THE PAPER AGE.—This is certainly the age of paper. There are "greenbacks," "stamps," paper shirt-bosoms, collars and cuffs; paper slippers and hats; paper water pipes, well-walls, ship-cabin panels, and even the sides of pleasure yachts are made of this seemingly fragile material.—The latest adaptation of paper, however, comes from Maine, and is specially addressed to the ladies. It is hoped there may be no indelicacy in a simplemention of this new manufacture, which is announced in the local papers as the product of a "Paper Pantaloon Company." What next?

TRANQUILITY OF SOUTH AMERICA.—South America is enjoying an unparalleled lull of tranquility at this moment. Save for the never-ending struggle on the Parana, and some petty broils here and there, the whole continent, from Panama to Patagonia exhibits a degree of quiescence to which it has for years been a stranger. Spain has either abandoned or intermitted her designs on the Pacific coast. In the Republics especially there is unwonted political peace.

ABOUT THE TRICHINA.—Pork-eaters will be interested in a fact which has recently been brought to light by the Medical Society of Vienna, in regard to the origin of the trichinæ. It seems that this deadly little worm breeds first of all in the rat, and not in the hog; and it is concluded if the latter animal can be kept away from manure heaps sewer mouths, and other places where rats abound, he will escape the infection. The presence of the trichinæ in rabbits, which was some time ago reported, is said to be also due to transmission from rats; and even the maggots which have bred in flesh of any kind diseased in this way become the vehicle for carrying the vermin into the system of any animal who may feed upon them.

The theory that thorough cooking by heat will destroy all possibility of injury is confirmed, so that if raw ham, pork, and sausages are only avoided, there is no danger from eating the flesh of swine.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA—HILARY TERM.—On Wednesday, in this term, the following gentlemen passed creditable examinations, and were admitted members of the Law Society:—UNIVERSITY CLASS—John R. Cartwright, B.A., Kingston; W. McBride, B.A., Toronto; John White, B. A., Hamilton; Wm. M. Elliott, B.A., Toronto. SENIOR CLASS—Messrs. Samuel Pratt, Toronto; Hugh O'Neill, Toronto; H. W. Whyte, Toronto; J. R. Roaf, Toronto; J. Ketchum, Toronto; John Brunel, Toronto; M. Hutchinson, Toronto; Thos. Irish, Coburg; S. T. Mulkins, Kingston; M. Brennan, St. Catharines; D. M. Fraser, London; W. H. Hudson, Sarnia; A. V. McMillan, Cornwall; D. H. Allan, Stratford; R. Richardson, Toronto; A. L. Colville, Toronto; E. R. Ryerson, Toronto; J. A. Macdonell, Ottawa; R. McDonald, Toronto; J. D. Lewis, Lindsay.

☞ The Mayor of Three Rivers, who has been in England to dispose of £40,000 of Grand Trunk Bonds held by the Corporation, has sold them for £3,795.

☞ Some business men of Montreal, propose to try and abate the silver nuisance by exporting three or four hundred thousand dollars of it from the country.

☞ The Merchants' Bank is doing business in Belleville and Napanee under the same managers as were connected with the late Commercial Bank agencies. In March next the agencies will be more fully established.

☞ The establishment of a new and large brewery in Halifax, proves that the new tariff is not felt so oppressively in the province as we are led to believe from Anti-Union speeches.

☞ The Montreal Herald publishes five pages of a commercial review of the year. There is a slight decrease in imports as compared with the previous year; this being due to the market being overstocked. The exports show an increase of more than two millions and a half, but this merely exhibits a movement of commerce, not an increase of production in the interior. The Daily New also publishes a long review.

THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION BILL.—The new bill proposed by the Dental Association of Ontario to be laid before the Legislature, provides for a standard for dentists for the protection of the public, and will be called the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario; appoints trustees and a Board of Examiners to examine and grant certificates of license, &c.; also, appoints a curriculum of study for students and for the examination and granting of certificates to such; members must be British subjects and have an office practice of two years; and also provides for the prosecution of unqualified or licensed persons practising the profession—the title of the degree to be granted is "Licentiate of Dental Surgery"—and, finally, states that nothing in this Act shall interfere with any Act already adopted by the Medical Board; such board to consist of the provisional officers appointed by the committee.

☞ The result of the voting of the people in St. Thomas, about their transfer to the United States, is as follows:—For the transfer 1,244; against it 22.

