THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XVIII. KINGSTON, (CANADA), TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1869. NUMBER 224.

Navigation Company.

Mail Line of Steamers.

...ove line is composed of the follow-

...d Upper-Cabin Steamers:

...NTAN..... Capt. Kelley.
...NGSPORT..... " Sinclair,
...NGSTON..... " Farrell,
...NET..... " Simpson,
...AMPION..... " Carmichael
...ONTHIAN..... " Dunlop.

...e Steamers of the above Line will ...k Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson ...Toronto and Hamilton every after-...day excepted) at

HALF PAST FIVE

...Also, one of the Steamers will leave ...d every Morning (Monday excepted) ...AST FIVE.

...XPRESS LINE.

...NING of the splendid Lake Steamers

...LAN.....Capt. J. J. Morley,
...MAN..... " J. B. Estes,

...mence their regular trips between ...Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Oswego, ...Landing for Rochester, Niagara ...Buffalo), and **TORONTO** on the 28th

...OUND EAST at 3 A.M.
...OUND WEST at 7 P.M.

...ge Tickets apply at the office of ...Bros., Ontario Street, or at the Lake ...Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence ...of Johnson Street.

...ons going to the West can pro-...via Great Western, Detroit and ...and Michigan Central Railways, for ...Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, ...all the principal points in the West; ...the Pacific Railroad to Utah, Nebraska, ...Nevada and California.

...Comfortable and Convenient Waiting ...Ladies and Gentlemen on the Wharf.

C. H. HATCH,
Agent.

...June 23, 1869.

...on and Ottawa Route.

...THE UPPER CABIN STEAMER

...T OF OTTAWA,

...BESOWES, MASTER,

...mence her trips about the 7th in-...and will leave Kingston every ...and FRIDAY at 3 P.M. Leaves ...MONDAY and THURSDAY at ...ing at all intermediate stopping ...ces.

...ght or Passage, having superior pas-...modation, apply on board, or to

D. MURPHY,
Ottawa.
G. M. KINGHORN,
Kingston.

...May 3, 1869.

...and Wolfe Island Ferry.

...On and after June 1st
...THE STEAMER

...PIERREPONT,

...WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

...KINGSTON every day (Sundays ...) at 8.15 A.M., 11:30 A.M., 2 P.M.

...WOLFE ISLAND on Mondays, ...Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7:30 ...A.M., 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M.

...SUNDAYS and FRIDAYS leaves ...same as other days.

...WOLFE ISLAND 9 A.M., 11 ...A.M. and 7 P.M.

G. M. KINGHORN,
...Wharf, foot of Brock Street.

...May 31, 1869.

...and Cape Vincent Ferry.

...On and Wednesday, 28th Instant,
...THE STEAMER

WATERTOWN,

...BARTLEY, SENIOR, MASTER,

...leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-...at 4 A.M. (except Mondays), ...with the Grand Trunk Trains and ...meeting the 6:25 A.M. train for ...Montreal,

...P.M., connecting with the Grand ...from the West and Bay of ...Quinte, meeting the 4:30 P.M. train ...Montreal, and the Northern Trans-...Company's Propellers leaving Cape ...Vincent for Chicago and all Western Ports.

...Sundays only at 8 A.M.

RETURNING,
...leave Cape Vincent
...A.M. on arrival of the train from ...Montreal, meeting Grand Trunk trains ...and Bay of Quinte Steamer.

...P.M. on arrival of train from Rome and ...Watertown.

...For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN,
Foot of Brock Street.

...Kingston, 26th April, 1869.

DAILY BOAT
...Picton and Belleville.
...THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

ROCHESTER.

...CAPTAIN FRANK COMER,

...LEAVE CARRUTHER'S WHARF ...foot of William Street, for the above ...intermediate ports, every day (Sundays ...excepted) at HALF-PAST THREE o'clock.

...RETURNING leaves Belleville every day (Sun-...days excepted)

...ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY ...at TWO O'CLOCK, Kingston time, and ...on THURSDAYS, and SATUR-...DAYS at TWO O'CLOCK A.M.

