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2:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:20 "

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450 p.m. / 516 "	5:40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a. m. " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

A correspondent of an American paper writing from London on the subject of the negotiations for the transfer of the Hudson's Bay territory, says that the Duke of Buckingham's plan was that a compensation was to be paid to the Company out of funds that would accrue to the Canadian Government from the future sale of the lands, but that the Company would not consent to this. The new Ministry being in power, Sir Stafford Northcote, who, as a member of the late Ministry, had agreed to the Duke of Buckingham's proposal, has now become the Governor of the Company, and is prepared in the House of Commons to oppose his own scheme. On the other hand, Lord Kimberly, the late Governor of the Company, is now in the Ministry, and he is also to oppose the Duke of Buckingham's project. The plan of these gentlemen is a lump sum, which the Canadian Government will have to pay.

The value of the Boston ice trade is estimated at more than one and a half millions of dollars per annum. This revenue for the most part is drawn from tropical countries, but America also lays Europe under contribution for this luxury; the Wenhein Lake ice being in great demand in London, Paris, and many continental cities. Mr Tudor is the great Boston ice merchant, and he ships annual consignments to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, a distance of sixteen thousand miles via the Cape of Good Hope. Ice is also shipped from New England to the Southern States, West India Islands, and South America, and in most of these localities it is quoted in commercial circulars with the regularity of other articles of prime necessity—pork, beef, and flour. The risk is sometimes great, but the trade is peculiarly adapted to Canada. Our cheap ships and cheap labour should certainly place us in a position to claim a fare share in a business which is rapidly assuming enormous proportions and returning large profits. The vessels in the trade should be specially fitted for the purpose with sawdust, to be placed between the skin of the vessel and the ice, and a heavy layer of the same non-conducting material is then strewed over the cargo. It is significant that most of our colonies and dependencies are amongst the best customers of the Americans for ice; with our advantages cannot we undersell them? Australia alone during her long, hot and dusty summer, must consume immense quantities of this article. Were the St. Lawrence canals of sufficient capacity, Kingston might easily draw to herself a revenue of a quarter of a million dollars annually by going vigorously into the ice trade, thus employing during the winter months large numbers of our population; as it is, a considerable Western trade appears to be opening up to us in consequence of the scarcity of ice in that quarter, which trade should be steadily and perseveringly cultivated. We trust our leading merchants and shippers will keep this enterprize in view. It was one of the conditions embraced in the Confederation scheme, that amongst the necessary public works to be perfected, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals was to be one. Ontario should never cease to agitate till she obtains this great essential to her prosperity. The improvement of our canal system is destined sooner or later to be carried out, but a little agitation in that direction would do no harm. Besides, the enlargement of the Canadian canals is all that is wanting to open up a large foreign trade of immense proportions between Detroit and the leading maritime centres of Europe. It is not long since a grain dealer in that city offered $10,000 of freight, at fifty cents a bushel, for a vessel that could carry 20,000 bushels of wheat from that port to London. At this rate a standard vessel could be made to pay her entire cost in eight or ten months, provided she prosecuted the ocean trade during the winter months. The difficulty is, that the finest lake vessels are too large to pass the Welland canal, and there are very few of them that can get through that channel with over 16,000 bushels of wheat that are fit for an ocean voyage. A four hundred ton vessel is too small for a remunerative business, but if our canals admitted vessels double that size, the cost of the trip would be very little more than that of the smaller vessel.

The question of direct trade between these lakes and Europe is one on which opposite opinions are entertained. Some contend that it is cheaper to tranship at Quebec and Montreal, and tow up in barges, but we believe that this opinion is the result of experiments made with vessels too small for profitable voyages, and we must also remember, that the barge interest is large in Montreal, and that, that city, at least, is not in favour of the enlargment of our canals. Those who hold an opposite opinion say, Give us an easy and cheap way to the ocean, and you shall see Ontario and her cities entering upon a career of prosperity little dreamed of by the majority of their inhabitants. The prosperity of this Dominion is not dependent on the growth of Montreal, but on the diffusion of wealth and the increase of commerce in every corner of the territory.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 8.—J. Robinson won the one mile club race of the Dominion Club in 5:58½. Maltby took Innkeepers' cup, doing the mile in 5:48; Harper second, in 5:51.

Snow fell here last month to the unusual depth of 73 inches, making the fall for the winter quarter 129 inches.

The customs revenue for the last week was $65,192.

The water works having given out, the city is being partially supplied by puncheons.

The New York mails reached here late on Saturday night. There was a gale last night. It is bright and mild today.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The remains of John Briton, a private of the R. C. Rifle Regiment, who died at the military hospital on Sunday, were this afternoon buried with the usual military honours.

