submit the following simple question:—"Did you vote for the following appropriations?" namely:—

Fire-works, Queen's Birth day,	£50	0	0
Planting trees on Princess street,	50	0	0
Loan to Public Roads,	2,500	0	0
Assuming McMacdonell's stock in do	2,750	0	0
Provincial Show,	750	0	0
	£6,100	0	0

If this question is answered in the affirmative, I would reject such candidate as an unworthy steward of the people's money.

Yours, &c.,
KINGSTON.

Dec. 2, 1856.

DIRASTROUS FIRE—THE AMECICAN HOTEL IN RUINS.—LOSS BETWEEN $15,000 AND $20,000.

St. Catherines, Dec. 1st.

The fire broke out on Sunday night, about half-past 11 o'clock, by which the American Hotel, and a house in the rear of it occupied as a Recess, were destroyed, and the store occupied by Hugh McSloy considerably injured. Origin of the fire as yet undiscovered, but is generally supposed to have caught from the cooking stove in the kitchen of the American Hotel.

The fire spread so rapidly that there was no time to save over two or three hundred dollars worth of the Hotel furniture.

The boarders and servants who slept in the third storey, lost nearly all their clothes, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.—Not being able to avail ourself of the invitation to the dinner, on Monday, we make use of a report of our contemporary, the *Advertiser*. The following song, the production of the Bard of the Society, Mr Evan McColl, was sung at the dinner:—

The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.

A SONG FOR ST. ANDREW'S EVE.

Air,—"Wha'll be King but Charlie?"

While round us here of Albin dear
Such thrilling memories gather,
'Twere scarcely meet could we forget
The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.

Chorus.—O, dear to me as life can be,
The land where blooms the heather;
And doubly dear the lads who wear
The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather!

When Time was young, and Adam strung
His leafy garb together,
Then first were plann'd the outlines grand
Of Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c.

Your dandy vaunts his skin-tight pants,
Just fit such things to tether;
But give to me, all flowing free,
The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c.

For lordly hall or courtly ball
Where all that's grand for gather,
There's nothing seen to match the sheen
Of Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c.

The gorgeousness of Sol'mon's dress
Put Sheba's Queen thro'ther,
A proof to me his Majesty
Dress'd in the Kilt and Feather!
O, dear to me, &c.

Let despots all, both great and small,
Who wish to "save their leather,"
Beware how they come in the way
Of Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c.

Let Alma's height—Bal'clava's fight—
Suffice to show you whether
There's aught to fear for freedom where
Is seen the Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c

At Inkermann the Russ came on,
Like fiends from regions nether,
Yet there in blood victorious stood
The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c.

If awe or fear came ever near
The Corsican blood-shedder,
It was to scan, in battle's van,
The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c.

On Egypt's sands they taught his bands
To run they e'er went thither;
At Waterloo immortal grew
The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c.

The best of ways in these strange days
To stop all Yankee blether,
Is for us all, or short or tall,
To don the Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c

Oh, garb sublime for any clime!
What mortal man would swither
To toast with me, now, three times three,
The Bonnet, Kilt and Feather.
O, dear to me, &c

St. Andrew's Anniversary.

On Monday the Scotchmen of Kingston celebrated the anniversary of St. Andrew, the Patron saint of their native land, with a spirit and enthusiasm to which their countrymen in Kingston have long been strangers. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Society met in the Odd Fellows' Hall, The first business was the installation of officers for the ensuing year, a list of which we publish below; thereafter the subject of the national Testimonial to the Father of his Country, Sir William Wallace, was discussed, and a committee appointed to adopt measures for collecting subscriptions. At eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned, and the members proceeded in procession to church in the following order

The Sax-Horn Band,
Highland Piper,
The Kingston Highland Rifle Company and Officers,
The Union Jack,
Members of the St. Andrew's Society and their friends,
St. Andrew's Flag,
The Committee of Management of St. Andrew's Society,
The Royal Standard of Scotland,
The President, Vice-Presidents, and officers of St. Andrew's Society.