...For Freight or Passage apply to the ...Captain on board, or to

J. CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Freight Agents.

...Kingston, May 11, 1869.

Kingston and Gananoque Route.

THE STEAMER

PIERREPONT,

C. HINCKLEY, Junior, Master.

COMMENCING 22nd instant will run as under. Leave Kingston Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Leave Gananoque on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

G. M. KINGHORN,
Foot of Brock Street.

Kingston, 21st April 1869.

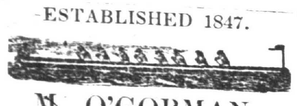
SECOND TO NONE. All who have taste to appreciate a first-class Hair-Dressing use

COCO-GLYCERINE

Which is the best article for imparting softness and gloss to the hair.

June 3.

ESTABLISHED 1847.



M. O'GORMAN,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCOE STREET,

Kingston, Ont.

AN Assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

Work leaving Kingston to be paid for before being sent out of the Establishment.

NOTE—CAUTION.—Parties in Montreal are offering for sale Boats purporting to come from my establishment. As I have no agent or person authorized to sell for me in that city, buyers are cautioned against bargaining with any one there for my boats.

M. O'GORMAN.

Kingston, May 6, 1869.

BURNETT HOUSE.

ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON ONTARIO.

R. R. Stephens, Proprietor.

Trusty Porters in attendance at Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings.

Oct. 28.

REYNER'S

ORGAN & MELODEON FACTORY

AND

MUSIC STORE.

82 KING STREET.

REPAIRS of Musical Instruments neatly executed by Practical Workmen.

TUNERS

Sent to any part of the country on reasonable terms.

N.B.---One Pony and Light Waggon for sale.

J. REYNER.

May 3.

GREAT STOCK
OF
ROOM PAPERS!
JUST RECEIVED AT
HEATH & GUNN'S,
47 Princess Street.

NEW and elegant patterns in Stamped Gold, Gold, Satin, Ground, Marble, Oaks, &c.

Special attention is invited to our very fine assortment of FRENCH HALL PAPERS and BORDERS, the most beautiful selection ever brought to Kingston.

As we import direct from the manufacturers, our prices are EXTREMELY LOW.

FLOWER SEEDS.

HEATH & GUNN,

SEED MERCHANTS,

47 PRINCESS STREET, Kingston,

HAVE now on hand a very large and choice selection of Flower Seeds, imported direct from reliable growers in England and Germany. Full varieties of German Asters, German Stocks, French Double Balsams, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Zinnia Elegans, &c. &c.

☞ For particulars see our Catalogue for 1869.

May 4.

1868. COAL. 1868.

ANTHRACITE COAL YARD

Office—St. Lawrence Wharf,

Foot of Johnson Street.

OUR Coal is Pure Lackawana, being mined in the very heart of the Lackawana Valley, Scranton, Pittston, and Wilkes Barre, from the best selected mines, and is prepared with great care expressly for Family use, and will be *screened* and delivered in the best possible condition.

Best selected *Soft Coal* for grates constantly on hand, also Lehigh Lump for Foundry use and Blossburg for Blacksmiths.

Terms Cash. Delivered in any part of the city.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.

October 21, 1868.

WHEN YOU GET YOUR HAIR CUT

HAVE it dressed with COCO-GLYCERINE

Every good Hairdresser is supplied with it gratuitously for that purpose.

June 3.

1½d. SINGLE COPIES of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publication office, Princess street, price three coppers.

Honey! Honey!

A Large lot of very fine Honey at the low figure of 12½ cents per lb.

R. WHITE,
Chemist and Druggist,
Princess-st

Disinfectants:

Condy's Patent Fluid or Natural Disinfectant.

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Acid Disinfecting Powder

In ½ lb tins at 20 cents, and 1 lb tins at 30 cents.

CARBOLIC ACID POWDER

In bulk and for sale by the lb.

CHLORIDE OF LIME, COPPERAS,

AT

R. WHITE'S DRUG STORE,

June 9. Princess Street.