VALUABLE ASHES.—Not many days ago, a gatherer of ashes called at a house in the country, where he had been accustomed to call, and not finding anybody at home, quietly emptied a barrel of ashes into his sleigh, left its value in soap, and came away. On coming home, the good housewife found her ashes gone, and became at once wonderfully excited. No one knew what was the matter until she started off post haste to overtake her ashes. This being done, she seized a shovel and overhauled the load, and at last rescued a stocking therefrom. The mystery was explained when she opened the stocking, and counted out $300 in gold which she had hid there, no doubt believing the money safer in that way than in the house.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The Montreal Telegraph Company has established an office at Wolfe Island which will be in operation to-day. The office is situated in the Post office, and the tariff from Kingston will be ten cents. This additional facility for telegraphic communications has been much needed, and, no doubt, the company will find the investment sufficiently remunerative.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—The police docket presented a clear sheet this morning, and the court was again employed with issuing tavern licence certificates.

Ottawa, March 6.—P. S. McHenry, of Hamilton, is appointed Landing Waiter.

The *Gazette* to-day contains no appointment to the vacant Judgeship of Frontenac.

Halifax, March 6.—The following telegram has been received from St. John, Newfoundland:—March 6th—Union resolution adopted by a large majority in the Assembly.

Micheal McCarthy, of Port Colborne, Canada, who was seriously stabbed by a maniac on a Grand Trunk passenger car some months ago, has commenced proceedings in Buffalo against the company, laying his damages at $10,000. The case will come up in the supreme court on Friday.

Young Bowie of San Francisco has just married a daughter of a wealthy grain dealer. Her trousseau cost $10,000; her presents amounted to $30,000, besides a trifling sum of $150,000 presented by her father.

The Oswego *Commercial Advertiser* says it is the intention of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad to put down a third rail on the broad gauge portion of their new line, thus completing a narrow gauge route, in connection with the Morris and Essex, to Jersey City. This, when the arrangements are completed, will give Oswego a narrow and broad gauge connection with the coal regions and tidewater.

A young Bostonian commercial agent was recently tried and condemned by a mock court of salesmen in St. Louis, for selling goods without a licence. He took everything in earnest, all legal forms were observed, and the defence conducted with serious vigour. He had even been arrested by mock officers in uniform. He was finally sentenced to "stand treat," much to his astonishment.

The once celebrated Hungarian insurgent leader, Gorey, is now actively engaged in scientific pursuits, and professes to have entirely withdrawn from politics. It is reported at Pesth, however, that the Emperor, having a very high opinion of his military talents, has expressed a wish that he should be consulted on various important matters relating to the organization of the new Hungarian army.

Young Whittaker was still alive on Friday afternoon, though insensible, and strange to say, is said to be recovering. Some of his medical attendants expect that he will yet recover, but are of opinion that he will be permanently paralyzed, and perhaps, even idiotic. The ball was extracted from his brain in the morning, when a large portion of the brain is said to have oozed from his skull. The excitement in Quebec on the affair has all but subsided.

Letters from Italy describe an increased amount of disregard of Lenten observances. Politics and pleasure had nearly as much time as in the ordinary seasons. The accumulation of warlike stores on the Pontifical territory occasioned considerable uneasiness. The Papal authorities were less concerned than the French. The former are engaged in preparing for the general council, and seem to entertain no apprehensions of untoward events. It appears that stalls to seat 900 fathers in St. Peter's are being prepared. The throne of the Pope will be at one end; the cardinals will be on his right; the patriarchs and representatives of Roman Catholic princes on his left; and opposite the Pontifical throne will stand an altar. The spot for the rostrum for the speakers and the place for the short hand writers are also marked out. A new department of short-hand writers, composed of ecclesiastics of various nations, accustomed to the various national pronunciations of Latin, has been called into existence, and they will take down an accurate report of all the proceedings.

The London *Weekly Register*, a Roman Catholic journal, courteously but earnestly requests Anglican clergymen to leave Roman Catholic priests their collars. Year by year the first have been adopting the outward characteristics of the second, until it is now all but impossible to distinguish between the two. There was until lately the stiff muslin dog collar, but even that is now being taken by Anglicans with a Roman tendency. If they are so fond of the Sarum rite, says the *Register*, why don't they find out a Sarum collar? The Roman collar was introduced by Cardinal Wiseman, and is very well and very proper upon a *real* priest. But when you add it to fantastic whiskers, and to the whiskers perhaps a fancy beard, and to the beard slate-coloured kid gloves, and to the gloves croquet playing, and to croquet-playing a little flirtation, or a wife and a numerous offspring, the Roman collar is not, as an American would say, according to the eternal fitness of things. Why can't they leave us alone?