M. Chauveau, Premier of Quebec, announced in the Quebec Legislature that Mr. Galt had been offered the appointment of arbitrator for that province, but declined it, owing to his private affairs, which would necessarily cause his absence from the province for several months.

Edward Spelman, of Montreal, who has already been tried for excise frauds, is now under arrest on a charge of threatening to shoot an excise officer in the performance of his duty. He first assaulted an officer with a heavy whip, because he was endeavoring to secure a barrel of highwines which he had seized, and then when he was pursued by other officers, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot them. The liquor was secured by the officers.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prince Napoleon's Pamphlet Forbidden—A Dead Fenian.

Paris, Jan. 23.

It is reported on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet, on the subject of the foreign and domestic affairs of France. The appearance of this book has been looked forward to with great interest, and there is consequently much disappointment.

Duffy, the Fenian who was arrested in Dublin and sent to Millbank, died to-day.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Nova Scotian Fishermen.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.

At a meeting to-day for the relief of the Nova Scotian fishermen, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Cartier and Hon. Mr. Mitchell were present and delivered brief addresses. The latter stated that about ten thousand fishermen were in actual destitution—wanting both food and fuel. Sir John A. Macdonald announced that the Governor-General had sent him $125 towards the subscription. $540 were subscribed by 24 persons. The city is to be canvassed, and the corporation has been invited to give $1000.

It is rumored that Senator Bosse has accepted a judgeship in the Province of Quebec. Ackridge, who was convicted of rape at the fall assizes of Goderich, and sentenced to death, has had his sentence commued to penitentiary for life.

Appointments.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ontario, Toronto, Jan. 23rd, 1868.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—John Shuter Smith, Esq., to be Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario in the room and stead of Robert G. Dalton, Esq., resigned.

A TERRIBLE EXPOSION.

5,000 Lives Lost.

Boston, Jan. 23.

The Traveller this morning contains a correspondence dated Shanghai, Nov. 27, which gives the following details of the explosion in China, briefly referred to in a late cable despatch. The news has just reached us of a terrible explosion in the China Arsenal at Wuchung. The loss of life has been estimated as high as 5,000—probably 1,000 is nearer the number of killed and wounded. No Europeans were hurt. The explosion was distinctly heard at Kin Kiang, 110 miles distant.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—A. & L., at C. S., Montreal; E. G., Kilkee; G. & V., Napanee.

Assembly on Friday.

Petitions were presented from several charitable institutions, praying for aid. Also from several innkeepers, praying for various amendments to the license law, and asking that in cases of appeal from decisions of the police magistrates for violation of the license law that they be referred to another than the Recorder's Court, the Recorder being a license commissioner.

Mr. Macdonald moved that the time for receiving private bills be extended to Monday the 3rd February and positively no longer.—Carried.

Several bills were introduced, but none of a very important nature, except one introduced by Mr. Cameron for incorporating the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

Mr. Macdonald moved the third reading of the bill entitled "A Duty on Tavern-keepers." Read a third time and adopted.

Mr. Blake introduced a Bill to amend the law of auctions of estates. Second reading on Monday.

GRANTS TO SETTLERS.

Mr. Richards moved the House into committee of the whole on the set of resolutions respecting grants to settlers.

Mr. Richards moved the second (altered) resolution, as follows:—

2. That such grants should be confined within the tract or territory composed of the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and of the lands lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the township of Palmerston; northwesterly along the western boundaries of the townships of North Sherbrook, Lavant, Blithfield, Adamson, Bromley, Stafford and Pembroke, to the Ottawa River, and to the north to the rear or northernly boundaries of the townships of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kalador, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama, and of the river Severn.

He explained that he had amended this resolution so as to make it apply to the whole territory, within which the grants were to be given, whether surveyed or not.

Sir Henry Smith thought the townships of Oso, Olden, Kennebec and Elzevir should have been included.

Mr. Richards—They are old townships.

Sir Henry Smith—But very little settled. The hon. gentleman had taken in Palmerston, and, if the same line were continued, it would take in the townships he had named.

The resolution was agreed to.

The 3rd resolution, restricting the grant to persons 18 years and over, passed after a slight objection to the restriction, 16 years of age being thought suffic ent.

The next resolution, regarding the conditions, was passed, Sir Henry Smith objecting that as it required continuous residence it was too stringent.