COCO-GLYCERINE

IS THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE

Hair Dressing

ever prepared. It is delightfully perfumed, and entirely free from all irritating qualities, while it combines the virtues of both its constituent ingredients. As a beautifier of the hair, Cocoa-Nut Oil has long been highly prized; and Glycerine, according to Dr. Hassall's analysis, enters into the composition of every popular Hair Restorative. Prepared by

G. S. HOBART,

MEDICAL HALL,

And for sale by all Hair-Dressers in the city.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

JAMES HOPE,

Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 36 Princess Street, Kingston.

DESIRES most respectfully to thank his numerous Customers for a liberal patronage extending over FIFTEEN YEARS.

In closing his accounts for the past year the advertiser has determined to abandon the *Credit* system altogether, and he wishes his Customers to understand this announcement in the most positive sense. Determined not to be outdone in the price or quality of his Stock, he is prepared to sell BOOTS and SHOES of unrivalled manufacture at the lowest remunerative prices on strictly cash terms.

Unpaid accounts must be settled immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit.

☞ The patronage of Cash Customers solicited.

JAMES HOPE.

Kingston, 22nd January, 1868.

GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER.

FIRST

PRIZE.

THE remarkable success which "GARDNER'S BAKING POWDER" has met with since its introduction here warrants an increased demand. It can be obtained from most of the leading Grocers in Kingston, and at Manufacturer's prices from Messrs J. CARRUTHERS & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Ontario Street, and also at Messrs W. R. McRAE & Co.'s, Kingston.

If you wish the best "BAKING POWDER," ask for GARDNER'S.

March 20.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY.

FOR 1870–71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns, and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and *employes*, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, *Railway and Steamboat Routes*, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c.; also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857–58, published by the Subscriber, contained the Names of the principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns, and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870–71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns, and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada subscribers	$12 Cy per copy	
United States do...	$15 Cy	"
Great Britain and Ireland do...	£3 Stg	"
France, Germany, &c. do...	£3 Stg	"

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have on several occasions canvassed for and collected moneys *in advance*, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870–71 will please send in their Orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher.*
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

☞ **Try Gardner's Baking Powder.**

☞ **Try Gardner's Cough Remedy.—See Advertisement.**

Special Notices.

Butcher's Lightning Fly-Killer!

Death to the Living! Long live the Killers!

Sold by Dealers Everywhere!

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA

Or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults,

PAIN—KILLER

Is a Sure Remedy.

The promptness and certainty with which it acts, in relieving all kinds of pain, make it eminently worthy its name, PAIN-KILLER,—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten. As, in curing Cholera, it shows itself master of all the minor forms of that disease, such as Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, &c.; so in controlling Diptheria, and other maglignant diseases,—which it has repeatedly cured,—it asserts its power over all the milder and more common forms of these complaints.

Obtain only Perry Davis Vegetable Pain-Killer, all others are counterfeits and imitations.

Price: 15, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Perry Davis & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
June 8. Montreal.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known remedy is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and though a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited; it will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N.B.—One dollar and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., General Agents for Canada, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail. Sold by all Druggists in Kingston, and medicine dealers everywhere.

Owners of Horses Rejoicing.

And why not? and who knows but that their horses are rejoicing as well; who can prove the contrary? But their owners rejoice because of the astonishing and almost miraculous effects on their horses of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." Some were lean and poor having no appetite; others would devour their food ravenously, yet derive no benefit from it; some were hide-bound, with rough and shaggy hair; others had severe colds and coughs; many had the heaves and other complaints peculiar to horses; on all it operated as a charm, the disease or complaint was speedily removed, the appetite and digestive organs corrected, the skin softened, and a sleek and shining appearance given to the coat, all without any danger to, or preventing the horse being used. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

CONCENTRATION the great principle. The system of infinitesimal doses of medicine diffused in gallons of injurious stimulants exploded. All useless material discarded. The active principle only of the most powerful and efficient remedies known concentrated in a small convenient form. HABITUAL CONSTIPATION CURED. All diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels permanently relieved by using Dr Colby's ANTI-COSTIVE AND TONIC PILLS, Sugar-Coated. Recommended by the Medical Profession.

