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[illegible]

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB 4

SEE FIRST PAGE

An order in Council has been passed giving a drawback of one cent per pound on malt, when combined with sugar, for manufacturing beer.

The importance of improved means of transportation in a country like Canada is so great that it should never be lost sight of. We find it difficult to raise money to make railways and canals, yet the public works of this country already in existence are at the bottom of our improved prosperity and the rapid progress which the country has made of late years. The application of steam locomotives to common roads is a problem that has been solved in England and Australia, and the introduction of these machines into Canada is on the point of taking place. A bill is before the Provincial Legislature to legalize the use of traction engines on common roads. A traction engine is a locomotive capable of drawing a heavy load at a moderate speed on ordinary roads, of ascending and descending the inclines of a macadamized road, and of doing the work of transportation much cheaper than can be accomplished by the use of horse power. It is as it were, the next available substitute for the railway, and we may expect much good from the introduction of such a useful apparatus in districts of Canada as yet unpenetrated by railway or canal. The bill has been held back from a second reading to allow the Government time to consider its policy upon the privileges which are asked for traction engines. We cannot imagine that government will seek to obstruct the granting of any reasonable concession calculated to cheapen the cost of moving freight, and it is to be expected that our enlightened and practical legislature will interpose no obstacle in the way of conferring practical benefit on the country in a matter like this. Legislative facilities once granted, the traction engine will have an opportunity of proving its applicability to the conveyance of the heavy articles—the agricultural produce and timber—that are our leading staples of production.

The desperate stagnation of business in the United States is making itself felt in the diminution of revenue from internal taxes. Our telegraphic despatches to-day make it known that the American Secretary of the Treasury has been obliged to put $10,000,000 of greenbacks into circulation in order to meet the expenses of the government. The probability is that the premium for gold will increase in the New York market with every fresh increase of greenback circulation.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.—The intended Carnival at the King Street Skating Rink has been again postponed. The day now fixed for the entertainment is Friday the 14th instant.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—Last evening (Monday) the annual festival given to the Sunday School children in connection with St. Andrew's Church came off at the City Hall. On the platform were Revd Professor Mowat, Revd K M Fenwick, Revd Mr Doherty, Quarter Master McCartney, Royal Canadian Rifles, Revd Mr Inglis and Mr John Paton; the latter having his hands full as general Superintendent of the whole affair. The chair was occupied by Revd. Mr Inglis, pastor of St. Andrew's Church. Tea was to have been served at six o'clock, but owing to the large number of children and adults who kept pouring in it was long after that hour before refreshments could be handed round. The attendance on the whole was much larger than has been known on any similar occasion. The way this was found out "to a demonstration" was that a second large supply of cups and saucers had to be sent for, and also an extra supply of cakes. By going round once this amount of provisions was made to answer, but even at that several who came in a little late, but while the refreshments were disappearing, fell short of a supply. Mr Paton pleasantly apologized for the deficiency, saying that only about half the number of those present were expected. So many little ones were packed into every available seat, as well as other extra seats which had to be brought in, that it would be a difficult matter to form an estimate of the number present. Brief addresses were made by Revd. K. M. Fenwick, Revd. Professor Mowat and Mr Paton, and between the intervals the children and the audience generally sung several Sunday school hymns which had been printed on slips for the occasion.

About eight o'clock the lights were put out, and an exhibition of about 80 pictures was given under the management of Mr Dupuis, of Queen's College. The first portion of the pictures represented Scriptural scenes, views from different countries, and also some very beautiful ancient statuary photographed; a few brilliant chromotropes followed, and the exhibition was wound up with a few comic pictures, which greatly amused the young people. The delight of the children as each new picture appeared before them was very great, and all seemed more than satisfied—even those who had failed owing to the immense crowd and pressure, in getting their fair share of eatables, now forget their disappointment. Altogether the Festival was a success, the number present being double what was anticipated, and which would account for any lack of good eats or that full share of attention which each one might expect. When "God save the Queen" heartily sung, the assemblage dispersed, the Benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. W. M. Inglis.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM

FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax, Feb. 4.—The House met on Saturday at 12. Mr Ryerson, of Yarmouth, Mr Dickie, of Kings, Dr Murray, of Pictou took up the financial and other points of Mr Blanchard's speech.

Dr Murray endeavoured to prove that after the Canadian subsidy was received, and estimating all possible local returns, the province will be $7,000 short without allowing anything for road and bridge service.

Mr Pinco, Economist of Cumberland made a fair speech indicating his course, and said he would support the government in such local measures as he conceived beneficial to the province. Mr Young, of Falmouth, denied that the people of this province are today worse off than in 1861. The British Government had been deceived and the people would seek constitutionally to repeal so much of the act as relates to Nova Scotia.