The 5th resolution, giving encouragement to settlers by securing their land from seizure for the term of 20 years, elicited a long debate.

Mr. Blake, supported by Messrs. Boyd, and Lauder, argued that the resolution did not go far enough. Others spoke of dealing liberally with those already in arrears.

Mr. Blake moved that actual settlers at present on lands, as well as those in future, be exempted from seizure of their land for debts contracted for 20 years.

Sir Henry Smith approved of the amendment, but would not oppose the Government.

Mr. Macdonald termed Mr. Blake's scheme a monstrous proposition, and if it was passed he would resign.

Mr. Blake, under these circumstances, withdrew his motion.

The last resolution was passed after a desultory discussion, and on the House resuming they were adopted.

The debate was long contracted, and the House, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, adjourned.

Quebec Legislature.

In the House on Friday, in reply to M. Cartier, as to whether the government intend making any appropriation towards the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia, M. Chauveau said the government, although not having such abundant resources at its disposal as Ontario, would bring the matter before the House in a few days. They had already come to the assistance of the fishermen of Labrador and Gaspe.

M. Rheaume drew a vivid picture of the distress of the inhabitants of St. Roche, and hoped, if the government intended aiding the fishermen of Nova Scotia, the people of East Quebec would not be overlooked.

M. Chauveau said it was not the intention of the government to appoint a committee to consider a Homestead Law.

George Francis Train.

Amid all the controversies of the United States and Canadian Press connected with the matter of the arrest of that blustering fellow Train, no one seems to have recollected that a similar instance of arrest took place during the Rebellion War in the adjoing country. Mr. Shaver, well known at Toronto and Niagara, a British Subject, the Agent of the Line of Canadian Steamers, had occasion to visit the Yankee town, and was arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of aiding the Confederates. Those who knew Mr. Shaver, knew that his proclivities tended the other way, and that he had no more to do with aiding the Rebels than he had in choosing the President. But what mattered that? The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in the United States, and the Yankees could and did arrest and confine as many British Subjects as they chose. Some were speedily liberated and others confined until the end of the war, but no one interfered, the British Government thinking that its subjects should take care of themselves and keep out of mischief.

All Saints' Church.

This newly built Church in Division Street was formally opened for Divine Service on Friday last. No one from this Office was present—our staff is small, and sub-editor and reporter, not being Irish lards, could not be in two places at once—and therefore we cannot give our own standpoint of view of the Ceremonies and Service. But we have seen an account furnished to our contemporary, the News, and republish it. We see in it no Fractarianism, no Ritualism, no Ritualism—no elevation of the Elethdis, and none of those naughty things complained of. It appears to have been simply a full Choral Cathedral Service, as far as that could be given in so small a space. The Service was sung instead of said. The attendant Priests chanted (intoned) the Prayers, Psalms, &c., and the Choir made the Responses in like form, singing the Hymns and Psalms. It is not likely that Bishop Lewis, fresh from the Pan-Anglican Synod, would be present at or permit any Ritualistic Ceremonies. In fact, All Saints' Church may be considered as a better kind of Academy for the practice of Sacred Music.

The opening of All Saints' Church in Division Street in this city took place on Friday morning, the ceremony having been fixed for the hour of eleven o'clock. The Church was begun in July last, and has just been recently finished. The white walls of the interior are decorated with mottoes and emblems in red letters in the mediæval style, the combined work of Mr. David Kemp and Hon. Spring Rice. The building is intended to seat two hundred and fifty persons; a large space at the east end being taken up with the Chancel and Communion Table. The Church is intended as a Mission Chapel to St. George's Cathedral. The following clergymen were present, two only, Rev. Dr. Jones and Rev. Mr. Bogart, were from a distance:—The Bishop and the Dean of Ontario; Revds. Messrs. Dr. Jones, Windsor, Mulkins, Bogart, Wilson, Bousfield and Parnell. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a large number of persons had to leave who could not obtain admittance. The service was the usual morning full choral service; the choir, twelve men and sixteen boys, clothed in white surplices, and led by a very fine organ recently brought from England and loaned to the Church by Mr. Dugmore, Royal Canadian Rifles. The Reverend Mr. Wilson intoned the opening service, Reverend Mr. Windsor the Litany, the Communion service being intoned by the Bishop. The first lesson was read by the Revd. Mr. Bousfield, and the second lesson by the Revd. Mr. Mulkins; the Dean read the epistle for the day, and Dr. Jones, of Ottawa, the gospel. The Holy Sacrament was administered by the Bishop assisted by the Dean. An address was delivered by the Bishop, in which he complimented the young men to whose instrumentality mainly they were indebted for the erection of the building. The church, he said, was intended to be a "free church in every sense of the word," and had there been a free Episcopal Church in the city, he would not have given his sanction for the erection of the present one. While in England and Ireland he had visited one hundred churches, and one only out of that number had not a surpliced choir. In the last eighteen years three thousand churches had been built in England and Ireland, and £25,000,000 sterling had been contributed towards their erection. The services occupied three hours, it being nearly two o'clock when the congregation separated. A collection was taken up, but we have not learned the amount raised.