The Highland Rifle Company which attended by invitation of the Society, made a very handsome appearance in their highland uniform, and attracted much attention. Capt. McIntosh, Lieut. Whitehead and Ensign McEwan were at their posts, and the Society was much indebted to them for the care and attention with which they assisted in organizing the procession. The procession after leaving the Odd Fellows' Hall marched along Wellington Street and up Princess Street to St. Andrew's Church, where the religious services were conducted by the Rev. Professor Williamson, one of the chaplains of the Society. The Rev. gentleman selected for the text of his discourse, the very affecting and appropriate words contained in the 5th and 6th verses of the 137th Psalm, where the children of Israel during the Babylonic captivity express their devoted love for their country.

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.

"If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

It would be unjust to Mr Williamson to attempt a sketch of the discourse in a newspaper article, suffice it to say that it was replete with eloquence such as could only emanate from a heart overflowing with the warmest patriotism, and love of country. It was one of the finest most finished and beautiful examples of pulpit eloquence which we have heard since the good old days when Chalmers', Thompson, and their contemporaneous galaxy of luminaries, shone upon the church in Scotland, and our only consolation in not being able to reproduce it here, is the hope that the Reverend gentleman will allow us to publish it, for the benefit of those who were not present, conveying as it did in "words which burn" sentiments and feelings of patriotism which could not fail to make a deep, lasting and beneficial impression upon the minds of men of every nationality.

The Church services being concluded, the procession returned to the Odd Fellows' Hall in the same order, proceeding down Earl St, to King St., through the market &c., accompanied by a large congregation of respectable persons who seemed to be very much pleased at this very creditable demonstratinn of Scotchmen's loyalty to the country of their birth.

In the evening upwards of One Hundred gentlemen sat down to Dinner at the British American Hotel, and spent the evening in a manner, the pleasant reminiscences of which will not be readily rubbed off the slates of their memories.—*Com. Advertiser*.

ANOTHER FIRE IN HAMILTON.—We learn from Hamilton, that about eight o'clock on Monday evening a fire broke out in the City Hall stables, which were burned down. For a time the fire threatened the Post Office and Messrs. Garrett and Freeland's block.

On Thursday morning an inquest was held in Buffalo, by Coroner Nott, on the body of John Smith, a Canadian, a young man about 22 years of age, cook on board the schooner *Henry Hager*, who had died suddenly in a fit of epilepsy.

The Anglo-French Alliance.

From the New York Herald.

The bickering between the French and English journals may, after all, turn out to be merely a little wholesome excitement. We do not find in this country that mutual abuse between North and South does any harm to the Union; on the contrary, if anything it rather strengthens it, and leads men to a right apprehension of its value. So in Europe—the English and French would be more likely, perhaps, to part company, if their union were one of those sacred things not by any means to be touched with profane hands than when it is fairly and freely discussed. Jealousy, smouldering in silence, would lead to a much worse state of feeling than can be produced by the passages at arms of a few doughty journalists.

This, it seems, the Court of St. Petersburgh does not fully realise. We have published from time to time articles from journals in the Russian interest, rejoicing over the prospect of a dissolution of the alliance; and we see that various writers in the London and Paris journals impute the like joy to the Russians travelling on the Continent. This may be premature. Of course, with a country like France, in an abnormal financial condition, and under an abnormal government, it is difficult to forsee the future with any sense of accuracy. Bankruptcy or revolution might at any moment overset the best laid calculations. But if the Emperor lives and has his reason, and if the Credit Mobilier and other unsound institutions can be sloughed off and got rid of without ruin to public and private finances, there really seems but little reason why the French and English should fall to fighting again. Especially if the Emperor, learning wisdom from experience, should decide to remove the restrictions which now burden the trade of France, should diminish the tonnage dues, and reduce the custom duties to a mere revenue rate, would the alliance acquire remarkable strength? Were the trade between France and England—which has augmented prodigiously within the past four or five years—to acquire the same proportions as that between the United States and Great Britain, it would not only be impossible for the Emperor of Russia to dissolve the alliance to suit his own ambitious views, but even the Emperor of the French would find such an undertaking beyond his powers.