SUCCESS begets envy. Hence the efforts of certain vendors of Liniment to decry JACOBS' RHEUMATIC LIQUID. Wherever introduced, it drives all others from the market. Pain positively annihilated by its use. We have not room to enumerate the virtues accorded to it by the thousands who have used it. No medicine ever invented is capable of more extended application. It has hundreds of imitators, but not one RIVAL. *Beware of Counterfeits.*

GLAD TIDINGS FOR ALL.—Those who have no hair may have it. Those who have plenty, may preserve and beautify it. Those who are losing it may have its loss arrested. The hair strengthened, beautified, restored, by using HUNT'S EMPIRE HAIR GLOSS, *cheapest, cleanest, best.* Don't rest till you have tried a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

March 25.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN

BEAUTIFUL HAIR,
Nature's Crown.
You Must Cultivate it
GRAY HAIR
Is a certain indication
of decay at the roots.

New Style. Important Change.
A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING
Combined in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
HAIR RESTORER

Will Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Life, Color and Beauty.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It will promote luxuriant growth.
FALLING HAIR is immediately checked.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM, *another preparation for the Hair; clear and transparent, without sediment. It is very simple and often produces wonderful results. Its great superiority and economy as a Hair Dressing over high cost French Pomades is acknowledged by all not only in this country but in Europe. The Restorer and Zylobalsamum should not be used one with the other.* SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Proprietors, S. R. Van Duzer & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 25 Barclay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

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

☞ Twenty years' experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per box.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

☞ *SEE LAST PAGE.*

ANOTHER "WOMAN" ARTICLE.

HOW THE HUSBANDS ARE BORED.

(*From the Saturday Review*).

The curtain falls on joined hands when it does not descend on a tragedy, and novels for the most part end with a wreath of orange-blossoms and a pair of high-stepping greys, as the last act that claims to be recorded; for both novelists and playwrights assume that with marriage all the great events of life have ceased, and that once wedded to the beloved object, there is sure to be smooth sailing and halcyon seas to the end of time. It sounds very cynical and shocking to question this pretty belief; but unfortunately for us who live in the world as it is, and not as it is supposed to be, we find that even a union with the beloved object does not always ensure perfect contentment in the home, and that bored husbands are by no means rare.

The ideal honeymoon is, of course, an Elysian time, during which nothing works rusty or gets out of joint; and the ideal marriage is only a life-long honeymoon, where the happiness is more secure and the love deeper, if more sober; but the prose reality of one and the other has often a terrible dash of weariness in it, even under the most favourable conditions. Boredom begins in the very honeymoon itself. At first starting in married life, there are many dangers to be encountered, not a shadow of which was seen in the wooing. There are odd freaks of temper turning up quite unexpectedly; there is the sense, so painful to some men, of being tied for life, of never being able to be alone again, never free and without responsibilities; there are misunderstandings to-day and the struggle for mastery to-morrow—the cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, which may prove to be the tempest that will destroy all; there is the unrest of travelling, and the awkwardness of unusual association, to help in the general discomfort; or, if the happy pair have settled down in a vale and a cottage for their month, there is the "sad satiety" which all men feel after a time when they have had one companion only, with no outside diversion to cause a break. But the honeymoon at last draws to a close, and the relieved bridegroom gets back at last to his old haunts, to his work, his friends, and his club; and though he takes to all these things again "with a difference," still they are helps and additions. This is the time of trial to a woman. If she gets over this pinch, and is sensible enough to understand that human nature cannot be kept up at high pressure, even in love, and that a man must sooner or later come down from romance to work-a-day prose, from the passionate lover to the cool and sober husband—if she can understand this, and settle into his pace, without fretting on the one hand, or casting about for unhealthy distraction on the other—she will do well, and will probably make a pleasant home, and thereby diminish the boredom of life. But, unfortunately, not every woman can do this; and it is just during this time of the man's transition from the lover to the friend that so many women begin to make shipwreck of their own happiness and his. They think to keep him a romantic wooer still by their tears at his prosaic indifference to the little sentimentalities once so eagerly accepted and offered; they try to hold him close by their flattering but somewhat tiresome exactions; their jealousies—very pretty, perhaps, and quite as flattering—are infinite, and as baseless as they are infinite; all of which is very nice up to a certain point and in the beginning of things, but all of which gets awfully wearisome as time goes on, and a man wants both a little change and a little rest. But women do not see this; or, seeing it, they cannot accept it as a necessary condition of things; wherefore they go on in their fatal way, and, by the very un-wisdom of their own love, bore their husband out of his. Or they grow substantially cold because he is superficially cooler, and think themselves justified in ceasing to love him altogether because he takes their love for granted, and so has ceased to woo it.