THE QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

As all the facts connected with the late painful tragedy in Quebec will doubtless be elicited in a court of law, it is perhaps only fair that we should withhold our judgment for the present. If when the circumstances connected with the affair are fully known, the statements now made in reference thereto are confirmed, there will be few among us who will be disposed to question that the unhappy young officer met with his deserts. Of course, it is impossible wholly to justify his slayer, because no man has a right thus to send a fellow-being unwarned and unprepared into the presence of his Creator, but that there was very much to palliate and excuse his action, no one can deny. If it is proved, as asserted, that the young man Challoner heard for the first time of the wrong, worse than any murder, which had been inflicted upon his sister, and that he then while maddened and infuriated by passion and regret, killed her wronger, he will be more deserving of pity and sympathy than of blame and punishment. Few among us can realise to a full extent the sorrow and wild despair which fill the breast at such a time, or how entirely a desire for instant revenge upon the destroyer takes possession of the soul. Still as we look and think upon those who are dearest to us on earth, and whose purity and spotless fame is of far more account in our estimation than life itself, we may form some idea of what our feelings would be if situated as it is alleged that young Challoner was, and of the impulses which would be likely to govern our action in such a trying moment. It is long since the journals of Canada have had so fearful a tragedy to record, or one which carried with it such unmitigated anguish into two households as this seems likely to do. We have more than ordinary reason just now to regret this occurrence. Our readers are probably aware that there exists at this moment in Canada—more especially in Montreal—a certain party who are constantly seeking to bring contempt upon officers of British regiments stationed in our midst. Their manners and speech are ridiculed, their vices and foibles are exaggerated, and an effort is made to impress the public with the belief that an officer of the British army must, of necessity, in nine cases out of ten, be a compound of immorality and imbecility. We do not hold the officers themselves entirely blameless; we know that there are among them men who assume that the fact of their holding the Queen's commission makes gentlemen of them however boorish and disreputable their conduct may be; we know that there are some among them who are impressed with a firm belief in their own immense superiority over "colonists," who are regarded by them as quite another type of the genus homo to themselves; but we also know, and we rejoice in the knowledge, that among those whose business it is to uphold the dignity of the Empire throughout the world, are men who are an honour to their country and their profession. Nor is there any doubt that these are far in excess of those whose vices or follies have of late been so publicly denounced. Whatever may be the result of the investigation into the Quebec tragedy, and however guilty Ensign Whittaker may prove to have been, it will be manifestly unfair to raise a cry against army officers in general merely because he and some few others may have been guilty of dishonourable acts. We mention this because it is within our knowledge that an attempt to create a prejudice against the military, in consequence of this affair, has already been made in this city.—*Montreal News.*

The Monteal *Gazette* observes: The news of the tragedy at Quebec startled the town yesterday, and was upon everybody's tongue. It is one of those dread doings which light up for a moment with a sort of hellish glare that which is dark and secret in that society in which we all move, and teach how much of rottenness is lurking beneath the surface, where all seems smooth and mirthful, and at worst only frivolous, if not simply innocent enjoyment—to show us how many "things rank and gross in nature possess the unweeded pasture." The first promptings of one's heart was "served the seducer right." There are too many cultivated libertines going about seeking to make prey of all who fall in their way. The lesson will, doubtless, not be all together lost upon such men. But we should look also at the other side. The law has provided redress for wrongs like these, and the law, and not the pistol of the assassin, should have been resorted to. We know absolutely nothing of the parties. The young lady is represented as young and innocent, the victim of one of the most nefarious crimes that ever was committed. The seducer is represented as a practised libertine, who has only met his deserts. Grant these representations to be true, and that in this particular instance a violent death was merited; yet how utterly destructive to human society it would be if all brothers were permitted thus to avenge their sisters' shame. But all are, alas! not innocent. And there have been cases which go to show how easily indignant relatives might be deceived by stories not quite true, and which also go to show that this kind of summary justice ought not to receive countenance of society any more than it can receive the sanction of law. The warm impulse which prompts the slayer may be a generous, manly one—but grave men should remember that a society governed by warm impulses, and not by law, tends fast to dissolution. And the rash, bloody act of Challoner should not go on its side, quite unwhipt of justice. We have dwelt on this side of the case, because many will bubble over with enthusiasm on the other. We are against the trade of the assassin everywhere. Therefore, and therefore only, do we condemn it here. Greater provocation for murder no one person ever received, but it does not justify the act nevertheless. Two blacks do not make one white. The libertine cannot be too strongly condemned, can hardly be too severely punished. But no well-regulated community can endure the righting of wrongs by private violence.