There is another point on which, judging from the reported conversations of eminent Russians and the tone of such journals as Le Nord, the Russian government appears to labor under misconception. Russians seems to imagine that they have only to bide their time, and then hallloo across the water to the United States—and that we shall jump at a prospect of an alliance with Russia against England and France, or at least against England. This is a very bad theory. While the late war lasted, there were persons in this country who sympathised with Russia. Some from inherent dislike of England, the feeling being of the same kind as that which prompts brothers to fight and quarrel. Some from a feeling that the Western Powers were really hindering the work of civilization by driving Russia from Constantinople, while they pretended to be fighting the battle of civilization against barbarism. Some from personal experience of British hauteur and incivility, and of Russian courtesy. Some from a fear that if Great Britain overcame Russia, she would presently molest the United States. And a good many—these the noisiest—from connection with a class of ex-British subjects whose hatred of England is their usual political stock in trade. From these reasons, the question being an open one, a great many persons living in this country, and looking at the conflict from a calm contemplative distance, desired to see Russia the victor in the war. But to infer from this fact that the United States are ready to join Russia in any future war with England, is not warrantable. In the first place, if a census of opinions were taken throughout the United States, no doubt more friends of England would be found than enemies. And secondly, the sympathy expressed for Russia by her friends was a very cool calm business entered into because the question was known to be purely speculative. If it ever became a real living question, these philo-Russians would think twice before they took sides. Our interests are naturally wound up with the nations which buy from us, sell to us, trade with us; which think as we do, read the same books, enjoy the same luxuries, judge by the same standards; and whatever little bickerings there may be between us, it is a great mistake to suppose that we are going to quarrel with friends like England and France, to oblige a semi Oriental despot like the Czar, of whom we know next to nothing, and for whom we care less.

From the Anglo-Saxon.

TRANSPORTATION.—We learn from the English papers that four hundred convicts are to be sent to Bermuda, where we suppose they will be employed on the fortifications of those islands. We had supposed that the defensive works at the Bermudas were completed, and we suspect that this additional force is sent out as much with the view of releasing the over-crowded prisons of England, as for the labor they may perform in their new place of abode.

England is now without a place to send her convicts—all the convict settlements have risen into prosperous communities, and become free British colonies of the first class. Such is the result in all cases where convict colonies have been established, and it is now a desideratum of the first consequence to decide where the next settlement is to be made. We have already given our opinion in favor of the Northwesterly portion of the Hudson's Bay Territories, and we believe that the danger apprehended by some, of the proximity of such settlement, has vanished with the knowledge that a thousand miles of dense forest intervenes between the proposed site and the free settlements of Canada.

We learn further by the English papers, that there is now 700 juvenile convicts in Parkhurst prison, in the Isle of Wight. By law all convicts between thirteen and seventeen years of age, are sentenced to not less than a twelve-month imprisonment, and sent to Parkhurst, where they are taught all kinds of trades. Now, it appears to us that a settlement might be formed somewhere in North America from the youth of Parkhurst. They, it is reasonable to suppose, are not hardened, and moreover having been instructed in the various trades of human industry, would at once become useful members of any new community. If the change of scene and separation from old and bad associates have the reforming effects that we have seen in Australia, like results may be expected on this continent, especially if the settlement be composed of the youths from the Isle of Wight prison.

It is very apparent that the English Government is seriously embarrassed how to dispose of its criminal convicts, and that it will have to found somewhere a penal colony, where the penalty of transportation can be strictly enforced. The present ticket-of-leave system is a glaring evil. We scarcely receive a file of English journals that does not contain accounts of heinous crimes committed by ticket-of-leave criminals. It will be necessary to rid the kingdom of them by one means or another, or life and property will be placed in constant and imminent peril.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WHITCHURCH.—The Markham Economist informs us that on the 20th inst. Mr David Gray, a respectable farmer of the Township of Whitchurch, met with an accident by which he was killed instantly. It appears that Mr Gray was engaged in assisting his neighbor, Mr John Irwin, to clean out a well about 40 feet in depth, to accomplish which they had first to remove the pump logs. The well being very deep the sucker worked in the second log, and the rod protruded several feet above it, after the top log had been removed. A chain and windlass was then employed to draw up the second log, and after it had been raised several feet the chain gave way, allowing the log to fall back again into the well, which caused the iron rod to whip over and strike Mr Gray on the head, cutting quite into the brain. He staggered forward and fell dead, into the bottom of the well. While all this took place Mr Irwin was standing near the bottom of the well, and, strange to say, escaped unhurt. Deceased leaves a wife and four young children to mourn his loss.