If they are jealous or shy, or unsocial, as so many women are, they make life very heavy by their exclusiveness, and the monastic character they give to the home. A man married to a woman of this kind is, in fact, a house prisoner, whose only hours of freedom lie beyond the four walls of home. His bachelor friends are shut out. They smoke, or entice him to drink more than his wife thinks is good for him; or they induce him to bet on the Derby, or to play for half-crowns at whist or billiards, or they lead him in some other way of offence abhorrent to women. So the bachelor friends are shouldered out, and when the husband wants to entertain them he must invite them to his club—if he has one—and pay the penalty when he gets home. In a few years' time his wife will be glad to encourage her sons' young friends to the house, for the sake of the daughters on hand; but husbands and sons are in a different category, and there are few fathers who do not learn, as time goes on, how much the mother will allow that the wife refused. If bachelor friends are shouldered out of the house, all female friends are forbidden anything like an intimate footing, save those few whom the wife thinks specially devoted to herself and of whom she is not jealous. And they are very few. There are perhaps no women in the world so exclusive towards their husbands as are Englishwomen. A husband is bound to one woman only, no doubt, but she thinks him also bound to have no affection whatsoever outside the house and family. If he meets an intelligent woman, pleasant to talk to, of agreeable manners and ready wit, and if he talks to her in consequence with anything like persistency or interest, he offends against the unwritten law; and his wife, whose utmost power of conversation consists in putting in a yes or no with tolerable accuracy of aim, thinks herself slighted and ill used. She may be young and pretty, and dearly loved for her own special qualities, and her husband may not have a thought towards his new friend or any other woman, in the remotest degree trenching on his allegiance to her; but the fact that he finds pleasure, though only of an intellectual and æsthetic kind, in the society of any other woman, that he feels an interest in her life, chooses her for his friend, or finds community of pursuits or sympathy in ideas, makes his wife by just so much a victim and aggrieved. And yet what a miserably monotonous home is that to which she would confine him! He is at his office all day, badgered and worried with various business complications, and he comes home tired, perhaps cross—even well conducted husbands have that way sometimes. He finds his wife tired and cross too; so that they begin the evening together mutually at odds, she irritated by small cares, and he disturbed by large anxieties. Or he finds her pre-occupied and absorbed in her own pursuits, and quite disinclined to make any diversion for his sake. He asks her for some music; she used to be ready enough to sing and play to him in the old love-making days; but she refuses now. Either she has some needle-work to do, which might have been done during the day when he was out, or baby is asleep in the nursery, and music in the drawing-room would disturb him—at all events, she cannot sing or play to-night; and even if she does—he has heard all her pieces so often! If he is not a reading-man, these long dull silent evenings are very trying. She works and drives him wild with the click of her needle; or she reads the last new novel, and he hates novels, and gets tired to death when she insists on telling him all about the story and the characters; or she chooses the evening for letter writing, and if the noise of her pen scratching over the paper does not irritate him, perhaps it sends him to sleep, when at last he is not bored. But dull, objectless, and vacant as their evenings are, his wife would not hear of any help from without, to give just that little fillip which would prevent boredom and not create ceremony. She would think her life had gone to pieces, and that only desolation was before her, if he hinted that his home was dull, and that, though he loves her very dearly, and wants no other wife but her, yet that her society only—*toujours perdrix*—without change or addition, is a little stupid, however nice the partridge may be, and that things would be bettered if Mrs or Miss So-and-So came in sometimes just to brighten up the hours. And if he were to make a practice of bringing home his men friends, she would probably let all parties concerned feel pretty distinctly that she considered the home her special sanctuary, and that guests whom she did not invite were little else than intruders. She would perhaps go willingly enough to a ball or crowded soiree, or she might like to give one; but that intimate form of society which is a mere enlargement of the home life she dreads as too much like the supplementing of deficiencies, and thinks her married happiness safer in boredom than in any diversion from herself as the sole centre of her husband's pleasure.