The "gentlemen's gentlemen" of Paris gave their annual ball the other evening. About 2,000 were present, and danced from nine until two. A splendid supper had been provided, at which appeared more than fifty hams, and champagne in abundance. Many of the "ladies' ladies" wore charming toilettes, tasteful and elegant. The men were attired with much care, and seemed more at ease beneath their black coats and white cravats than many mortals in a higher station. The most distinguished members of the society are naturally the emperor's servants, those of the ministers and marshals, the princes of the empire and lords of France. Prince Metternich's butler is a great man among them, enjoys the income of a general of division, and has more than thirty servants under his orders. The stewards at the ball were distinguished by a rosette at the button-hole; one of them, employed at the office of the *Vie Parisienne*, was looked up to as belonging to the "press."

The late Mr Buckle hardly gave Spain a place amongst the civilized nations, but the revolution of 1868 has made clear many facts unknown to him. There is reason to believe that the peasantry of Spain are less fanatically disposed than those of Italy, Austria, Bavaria, the Tyrol and other Roman Catholic countries, while Spanish commercial and educated men as well as the artizan class are wholly indifferent to the claims which an ultramontane priesthood would enforce. The feeling against the execution of the murderers of the Governor of Burgos, despite the indignation excited by the crime, is remarkable; for however impolitic such leniency may be, a disapproval of punishment by death is an indication that Spain is moved by the idea which in Europe is classed by the name of revolution. The desire for immediate emancipation is but another illustration of the same truth. There are nearly 200 anti-slavery societies throughout the country. What would Mr Buckle have said to this? The decision on propositions of this kind was left by the provisional government to the Cortes; and no despatches from Madrid could be more interesting than those which would detail the expressions of opinion in that body thereupon.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* says in referring to the McClure conversation:—"I learn on the authority of a gentleman who was present when this conversation occurred, that, referring in conclusion to Mr Stuart, McClure said: 'Well general, I don't know Mr Stuart: you'll have to introduce him to me.' To which Grant replied, 'Well, sir, you didn't know me three years ago.'"

THE NEW ALLAN STEAMER "PRUSSIAN."

This new addition to the magnificent fleet of mail steamers of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company is a noble specimen of marine architecture and engineering. She is a large and exceedingly handsome vessel, being built on charmingly sweet lines, and possesses a large carrying capacity. She is 350 feet in length over all; is 40 feet 6 inches in width of beam, and 25 feet 3 inches deep in the hold. Her gross measurement is 2,673 tons, and she is registered as of 1,694 tons. The "Prussian" is propelled by two engines of 250 horse power each. They are direct acting, with inverted cylinders, each 65 inches in diameter, with a piston stroke of 3 feet 9 inches; and the engines are capable of being worked up to 2,000 horse power. These engines, which work with great smoothness, are fitted with all the latest improvements, including Spencer's patent superheating and surface condensing apparatus. Her furnace and engine departments are judiciously supplied with ample means of ventilation, and for securing the comfort of the men employed, and also of ensuring an economical use of fuel.

The "Prussian," which was built and engined by Messrs A. & J. Inglis, of the Point house shipbuilding and marine engine works, Glasgow, is a remarkably strong as well as handsome vessel. Her framing is all of the best material and of extra strength; and she is divided into eight watertight compartments, by seven strong and well secured watertight bulkheads. The bunker accommodation is capable of containing 900 tons of coal. Her water tanks are sufficient to contain 15,000 gallons of water, and she is provided with Normanday's patent water condensing apparatus, sufficiently extensive to produce 1,400 gallons of fresh water per day. She is likewise supplied with Gisborne and Co's patent telegraph apparatus, by which instructions are at once and unmistakably communicated from the bridge to the wheelhouse, and also to the engine room, so that any directions can be immediately communicated by the officer in command to those who have the steering or other management of the vessel's progress.