Mr Keizton, of Victoria, blamed the opposition for purposeless action causing delay, costing the country a hundred pounds per day, and said if there was disloyalty it existed in a small minority in consequence of the passage of the confederation bill. We must have repeal.

Mr Chambers, of Colchester, said Mr Blanchard's assertions about $600,000 advanced by Canada was without proof. He referred to the increase of duties, and said New Brunswick had made a bad bargain. Changes in Nova Scotia were much worse. Dr Tupper's statements about the [illegible] delighting his party were [illegible].

Mr Pearson, of Cumberland, came down [illegible] the opposition, and charged the late government with pushing road commissioners [illegible]. The leader of the late government was obliged to relinquish office in a [illegible] sentiment.

At half-past six Mr Blanchard spoke two hours and a half, and [illegible] for an hour [illegible] the [illegible] he was [illegible]. He reiterated his statements of the previous day respecting Canadian matters which the government had not yet replied and showed it accurate as in the Anderson Government pamphlets. He expected him to explain away his conduct advising the people of Pictou county to refuse their services and resist the payment of taxes. He bestowed severe censures and sarcasms on his opponents and their policy and concluded with saying that confederation was not designed by the Canadians for the purpose of augmenting our revenues.

The House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

The annual meeting in connection with the above city charity took place on Monday afternoon, when the report of the Secretary was read and concurred in, and Directors were appointed for the current year.

The Committee in their report say they are happy to be able to state that the strictest economy has been exercised in the management of the institution, which has protected and relieved during the year 224 helpless and homeless creatures who if left to themselves, must either have perished or become inmates of the gaol as vagrants. The directors, they say, did not receive any government grant for last year, consequently they had to reduce the number in the house to the lowest possible point (20) having regard only for those who from age and infirmity were really unfit to be put out. The House was continued with this number only on the books from 2nd September to 27th November, but giving shelter for the night, but no rations, to any others who came to seek it.

The Committee with much pleasure acknowledge the grant of $700 from the City Council given to the Directors on an appeal being made for assistance, but for which timely aid no alternative would have been left the Directors but to close the institution.

The Committee again call the attention of the public to the number of insane inmates, no less than four, two men and two women, having been cared for during 1867, and who still remain as a charge on the House. There are also five men there totally blind.

Inmates remaining on 31st Dec., 1866		60
Admitted during the year ending 31st Dec., '67		168
		228
Inmates remaining in the House Dec. 31st, 1867	28	
Died during the year (one man and two children)	3	
Married	1	
Sent to General Hospital	10	
Discharged	186	228
Received from General Hospital	8	

The Committee acknowledge with gratitude the services of the several Ministers who have held religious services for the benefit of the inmates on Mondays, and for their weekly visits; and have to thank the ladies, particularly Mrs Cartwright, Mrs F. M. Hill and Mrs Machar, and hope that they will continue to visit and take the same interest in the institution as they have heretofore done. The Directors thank Mr John Watkins for his donation of fifty dollars; and they also record their thanks to Dr. Mair for his attendance and advice during the year.

The amount realized from the lot and garden in 1867 was $102.20, and from other sources, for keeping, &c., $56.

The report having been approved of, balloting for the election of officers for the current year took place, when the eight following gentlemen were found to be chosen:—Directors: S. T. Drennan, Dr. O. Yates, W. P. Phillips, William Allen, James Macnee, John Harkes, Samuel Phippen, and Charles Livingston.

Mr S. T. Drennan was re-appointed Secretary and Treasurer by a unanimous vote.

His Worship the Mayor is Chairman of the Board by virtue of his office.

The various committees were appointed, as were also two auditors to audit the accounts for 1867.

CITY COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last (Monday) evening in the Council Chamber, his Worship in the chair.

The following members were present:—Aldermen Allen, Brophy, G. Brown, Chown, Cunningham, Davidson, Gibson, Henderson, Kingborn, Livingston, McMillan, Nelligan, T. Robinson, W. Robinson, Sullivan, Wilmot.

ASSESSORS.

In conformity with the City Clerk's advertisement calling for tenders for the office of Assessors, applications were read from David Alexander, Charles Johnston, Daniel Donoghue and Samuel Smith.

Alderman Kingborn moved, seconded by Alderman Allen, that the Council appoint four Assessors, and that the Court of Revision be authorized to divide the city into two divisions, and apportion two assessors to each division, and that the salary be $150 each.

Objections were made by several members to the increased expenses on the ground that a great deal of labour had to be done last year under the new act which will be saved the assessors this year.

Alderman Gibson moved, seconded by Alderman Robinson, that three assessors be appointed and that the salary be $180 each—the same amount as paid last year.

Alderman George Brown moved, seconded by Alderman Wilmot, that four assessors be appointed for the present year.

Alderman Thomas Robinson moved, seconded by Alderman Chown, that three assessors be appointed and that their salary be fixed afterwards.