The home life stagnates in England, and in very few families is there any mean between dissipation and this stagnation. We can scarcely wonder that so many husbands think matrimony a mistake as we have it in our insular arrangements, that they look back regretfully to the time when they were unfettered and not bored, or that their free friends, who watch them as wild birds watch their caged companions, curiously and reflectively, come to share their opinion. Wife and home, after all, make up but part of a man's life; they are not his all, and do not satisfy the whole of his social instincts; nor is any one woman the concentration of all womanhood to a man, leaving nothing that is beautiful, or in its way desirable, on the outside. Besides, when with his wife a man is often as much isolated as when alone, for any real companionship there is between them. Few women take a living interest in the lives of men, and few still understand them. They expect the husband to sympathize with them in the kitchen gossip and the nursery chatter, the neighbours' doings and all the small household politics; but as a race they are utterly unable to comprehend his pleasures, his thoughts, his duties, the responsibilities of his profession, or the bearings of any public question in which he takes a part. But even if this were not so, and granting that they could enter fully into his life, and sympathise with him as intelligent equals, not only as compassionate saints or loving children, there would still be the need of novelty, and still the certainty of boredom, without it. For human life, like all other forms of life, must have a due proportion of fresh elements continually added to keep it sweet and growing, else it becomes stagnant and stunted, as everything else would be. And daily intercourse undeniably exhausts the moral ground. After the close companionship of years no one can remain mentally fresh to the other, unless one or both be of the rarest order of mind, and of a practically inexhaustible knowledge. Save these exceptional instances, we must all of necessity get worn out by constant intercourse. We know every thought, every opinion, and almost every square inch of information possessed; we have heard the old stories again and again, and know exactly what will lead up to them, and at what point they begin; we have measured the whole sweep of mind, and have probed its depths; and though we may love and value what we have learnt, yet we want something new—fresh food for interest, though not necessarily a new love for the displacement of the old. But this is what very few Englishwomen can understand or will allow. They hold so intensely by the doctrine of unity that they are even jealous of a man's pursuits, if they think these take up any place in his mind which might else be theirs. They must be good for every part of his life; and the poorest of them all must be his only source of interest, suffering no other woman to share his admiration or obtain his friendship, though this would touch his love for themselves or interfere with their rights. But is this a hard saying to them, and one they cannot receive; whereupon they keep a tight grasp on the marital collar, and suffer no relief of monotony by judicious loosening or by generous faith in integral fidelity. The practical result of which is that most men are horribly bored at home, and that the mass of us really suffer from the domestic stagnation to which national customs and the exclusiveness of our women doom us as soon as we become family men. It must, however, in fairness be added, that most men obtain some kind of compensation, and that very few walk meekly in their bonds without at times slipping them off, with or without the concurrence of their wives.

It appears, on an examination of the new "Roman Catholic Directory," published *permissu superiorum*, and under the sanction of Archbishop Manning, that there are 30 peers of the three kingdoms and 50 baronets who profess the Roman Catholic faith, and also 38 members of the House of Commons. There are now 13 Romish "dioceses," including the "archdiocese" of Westminster, all of which, taken together, form the "Province" of Westminster, with Archbishop Manning at its head. Of his 12 suffragans there remain only two, Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham, and Dr. Brown, of Menevia and Newport, who were among the hierarchy revived by Pio Nono under Cardinal Wiseman in 1850.

A very funny trick was played upon a deputy-marshal of the United States in the city of New York on Wednesday evening. "Col." Ryan, one of the supposed Cuban filibusters arrested last Monday, being in custody of the deputy, was permitted to call at the Metropolitan Hotel to see some friends, and there treacherously turned the officer to the said friends, who held him until the "colonel" had made his escape. It is further alleged that Ryan sailed at once for Cuba "with the cavalry and artillery corps, numbering 500 men."