Like other vessels belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's fleet, the "Prussian" is bark rigged, carrying an amount of canvas admirably and especially adapted to the Atlantic trade, and is fitted with three steam winches to aid in loading and unloading cargo. She has eight large boats, all constructed on the lifeboat principle, and to each of which is applied Clifford's patent apparatus for lowering or lifting them. The vessel has lofty main decks, and possesses a large amount of superior passenger accommodation, being fitted for the reception of about 700 cabin and 900 steerage passengers. Like most of the recently-constructed steamers of this company, the "Prussian" has been built as what is called a flushed-decked ship, the advantage of which is that in the event of rough weather and a heavy sea, if any water should come in over the bow, it immediately runs off without occasioning any damage. Her cooking apparatus is ample for the supply of the number of passengers mentioned, and also for her numerous crew; and she has ice-houses and vegetable bunkers of immense capacity; while her closet and other sanitary arrangements are of the most extensive, ample, and convenient character. The passenger accommodation of the "Prussian," altogether, is of an exceedingly comfortable, indeed luxurious description. On the poop deck there is an admirably arranged and comfortably furnished smoke room, which cannot fail to afford satisfaction to those who find solace in smoking the "Indian weed." Nothing has been omitted for securing the comfort and happiness of all on board, which great experience could suggest and liberal outlay command. It is perhaps well to add that, with the accession of the "Prussian," the fleet of the Montreal Ocean Company consist of sixteen steamers of the highest class, and that they have another of similar character, and larger dimensions, in course of being built.

CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* we learn that the total amount of treasure exported during the year 1868 to New York and foreign countries, was $35,444,395 68, a decrease of over $6,000,000 from 1867, and the amount of merchandise exported was about $22,000,942 40, showing an increase of about $500,000 over the previous year. The Pioneer Mills, a woolen factory in San Francisco, employ 350 hands constantly, manufacturing 1,500,000 pounds of fine wool, and turning out about $800,000 manufactures. The Mission Woolen Mills in San Francisco produce the same description of goods and have tried the production of super and ingram carpets. The Pacific Mill in San Francisco manufactures knit goods for underwear. The culture of silk is full of promise. Captain Hayne, who has a plantation on the American River, about three miles from Sacramento, last year fed about 800,000 worms, making about 600,000 cocoons, besides selling 400 ounces of eggs, which were shipped to Europe. There is a large shipment of silkworm eggs or "seed" from Japan to Europe. In 1868 the trade amounted to $4,000,000 in value. The number of mulberry trees in California is estimated at 1,175,000, and the number of cocoons produced in 1868 reached 1,350,000. The manufacture of silk is not profitable. Tropical fruits thrive in California. The grape crop is enormous. The last vintage produced seven million gallons of wine, and two hundred thousand gallons of brandy. The product is claimed to have been the best ever made in California, as regards quality. The Pacific coast abounds in ship timber and ship building is a growing interest. Last year 7,604 tons of new shipping, built on the coast, were registered at San Francisco. Furniture is largely manufactured in California. Mirrors, powder, boots and shoes, candles, are among the articles manufactured there. The state already supplies its food wants. A few years ago, California produced only hides. Then came the gold fever, and during that period any article used in California except hot and cold water, was imported to that State. Less than twenty years have passed and the State raises its own food and makes a large proportion of its own fabrics. It pays for what it buys in gold and in wheat, which is as good as gold.

Mr Gladstone's name, it is asserted by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was originally Gledstanes, being derived from a place on the Scottish border, so called from a cairn of stones frequented by gleds, or kites. It is stated that it was common in Scotland to designate places from being in the vicinity of haunts of certain kinds of birds, and from these personal names have been in turn derived such as Hawkshaw and Ravenscleugh.

Stage mechanism has reached its most brilliant effects, it is said, in the play of "Medonne Aux Roses," now running at the Paris Gaiete. There are three splendid tableaux. One is an Italian scene, with dancing peasants and lowing cattle. Another is a feast in the ducal palace of Cæsar, with all the voluptuous glitter of the Orient. The last great scene is a conflagration of the palace. The stage is covered with sheet iron, and nearly 15,000 pieces of burning wood fall upon it as if from the ceilings and walls.

When the Princess Alexanda, consort of the Prince of Wales, arrived at Korsoer, during her recent trip to Denmark, the King and Queen, her parents, awaited her at the landing. The lady seemed to have grown twenty years older since she had left Copenhagen in 1863, and her mother shed tears as she saw her painfully and slowly stepping ashore. Not a word passed between her and her parents for several minutes after she had embraced them, the Queen trying to restrain her tears, and the King holding out the hands of his daughter in his own, and gazing tenderly at her. He then lifted her into the carriage, handed the Queen into it, took his little grandson on his lap, and drove away with them.

Justice John Wilson has placed the Police Magistrates in a predicament, but his ruling will relieve the police of much disagreeable work. His Lordship has decided that to get drunk does not render persons liable to punishment; they must be guilty of disorderly conduct to bring them under the ban of the law. In this case, we wonder what is to be done with the helpless drunkards to whom it is a relief to be taken up by the police? If they were left to themselves on the streets some would inevitably perish.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.