The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, consisting of a nave 30 x 28 feet, a chancel 23 x 15:6, and a vestry 17 x 5 feet. It is a substantial framed structure, sheeted on the one side with grooved and tongued plank, and the joints battened, the whole being quoted with boiled oil, the inside part of the sides and gables are latched and plastered. The roof of the nave is framed, open to the ridge, with collar beam and king post trusses, having moulded spandril brackets; the chancel roof is also open with the rafters framed in a semi octagon form. The chancel is lighted by a triplet window, and the west gable by a rose window, partially filled with stained glass. The side windows are of two lights each, filled with stained glass, having a monogram in each light. The entrance to the nave is on the south, and to the vestry on the north side of the building. The chancel is divided from the nave by a neat open work screen. The nave was originally intended to have been 45 feet long; the plan also included an organ chamber and a south porch, but these parts of the design were abandoned on account of the cost. Mr. John Power is the architect; the builder is Mr. Andrew Davidson.

Death of Charles Kean.

The cable despatches state that Charles Kean, the eminent English Tragedian, died in London, on Thursday, aged 57 years. The event must have been unexpected, as only four days ago his farewell appearance on the stage was announced.

Charles Kean was the only son of Edmund Kean, the famous tragedian. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, in January, 1811, and after being educated at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself, he entered on the theatrical profession, being led to embrace it through domestic misfortunes. His earliest appearances on the stage were not successful, and his voice, manner, and general appearance were so severely criticized by the London press and people that he was pronounced a failure. Notwithstanding this unfavorable reception, he remained on the stage, and by great study, the exercise of patience, and earnest attention to the profession, he fairly fought his way to a high position, and in the end had the gratification of seeing his efforts crowned with great success. He visited America in 1830 and again in 1839, and after his return to England married Miss Ellen Tree, one of most popular and most beautiful of the English actresses. After playing in various parts of England he again visited America, and met with much success. In 1850 he rented the Princess' Theatre, London, and under his management it became a most fashionable place of resort. After retiring from the Princess' he made a tour through England, and afterwards for several years conducted the private theatricals at Windsor Castle, receiving therefor many marks of royal favour. In 1865 he visited America again in company with his wife, and was everywhere successful. He returned to England with the intention of retiring from the stage, having amassed a handsome fortune, and now, when just about enjoying the rich reward of the labours of a lifetime, he makes his exit from the world's stage forever.—Telegraph.

Train and the Fenians.

SPECIMEN BRICKS OF HIS UTTERANCES—LETTERS PUBLISHED IN HIS OWN ORGAN.

From a recent number of the Revolution, the new Fenian-Woman's-Rights-Greenback-Lunatic organ, to which Train is an editorial contributor, we extract the following:—

Thirty Fenian Centres, St. Patrick Chiefs, Hibernian Chairmen, and Father Matthew Societies invited Geo. Francis Train to address them on the 21st January, at the Brooklyn Academy, for the benefit of the Manchester martyrs, but as Mr. Train is bounding over the billows to Ireland and "perfidious Albion," other arrangements had to be made—John Mitchell agreeing to deliver the lecture and John Savage, President Fenian Brotherhood, in the chair. The following correspondence speaks for itself:—

BROOKLYN, Dec. 25th, 1867.

George Francis Train—Dear Sir,—While speaking all over America, rousing up public sentiment for our Irish American citizens in Ireland, disfranchised by the apathy of our government after fighting for its flag on every battle-field, we now request you to speak for the families of O'Brien, Larkes and Allen those martyrs of Irish liberty.