Alderman Allen said that the city was as correctly, if not more correctly, assessed when there was only one assessor as since there have been three.

Alderman Robinson's motion was put and lost.

Alderman George Brown's motion for four assessors was put and carried. Yeas 9, Nays 7.

The salary of each assessor was fixed at $135; the Court of Revision to divide the city into two divisions as proposed.

The four applicants for the office of assessor were appointed, on motion of Alderman William Robinson, seconded by Alderman Wilmot.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Board of Grammar School Trustees, informing the Council that the two retiring trustees for the year were Mr John Fraser, and Mr John Paton, and that the appointment of trustees in their stead should take place at the Council meeting of this (Tuesday) evening.

Alderman George Brown moved, that this Council appoint Aldermen Henderson and Kingborn as Trustees to the Grammar School for 1868.

Alderman Henderson moved that Mr John Fraser and Alderman Kingborn be the trustees for 1868 to replace the retiring trustees.

Mr George Brown said that if the Council gave the usual $700 they should appoint two of their own members. If it did not they might appoint any other two qualified members they pleased.

Alderman Livingston moved, seconded by Alderman George Brown, that Alderman Henderson and Mr John Fraser be appointed trustees.

Mr Nelligan said that if the money was to come out of the general city fund, he would vote against it. If the grant came out of the Common School Fund he had no objection.

Mr Livingston said that the Grammar School was not sectarian; it was open to the children of Roman Catholics well as those of all other denominations, and there were several Roman Catholics there now receiving an education.

Mr William Robinson said that there was nothing in the Grammar School Act to compel the Council to raise the money; it simply compelled the citizens to provide the amount.

Alderman Sullivan said that the Grammar School was a connecting link between the Common Schools and the University. He would much prefer that the grant should come out of the Common School Fund; it would be a great injury to the citizens not to continue the grant; he would vote for its being continued as formerly.

Alderman Livingston's motion was put and carried, naming Alderman Henderson and Mr John Fraser as trustees.

Alderman George Brown withdrew his motion, in order that he might second that of Alderman Livingston.

PETITIONS.

A petition on taxes was read from William Angin, asking that his establishment be placed on a similar footing with other manufacturing establishments in the city, as regards taxes. Referred to the Court of Revision.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. B. Thibodo, asking that the city pay Mr Thomas Graham certain damages for injuries sustained by a defective boardwalk. Referred to the committee on streets and improvements to report.

REPORTS.

Alderman Livingston brought up the report of the committee on Finance recommending payment of certain accounts. The amount of taxes collected for the fortnight ending 20th January the report states to be $4,418.46; and for the fortnight ending 3rd February, $4,013.32.

The Council adjourned shortly after ten o'clock.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Monday, 3rd Feby.

The Council met at two o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

Mr Strachan moved, seconded by Mr Spoor, that the several members of the Council who attended on the last day of September, and 1st day of October, and 4th day of December 1867, in session of the Council, be paid for their attendance. Carried. Yeas 15, nays 5.

Mr Toland moved, seconded by Mr Campbell, that no member of this Council be allowed pay for Sunday who is not more than thirty miles distant from the city.

Moved in amendment by Mr Spoor, seconded by Mr Strachan, that all members over twenty miles from the city receive one day's pay for expenses over Sunday.

Mr Godfrey moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr Godfrey, that all members of the Council get the usual sum per day from the commencement of the session, but those going home on Sunday receive no mileage for that day.

The second amendment being put, was carried. Yeas 12, nays 7.

Mr Godfrey moved, seconded by Mr Moore, that the Treasurer receive one quarter's salary up to 1st February, 1868, as the salary is reduced from $800 to $600 from that date. Carried. Yeas 17, nays 3.

Mr Nichols moved, seconded by Mr McRorey, that this Council now adjourn, to meet again on the second Tuesday in the month of June, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

A communication was read from John Craig, late Clerk, asking the Council to re-instate him into the office which he resigned last December.

Mr Day moved, seconded by Mr Mills, that in consequence of the law requiring the bonds of the County Treasurer being kept in the Clerk's office, the services of the present incumbent, Thomas B. Ferguson, be dispensed with for the present.

A motion of adjournment until Tuesday at 10 o'clock a.m., being put was carried.

Tuesday, 4th Feb.

After the minutes were read and approved, Mr Day asked and received permission to withdraw a motion he had made on Monday afternoon on the subject of dispensing with the services of the present clerk, Mr Thomas B. Ferguson, and to replace it with another motion. He would have preferred to have pressed his previous resolution, but the one he intended to move in its stead was forced upon him.

He then moved, seconded by Mr Spoor, that in consequence of the divisions existing between the late Treasurer, Mr William Ferguson and this Council on account of its retaining the late Treasurer's Bonds, that the services of the clerk, Mr Thomas B. Ferguson, be dispensed with; and that this resolution be considered a by-law, to be signed by the Warden and sealed with the corporate seal; and that section No. 2 of by-law No 30 be and is hereby repealed. Carried, yeas 10, nays 8.