The arrival of the first of March directs attention to the opening of spring trade, and business men are becoming solicitous as to its character and extent. Money is reported easy in New York, and the banks anticipate large remittances from the South and West. The *Commercial Advertiser* says the fact that so many stores are placarded "To Let," in certain localities, has caused more or less uneasiness on the part of people who are biliously inclined, and have an infirmity to croak, but it accounts for the circumstance by the fact that certain kinds of business are rapidly changing their base and moving farther up town. There has never before been such a demand for real estate as now, and never has it sold at such high rates. The spring business promises to open briskly. The Southern merchants have already arrived in large numbers, and dealers look for an unusually active demand from them this spring, in consequence of the comparatively richer condition of the Southern States, in the cotton States particularly. The last crop was all profit, and there were no drawbacks of old debts, the business of last year being on a strictly cash principle, not only between the New York merchants and the South, but between the Southern merchants and their home customers. The yield in money from the crop now in process of exportation is not less than $250,000,000. The West is slower to make her purchases, but the facilities of Eastern and Western railway communication postpone the necessity of laying in goods from the Eastern markets until the Western home demand is actually felt.

NEW WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

There is no end to the wonders of which the telegraph is capable. The Buffalo *Courier* gives the results of the latest experiments. United States coast survey officers have, it appears, been engaged for some time past in making astronomical observations, by the aid of the telegraph, between the cities of the far West and Cambridge university. For the purpose of arriving at the difference in mean time between San Francisco and Boston, the wires of the Western Union telegraph company have nightly been connected for nearly a month past from one side of the continent to the other, and the ticking of a chronometer in Cambridge university has been observed and recorded in San Francisco with a most remarkable degree of accuracy. This is done, the *Courier* tells us, by connecting the pendulum of the chronometer at Cambridge with the wire, in such a manner that the main circuit is broken and instantly closed again at every beat or tick of the time-piece, and the result is that each second of time, as marked by the chronometer at Cambridge, goes forth from the university on the Atlantic coast, and, with almost the speed of light itself, hurries on until it reaches the recording instrument of the Pacific coast, in all of its original fullness of pulsation. The ticks of a clock in Boston are heard and recorded in San Francisco almost in the same instant that they reach the ear of the observer in the first-named place. The *Courier* says:

At any time during an evening of the past month, a visitor to the operating rooms of the Western Union telegraph office, in this city, might have heard one of the little instruments beating the measured time of the sixtieth part of a minute, with the monotony and regularity of a chronometer itself. Tick! Tick! Tick! One, two, three, four, five minutes elapse, and then the little monitor ceases. Back comes the answer from San Francisco to Boston: "All right; your second signals came good, and have been recorded for five minutes. Go ahead five minutes more!" Again, tick! tick! tick! for five minutes, and then San Francisco says again: "All right; are you ready to take my signals?" And the answer from Boston is: "Yes; go ahead." Tick! tick! tick! says San Francisco for the allotted five minutes, and Boston says, in his turn: "All right!"

But notwithstanding the speed with which these pulsations of a clock fly from one side of our continent to the other, it is known that there is a loss, a very slight loss, of time in the transmission. How to arrive at this loss and measure it is the next question. Nothing easier; a second wire is switched into place, a "repeater" added at Boston, and, presto! 'tis done. Now the clock-ticks made at San Francisco rush on the wings of night over the 3,000 miles of wire to Boston, and back again to San Francisco over the second wire, and record themselves at the point of starting, in something less than sixty seconds of time, having, in the interval, traversed 6,000 miles. Last night witnessed the successful completion of this last experiment, and the flight of electricity was actually measured, so to speak, as easily as one measures a yard of muslin.

Prof. Wyman, of Harvard University, has arrived at Fernandina, whence he and a party of gentlemen are to start in the yacht Azalea on a scientific exploring expedition on Indian rivers, and along the coast of Florida to Key West.

One of the Western papers reports a certain clergyman as having "taken a contract for revival preaching" in Davenport, Iowa. It states that the gentleman has just concluded a successful engagement at Rock Island.

Mining in California sometimes has recourse to powerful agencies to further its interests. The last great operation was the tunneling of a gold mountain and leveling it to the ground at one blast. A tunnel was bored 570 feet in length, in which were placed 1,900 kegs of powder. An electric wire threaded the mazes of the tunnel and tapped each keg. At a distance of 600 feet the battery stood, connected and charged. When the people living in the neighbourhood had been duly warned, and had left their homes, a young lady applied the electricity. Fifteen feet up in the air rose the solid mountain, and fell a crushed and broken mass.