You must not forget your old Brooklyn friends. We have all read your manly, eloquent address on Ireland for the benefit of noble Warren's family, and we feel assured you will not refuse us. All Irish societies in Brooklyn unite in this request—Hibernian, Fenian, and Father Matthew, and other Irish Societies of Brooklyn.

PATRICK WALSH,
JOHN DUFF, and others.

1364 MADISON AVE., New York.

Dear Fenians, Father Mathews & Hibernians:

Up with the flag! Overboard the table—Down with the Stamp Act! No Boston Port Bill! And out with the Irish Declaration of Independence! Victory is looming up!

"The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an Empire like a rock."

Every Irishman killed by England is only seed planted for Ireland's freedom. The Pilot the Irish People, the Citizens, the Buffalo Fenian Volunteer and the Philadelphians, are all ringing the bells and firing guns for Irish nationality. I say yes, with a cheer for Ireland. Turn out the boys and let us show Plymouth Church, Irishmen have rights as well as negroes.

Yours,
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
On Board the Scotia.

Wednesday, Jan. 8th, 1868.

John Duff, Patrick Walsh, and the Irish Committee:

Academy Music, Brooklyn:

So good-bye to the Irish boys; am off to Europe to-day in the Scotian. What a shame we have no American steamships on the Atlantic! Obliged to break up all my lecture appointments—Waltham, 10th; Cambridge Catholic Children Benefit, 11th, and your demonstration in the Academy, 21st. But you will have a great treat. Mitchell will electrify you, Savage will rouse you into cheers, Roberts will bring down the house with applause for Ireland. Either of them could fill the house without me. Tell the boys that I may drop into Dublin and shall try to see Meany and liberate our braves. They are citizens or our government is a sham. Have Irishmen no jaws America is bound to respect? Our cry should be buy Ireland for Alabama claims or fight! Release our citizens or war! My Tremont Temple speech for Warren's family, in Boston Pilot, is being copied all through the South. Read my speech to the Brokers in today's World. That will be the policy of the nation. Anybody can tell what has happened—few what will happen. My downfall of England speech, in 1862, before the St. Patrick societies of London, foreshadowed the coming Revolution. When I return I will keep my promise and speak for Ireland in the Academy. You and Dunn will do a big thing for the Manchester martyrs, and Mitchell will give you a better speech than I could, for he is chief of Forty-Eight!

Every Irishman should read Savage's great book on the Fenian heroes, published by Donahoe.

Sincerely,
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Lumbering on the Ottawa.

In Sutherland's directory at Ottawa, the following statements are made in reference to the manufacture of lumber at Ottawa and vicinity. Mr. Eddy, of Hull, has at Chaudiere three sawmills in operation; also, a large match factory, and an extensive factory for the manufacture of pails, tubs, &c., together employing from 600 to 700 men, women and children. Bronsons & Weston employ 125 men, have seven gangs, comprising about 175 saws, and turn out during the year about 20,000,000 feet of lumber, beside 35,000 lathe and 15,000 pickets daily. Booth's mills contain 238 upright saws, employ 170 men, and turn out about 15,000,000 of sawed lumber. The New Edinburgh Mills, on the Rideau, (Currier & Co.,) employs 150 hands, saws 16,000,000 feet during a season. The Gleason, Perly & Patten's mill, on the Chaudiere, has five water gates, employs 90 hands, saws 16,000,000 feet during a season.—Baldwin & Co.'s mill, Chaudiere, has 120 upright saws, and can cut 24,000,000 feet per annum. Levy Young's mill employs 90 men, has three gangs of saws, turns out 11,000,000 feet during a season. Gilmour & Co., on the Gatineau, employ about 200 men at their mills, and turn out 25,000,000 feet. The lumber is conveyed by a slide three miles to the lumberyard. Wright & Bateson have a mill at Hull, opposite the Parliament Buildings, containing six gangs of saws with capacity of turning out 20,000,000 feet per season. On Le Breton flats, Whitcomb & Peire have a saw mill and carding and fulling mills. They employ 30 hands in the saw mill, and six in the carding mills. Law & Johnston have also on Le Breton's flats a steam saw mill employing 14 men, 40 horse-power engine, manufacture during the year one million feet lumber, and thirty thousand shingles per diem.

The Clerkenwell Atrocity.