Sir S. Baker Pasha's force for the conquest of the Soudan will consist, we believe, of two regiments of infantry, each 600 strong, one regiment of irregulars 600 strong, two regiments of cavalry each 450 strong, two light batteries, and one heavy battery—in all a force of some 3,800 men. The country is difficult, the climate very damp and feverish. There is no opposition to be apprehended in the field, but it will be interesting to see how Baker Pasha, who is not a soldier, handles his little army. He has power of life and death in his command. We hope he has power to watch over his own life and his health.

GRAFTING POTATOES.—The mode of operation is to take two potatoes, one of each variety the good qualities of which it is wished to combine. With a pocket-knife cut all the eyes cleanly out of one of them, and substitue in their places the eyes cut out of the other. The eyes to be inserted should be sprouted and cut of the same shape and size in the other potato; they are held in place by hair pins, and bound with bass matting or twine. The fit must be exact, and the rind of each must just meet. The grafted potatoes are then to be planted. As some of the grafts may fail, it is well to operate upon a dozen or more sets at a time. The produce of these grafted potatoes are to be kept separate, and planted out the following year, when their qualities will be proved. Many varieties will sometimes result from grafting only two kinds into each other, and the results are said to have astonished the originator of the system, as two reds "have produced a white potato." Kidneys and rounds, grafted into each other, produced rounds, mottled and kidneys, differing from both parents.

The Cardiff Postmaster has just received from the General Post-office a beautifully-finished three-wheeled velocipede with the view of testing its adaptability for the country postmen. In a district like that of Cardiff a good many rural postmen are employed, who travel on an average between twenty and thirty miles a day all weathers; so that, if this new machine answers the purpose, a vast amount of dreary work will be saved, as well as the delivery of letters being greatly accelerated.

The serene indifference of the military man as such to the value of human life, was curiously illustrated by General Sherman in one part of his address to the graduating class at West Point. India and the colonies, where there are plenty of tigers and rebellious natives to shoot, "have been to England," said General Sherman, "a rare school for generals." "The barren steppes of Algeria"—which furnish famous targets for marksmen in the shape of lions and savage Algerines—"have trained some of the best modern generals for France." "In our favoured country," proceeded the speaker, "you have every stimulus possible to develope the manly strength and courage so essential to our chosen profession of arms." "The great plains are lively with the Sioux, the Cheyennes, and the Arrapahoes, and vast herds of buffalo, of which you have heard so much."

If the information received from Vienna by the *Northeastern Correspondence* is to be trusted, the Prussian Government, whose affected consideration for the court of Rome has been remarked of late years, has suddenly shown itself hostile to the Ecumenical Council. According to the communication above alluded to, Count Bismarck is understood to have made some confidential overtures to Lord Clarendon on this subject. But the English Government, already engaged in the difficulties of the Irish Church question, seems to hesitate in declaring itself in opposition to the Holy See. If the Prussian Cabinet does not accept all the views of the Papal Court relative to the Assembly, it at least neglects nothing to counterbalance French influence in the Eternal City. Letters from Rome announce as absolutely certain that M. D'Arnim has proposed, for the developement of the Pontifical Army, to open a recruiting office in Prussia and to favour the formation of a German legion which should be the counterpoise of that of Antibes.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPHS.—The following information is communicated by the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company Limited: The Post-office have completed their arrangements, under the Telegraphs Act, with the whole of the Telegraph Companies, for the purchase of their undertakings, and have nearly settled their arrangements with the railways. The amount of purchase-money required is now, therefore, so nearly ascertained that a reliable estimate may be arrived at of the probable financial result to the country. The money will be raised at from 3½ to 3¾ per cent, and the revenue derived from the telegraphic business shows a return of between 5 and 6 per cent upon the total sum required, and therefore a large net gain to the national revenue. The basis of twenty years' purchase of the net receipts of the companies, as fixed by Parliament under the Act, includes the plant as well as the good-will of the business. The Act of 1844 prescribed twenty-five years' purchase of the net profits and of the prospective profits of the railways; so that the present arrangement is far more favourable to the country than existing precedents would have appeared to warrant.