There is a law in Ohio which authorizes the levying of a tax of one-tenth of a mill for free libraries, in every city with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Under this law Cleveland has just established a library of 6,000 volumes. The manner in which this was effected is entitled to consideration, and the example offered is worthy of imitation in other cities. The establishment of a free library is one of the most effective means of keeping young men away from scenes of vice and dissipation; and besides the benefits to the community in general are many and obvious.

MICA.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes that "Baseburning coal stoves are now all the rage, and the illuminating part of them is what takes. So many of this kind of stoves are now being made that the question of clear white mica for this purpose is becoming important. There are hundreds of different inferior grades of mica. "Canada Mica" is of several different shades, from the light brown to the intensely black. New York gives us a very good mica, but no mica can be had equal to that found in the Eastern States. The demand has been so great for the past two or three years that the supply from the Eastern States has been exhausted, at least the mines at present open; what further development can be made remains to be seen. Mica has been so scarce during the past season that it has commanded the most unheard of prices. Six dollars being a common rate per pound and some qualities selling as high as twelve dollars per pound."

A man in New Orleans took out an accident insurance policy before starting on a journey, and happened to be killed by a railroad accident. The widow, armed with a newspaper report in which his name was mentioned among the killed, presented herself at the office of the Company, but was informed that more definite proof would be necessary. "Why, of course he's dead," said the bereaved lady. "That is possible," said the polite official, "and, my dear madam, I am very sorry for it." "Ye'r sorry, are you, sorry?" "Of course I am; I sincerely sympathize with you in your bereavement." "Yes," exclaimed the excited and bereaved lady, "that's always the way with you men, you are mighty polite about everything else, but whenever a poor woman gets a chance to make a little money you're only sorry!" And the indignant lady left the room in search of additional proof.

The Marquis of Bute received the sacrament of confirmation at Rome in the private chapel of the Pope.

Immense quantities of wheat are still held by Minnesota farmers. They refuse to sell at present prices.

The Sultan intends to have his son educated in Vienna. He is to remain there at a private school for two years, and to receive the same treatment as the other pupils.

It is a safe rule in Richmond, says the *Enquirer*, to address a gentleman as "Colonel" when you cannot recall his name.

Another time-honoured British institution has fallen. The court dress is to be altered, and her Majesty's male subjects may henceforth enter the royal presence in trousers instead of the traditional small clothes in which so many generations of statesmen and courtiers have admired themselves and been admired. "The form of the new uniform," says the *Spectator*, "is, except in some non-essential details, the form of every-day dress, and so is the colour, but modifications have been introduced as to material and ornament. The alternative dress, for levees in particular, is ordinary modern full dress, spoilt as to form by a ridiculous gold-embroidered straight collar and gilt stripe, but improved by the substitution of velvet for broadcloth." Young swells are aghast at the idea of wearing velvet trousers, and conservative Tory squires shake their heads and cite the innovation as a new proof of the rapid tendency toward democracy. But the world will move on, and probably in two centuries and a half from the present time the loyal Englishman wishing to pay his respects to his sovereign, will be permitted to do so without tricking himself in a costume which would be ridiculous elsewhere than at a royal levee.

COLLARS

AT

McDonell's

NEW DOMINION HOUSE.

OPENED THIS DAY—
Gent's Hyde Park.
" Opera.
" Marseilles.
" Alarm.
" Eureka.
Ladies' Plain Tucked.
" Enamelled.
" Marseilles.
" Opera.

Another Lot of those new

HOOP SKIRTS,

at 1s 3d and 1s 6d, for our Cheap Sale next week.

February 27.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN

Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail and Shaving

BRUSHES,

TOILET, POCKET, FINE, PUFF,

AND CIRCULAR

COMBS,

With the Largest, Best, and Cheapest Stock of

FANCY GOODS

IN THE CITY,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

CHARLES GRIGOR.

March 8.

Sweet Oranges.

SMALL LOT of SWEET ORANGES for sale.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

March 5.

Tommy Cod.

RECEIVED this day, from Quebec, a small lot of this delicious little fish.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

March 4.

Fresh Salt Water Salmon.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—1 case Salt Water SALMON from River Moisie, very fine.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Feb. 27.

New Prunes! New Prunes!

25 kegs new PRUNES, very fine.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sardines! Sardines!

5 cases fresh SARDINES.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds Bright Grocery SUGAR.
100 Bbls Refined Yellow SUGAR.
50 Bbls Crushed SUGAR.
25 Bbls SYRUP.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

MOCHA, JAVA, PLANTATION, & CEYLON.

We specially call the attention of families to our COFFEES, as they are of the finest quality and flavour, and free from any adulteration. Roasted and ground on the premises.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.

A small lot of very old FAMILY PROOF WHISKEY.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

WELL UP.