A summary of the killed and wounded by the Clerkenwell explosion is published in the report of the Relief Committee. There were killed, 7; badly wounded, 41; in some cases maimed for life, 56, many of them the heads of families, rendered houseless at mid-winter; 600 families suffering in health, person, and property, from the violence of the shock. To relieve this great mass of poverty and sorrow, something like £7,030 has been subscribed by the public. The Daily News remarks: The proportion of female sufferers is unusually large, and all of them were dependent on their own exertions for their living. Four of them have lost eyes; others have been maimed or terribly shaken, and will never again be what they were. A revolting barbarity of the outrage is shown by the fact that not fewer than 26 cases were reported of injuries done to mothers and their infants.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Intercolonial Railway Route.

Ottawa, Jan. 24th.

It is understood that the Intercolonial Railway Route was discussed in the Privy Council to-day. It will probably be some days before a decision is made. The Quebec and Nova Scotia Ministers are supposed to be united for the northern route, though further surveys may perhaps be ordered before a final decision.

ANOTHER CHURCH PROSECUTION.—Arrangements for a prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Courts of another clergyman of the Church of England—this time a gentleman who holds what are called Broad Church views, and who adopts many of the theories advocated by Dr. Colenso. The clergyman against whom the prosecution is about being commenced is the Rev. Chas. Voysey, rector of Heslaugh, in the archdiocese of York. The prosecution is to be undertaken by the English Church Union, which the Hon. Colin Lindsay is the president, the body of which is conducting the defence of Mr. Mackonochie in the well-known St. Alban's case now before the Arches Court.

"Skatist" is the latest word coinage.—It beats "Skatorial."

Postmaster Kelly, of New York, had struck a telling blow at the gift-concert frauds, by denying their managers the privileges of the Post Office.

The New York Tribune says that Train's arrest was nothing but an advertising dodge, that eccentric individual having induced one of the passengers to lay an information against him.

Major-General Lindsay, of the Guards, has been appointed Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Reserve Forces, that is, in fact, Commander-in-Chief of the 300,000 men who compose the Volunteer and Militia of the United Kingdom. It is understood that he will at once mobilize this force, and organize an efficient commissariat and transport corps.

An Indian by the name of Moses Brant, was found on Tuesday morning near Shannonville, frozen to death—the result of getting intoxicated.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Significant Speech by Lord Stanley—Spanish Note.

Madrid, Jan. 23.

A bill for furnishing improved breech-loading arms to the army has passed and is now law.

London, Jan. 23.

At a ministerial dinner at Bristol, last evening, Lord Stanley made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland he said, that that island had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she been ever more disaffected. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought the proposed church reforms ought to go over to the next parliament, and as to land reforms in Ireland they were out of the question.

The tone of the French press, as well as that of Prussia, is eminently peaceful.

The Chinese government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which the latter government regard as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

London, Jan. 23.

Charles Kean, the tragedian, died to-day, aged 57 years.

Copenhagen, Jan. 23.

The Rigsdag to-day met in secret session. The subject under consideration was the sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies to the United States. It is generally understood that the treaty to transfer was approved.

Madrid, Jan. 23.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a note in answer to a despatch from Prime Minister Menabrea. The Spanish Ambassador is instructed to inform the Italian Government that Spain is determined to maintain the integrity of the Temporal Power of the Head of the Church at Rome, but in no other respect will she interfere in the affairs of the Italian Peninsula.

LATER.

Significant Newspaper Articles—New French Loan.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.

The Bourse exciting calls attention to the fact that the new French army bill materially increases the power of Napoleon, and is sure to prompt him to assume a higher stand and a bolder tone in regard to European politics.

Paris, Jan. 24.

The semi-official La Patrie, in an editorial, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe. Efforts of a character to tranquilize the public mind and give assurance of prolonged peace are singularly antagonistic, by the fact he a very power in Europe is actively engaged itself as if for anticipated war.

It is said a new French loan to the amount of 750,000,000 will surely be put upon the market soon.

LATEST.

Affairs in Abyssinia approaching a Crisis—Warlike Indications.

New York, Jan. 24.

The Herald's Abyssinian special despatch says:—King Theodore is in camp in position near the palace of Magdala, where it is presumed all the captives are at present held. The native rebel chiefs have drawn up their forces in his front, and by this hostile attitude aid the operations of the English. The powerful Governor of Tigre is also near. He is a friend to foreigners, and sent a message to this effect to General Napier the British Commander-in-Chief. A fight will probably occur shortly.

Advices from Madrid says news from the provinces of Arragon and Catalonia has been received. Another rising is anticipated in favor of the eldest son of Don Juan. The widow of Don Carlos had sent 40,000,000 reals to aid the insurrection.

Madrid, Jan. 24.

The Minister of War has ordered 50,000 American breech-loading rifles.

Paris, Jan. 25.

A Republican paper was put in circulation here yesterday, but the copies were immediately seized by the police.

Vienna, Jan. 24.

Archduke Albert, Commander of the Austrian army, has been ordered to prepare to take the field.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that the Empire of Russia is great, powerful and strong in its resources and equal to France. At the same time it is neither her wish nor policy to seek to extend her nation, but on the contrary to endeavour to maintain peace so as to insure a continuance of progress. She bears no ill-will to the other powers of Europe but does not wish to see any one of the great Powers have particular preponderance in influencing its affairs. Nor will Russia allow others to arrogate such a position. The article concludes with the assertion that whatever power precipitates war in Europe just now will ensure for itself and deserves the execration of history in future.

Latest from Quebec.

Quebec, Jan. 25.

The ice bridge still holds good, but owing to the mild weather we have had, it is not very thick. On Wednesday evening a habitant named Gosselin, from one of the country parishes on Levi side, while crossing fell through a hole in the ice and was drowned.

Frank Gulchen, who shot at and wounded Laurencelle and Bouffard on Sunday, was committed yesterday, to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 24.

The Montreal Presbytery of the Canada Presbyterian Church decided by a vote of 17 to 12 not to permit the use of the organ in Divine Service.

Edward Spelman has been committed for trial at the Queen's Bench, for violently resisting an excise officer in the discharge of his duty.

It is stated that a general order has been issued, requiring all officers garrisoned in Canada to join their respective corps by the 1st June next; and also to restrict further allowances to leave to that date.

Late liquor frauds seem to have stirred up Government officials. An illicit distillery has been seized.

EAGLE FOUNDRY

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

WITH TWO STOREY STONE HOUSE. Enquire at this Office, or of CHARLES JOYNER, Loughborough, Post-paid. Possession on the 1st of April. Loughborough, 21st Jan, 1868. 1d1w18

WANTED.

50 GOOD PLASTERERS in Boston, at $3.50 a day, with steady work. Apply at No. 22 Mall Street, Boston, Mass. January 18th, 1868. 19k4

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CANADA DEPOT,
23 Hospital Street, Montreal.

SIX GOLD MEDALS! have been obtained at the Paris Exhibition for TEAS from India, *and not one prize of a lower denomination*, (Vide "The Grocer," 24th August, 1867.)

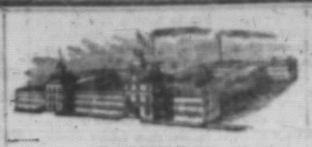
The Company import these Teas direct from their Plantations in ASSAM and the DEHRA DHOONS, and sell them in Packets and Cannisters through their Agents in every City and Town in Canada.

Only two qualities, viz., 70c. and $1.00 per lb., either Black, Green or Mixed.

Agents for Kingston,
MR. E. H. PARKER, Druggist.
MR. G. S. HOBART, Druggist.

☞ Observe the Trade Mark.

Kingston, Jan. 8, 1868. d1y7k2



CAUTION.

THE perfection and cheapness of the American (Waltham) Watch have given it such a wide-world celebrity that unscrupulous dealers years ago imitated its style and pirated its trade mark. Irresponsible dealers are occasionally found who routinely trade upon the popularity of the American watch by selling a base imitation under the name of the genuine article.

It is hardly necessary to state that such watches are worthless counterfeits, and when bought for the genuine are calculated to injure the high reputation which our watches have attained. The second-quality of the American watch (known by lower grade marked Home Watch Co.) are guaranteed by special certificate bearing the number of the watch and the signature of the Treasurer of the Company, B. E. Rossiter. The purchaser should in all cases require one of these certificates, which is furnished to all dealers in the genuine watches.

The following are the trade marks on the several grades of our manufacture:—

AMERICAN WATCH CO.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
P. S. BARTLETT
WM. ELLERY.
HOME WATCH CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

Office of the General Superintendent,
Altoona, Pa., 15th Dec., 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this Railroad for several years by our engine men, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are some THREE HUNDRED OF THEM CARRIED ON OUR LINE, and we consider them GOOD and RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS. Indeed I have great satisfaction in saying YOUR WATCHES GIVE US LESS TROUBLE and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on this road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture of acknowledged good reputation, but as a class they have never kept time correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

American Watch Co., Waltham.