200 dozen Labatt's East India Pale Ale.
200 " Mild Ale.
100 " Scotch Ale, Edinburgh.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

IRISH PORTER! IRISH PORTER!

Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
Blood's " " " "

W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!

A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.

W. R. McRAE & Co.

Montreal Auction Ro

KINGSTON.

IMPORTANT NOTI

TO THE

Inhabitants of Kingst

AND

SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURH

McNAUGHTON & Co

NEW STOCK OF

Dry Good

JUST RECEIVED

AT

FERGUSON'S OLD STO

KING STREET,

$20,000 WORTH

OF

BANKRUPT STO

CONSISTING OF

Broad & Narrow Woolen
Ready-Made Clothing,
Blankets,
Carpeting,
Bedding,
Stable

ALSO, LARGE LOTS OF

Blue, Black, Irish Poplin,
other Silks,
Prints,
Grey Cottons,
French Merin
and Coburg

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Together with tremendous lots of other
too numerous to mention.

Sale each day at 10 a.m., and 3 and

McNAUGHTON & Co.

AUCTIONEE

N.B.—Country Merchants and Jobbers treated liberally with.

March 3.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

RECEIVED AT

Skinner's Drug Store,

DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE,

Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco.

RECEIVE

THIS DAY:

EX STEAMSHIP PERUVI

New Garnet French Merinos
New Winceys, all shades
New Wool Repps
New Lavender & White Kid G
One Bale Red and Blue
Yarn
One Bale new Fingering Yarn

ALSO

FROM NEW YORK

A splendid stock of New
Clouds
Plain Grey Clouds
Plain Scarlet do
Plain White do
Plain Black do
Grey and Scarlet Mixed do
Grey and Purple " do

Macnee & Waddell

PRINCESS STREET.

Dec. 18, 1868.

c Daily News

AY EVENING, MARCH 8.

E LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

March 6.—Mr Bancroft the inister, gave a grand dinner the yesterday, in honour of the of President Grant. Count was present, and made a plea- He said that no dispute had between the United States and and the friendly relations be- wo countries were now especial- ch.

wn, March. 6.—The steamer New York, has arrived.

March 6.—No less than ten itions were presented to Queen her levee yesterday, praying for he Fenian prisoners.

rch 6.—The following changes ade in consequence of the re- f M. Troplong—Adolphe Vin- n appointed President of the Troplong; De Forcade la Ro- eds Vintey as President of the d M. Rouher takes the Inte- nent, vice Pinard, provisionally, to Foreign Port Police.

March 6.—The subject of the monopoly in the production of cco in the Spanish colonies ha d to a select committee in the al Cortes.

March 6.—Seven of the Fenians n various parts of the kingdom liberated. The following are Thos. F. Burke, an Ameri- organizer; Dennis F. Burke, nfined at Clerkenwell; Chas. et, and one of the edi- the *Irish People*; Capt. d Messrs. O'Connor, Stark r. The latter was sentenced to prisonment for having written e article published in the Irish Messrs. O'Connor, Stark and re liberated unconditionally.

March 7.—Rumours from the gin mention the death of the

arch 7.—The Prussian Diet on djourned *sine die*.

March 7.—Late advices from that the Minister of France to a audience with the Mikado nd presented his credentials. f Yeddo and Negata have been foreigners. Yeddo is to be the dence of the Mikado and the apital of the Japanese Empire.

wn, March 7.—The steamships d Erin, from New York, have

ston, March 7.—The steamship from New York has arrived.

arch 8.—The report of the death is false.

ston, March 8.—The steamer a New York has arrived.

OCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

March 8, p.m.—Consols 92¾ for both account; Bonds 81¼; Erie 24¾; nal 87¼; Atlantic and Great Wes-

March 8, p.m.—Cotton more ac- 13¼d; No. 2 Red western wheat 9s; Lard 74s; Tallow 45s 9d.

York Press Despatches.

ington, March 7.—Congress will at gs in the consideration of the recommendation that the joint be passed exempting the new Sec- Treasury from the operation of in the act establishing the Trea- rtment which provides that no be appointed to any office insti- Act who is concerned directly y in carrying on business of trade rce. Since the message was Senate there has been much con- among members of Congress upon Some Republicans openly de- will vote for such resolution, while ress reluctance to do so, but say o nothing to embarrass the Presi- commencement of his adminis-

Ohio, March 7.—A fire here this estroyed property valued at one ousand dollars.

ork, March 7.—South American ate that yellow fever still rages er coast of Peru.

entral America comes news that as re-elected President of Salva- that a shock of earthquake was e city of that name