New York Central Roadrail.

Locomotive Dept. Western Division,
Rochester, Dec. 2d, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found by experience that WALTHAM WATCHES ARE THE MOST SATISFACTORY of any for their use. They RUN WITH THE GREATEST ACCURACY AND STEADINESS, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine; and as I have NEVER KNOWN ONE TO WEAR OUT, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when railway companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors, as my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON,
G. Chief Engineer,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class jewellers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 182 Broadway, N.Y.,
ROGERS WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Nov. 8th, 1867. 266

Bowdoin College.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SAMUEL HARRIS, D.D., President of the College.
JOHN S. TENNEY, LL.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.
ISRAEL T. DANA, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
CORYDON L. FORD, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
CYRUS F. BRACKETT, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
WM. WARREN GREENE, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
THEO. H. JEWETT, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
H. H. SEAVEY, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Forty-Eighth Annual Course of Lectures in the Medical School of Maine will commence FEBRUARY 20th, 1868, and continue sixteen weeks.

Circulars containing full information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary.

C. F. BRACKETT, M.D.,
Secretary.

Brunswick, Me, Nov., 1867. w12t281&48

DID YOU GO TO Rigney & Slavin's

TO SEE THOSE

Beautiful Empress Cloths at 2s per yd.

Splendid French Merinos at 2s 6d,

And those warm PLUSH SLIPPERS, lined with Fleecy Wool, only 3s. 6d. per pair.

☞ See our Price List in another column.

RIGNEY & SLAVIN,
Wellington Buildings, Wellington St.

Kingston, Jan. 14th, 1868. 12

Freehold Properties in the City FOR SALE.

COMPRISING three premises fronting on King Street, Wellington and West Streets, and extending through as Earl Place, opposite the residence of COLIN MILLER, Esq. Upon the premises are erected a splendid STONE DWELLING HOUSE fronting on King Street, with Stone Stables and Outhouses attached. Also a STONE RESIDENCE on Union Street. The above property is laid out according to plan, for which, with terms and full particulars, apply to

J. J. LINTON.

Kingston, Dec. 13th, 1867. 296

$50 TO $75 per month and travelling expenses paid to good Agents to sell our patent EVERLASTING

White Wire Clothes Lines.

State age, present and past business, and address Canadian Wire Works,

G. W. KING & CO.,
44 Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1867. 299&51

FLOUR.

Thos. McKeever,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MARKET SQUARE,

HAVING made arrangements for regular consignments of Flour, Bran, &c., wishes to say that Flour will be at all times uniform in quality, specially manufactured to suit Bakers and Housekeepers.

Orders from Bakers promptly attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 3rd, 1867. 286

LOTS FOR SALE IN FERMOY,

In the Township of Bedford, in the County of Frontenac.

A NUMBER OF LOTS have been laid out in the Village of Fermoy, and will be sold upon reasonable terms.

A plan of the property can be seen at the office of Messrs. Macdonald, Patten & Mowat, Barristers, Kingston, to whom, as well as to Mr. Edward Selting, Fermoy P.O., intending purchasers may apply.

(51,nov)

WESTON HUNT.

November 30th, 1867. 287&4

Buy Your Tea DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. lots and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or cash on delivery. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man.—Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes a lb. Original packages Black Tea weigh, a chests about 50 lb. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea	$0.45
FINE FLAVOURED NEW SEASON, do.	0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVOURED, do.	0.75
SOUND COLONG	0.45
HIGH FLAVOURED do.	0.60
VERY FINE do. do.	0.75
JAPAN	0.58
VERY FINE do.	0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common	$0.38
FINE do.	0.55
YOUNG HYSON	0.60
FINE do.	0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE	1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER	0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do.	1.00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 28, 1867. 203&25

ODESSA WOOLEN MILLS.

MESSRS. JOSHUA BOOTH begs to announce that substantial STONE BUILDINGS are now erected on the Site of the Woolen Factory, lately destroyed by fire, and that the New Machinery is in perfect running order.

CUSTOM CARDING AND FULLING

Will receive careful and prompt attention. By