A lengthy discussion took place before the above motion was carried, in regard to the questions in dispute between the Council and the late Treasurer.

Mr Joyner moved, seconded by Mr Shibley, that Mr John Craig, of Portsmouth, be appointed clerk. Yeas 14, nays 4.

Mr Cox moved, seconded by Mr Moore, that the motion for reconsidering the by-law No. 33 be and is hereby rescinded and expunged from the minutes.

The motion in question referred to the appointment of county valuators which were appointed at a recent sitting; and the object of the present motion was to allow the by-law to stand, a motion to reconsider having been carried but not acted upon.

The motion was carried, yeas 9, nays 8, the Warden voting with the yeas.

Mr Shibley introduced a by-law to appoint Mr John Craig clerk to the Council, which was passed with the usual formalities, Mr Strachan in the chair.

Mr Day moved, seconded by Mr Joyner, that this Council do hereby tender its hearty thanks to Mr Thomas B. Ferguson, late clerk, for his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards every member of this Council since he has been clerk of the same. Carried.

Mr Craig having took the oath of office took his seat in the clerk's chair and assumed the duties.

Mr Moore handed in the report of the committee on county property, relative to the inferior quality of the wood supplied by the contractor, and suggests that two cords be allowed for one; that certain blankets and other articles be supplied for the use of the female department in the gaol; and that as regards the claims for salary until March next made by Dr. Brown, that it be laid over for the present. The report was adopted.

The Council at one o'clock adjourned until two, to take up and reconsider the question of appointing county valuators, the Warden withdrawing his vote on Mr Cox's motion unless the valuation be made to extend to the entire county.

Immediately on the Warden having taken the chair in the afternoon,

Mr Mudie moved, seconded by Mr Barr, that each day at the opening of the session, forenoon and afternoon, the clerk shall call over the roll of members, and that any member who is not in Council within fifteen minutes after the roll is called shall lose half a day's pay, unless he can give a reasonable excuse that shall satisfy the Council. The excuse to be received without debate. Carried.

Mr Playfair moved, seconded by Mr Mudie, that no member of this Council (except the Warden) shall employ the County Solicitor without the consent of the Council. Carried.

A motion to adjourn until the second Tuesday in June was lost, yeas 6, nays 12.

On motion of Mr Shibley, seconded by Mr Barr, the Council went into committee of the whole on the reconsideration of by-law No. 33 on the appointment of valuators, Mr Moore in the chair.

The by-law was read clause by clause, the first clause being amended by striking out "five lots and inserting instead "from one to three lots," and by inserting the names of Alfred Ayerst, of the township of Kingston, James Campbell, of Storrington, and David Osborne, of Kennebec, as valuators. Mr Strachan failed to have Mr William Vanluven appointed one of the valuators. The valuation to extend to the entire county, and not to certain town bips only as at first intended.

The Council adjourned at half-past three until the second Tuesday in June.

THE SUFFERING AMONG OUR FISHERMEN.

We are glad to find that active steps are being taken in various parts of Canada to extend practical relief to our fishermen, who are now suffering severely along our coast. This destitution is not by any means confined to the county of Halifax, but is felt with equal severity along the shores of Guysboro and Shelburne, and in fact over a very large portion of the Province. It was stated in our last issue that a report had been received in town that a young man had died of starvation in West Dover, and that this distressing case had happened in consequence of the unwillingness of the family to make their destitution known. We can have some faint, but no adequate conception, of the real suffering of that poor family, from this melancholy fact. Who can say, who will dare to say, that this is an isolated case? The suffering is great and it is general. From Chedabucto Bay we have heard that some 200 families there are in actual destitution, and with no visible means of support during the winter. The same reports have come in from other localities. Let it be remembered that this is something altogether new with the fishermen of Nova Scotia. In former years they have experienced hard times from a partial failure of the fish ries, but by assisting each other they have always managed hitherto to battle through, without making their wants known, or requiring aid outside of their own class. This year it is different altogether. They have literally nothing to fall back upon. They are willing, anxious to work for *anything*. They are and always have been, a proud, sturdy, self-reliant race, and for many of them to eat the bread of charity is little better than death itself. The amount and intensity of the destitution are far greater than they are willing to confess. These men, or the most of them, are ashamed to make known that they have not a bit of bread to eat or to give their families. Is there any heart, but one of iron, that cannot feel at once sympathy and admiration for these poor people. A good deal has been done to help them, by private benevolence in the city of Halifax, but there can be little question, that all that has been done is entirely unequal to the need.

We rejoice, therefore, that our brethren in Canada have generously and spontaneously opened their hands to aid our suffering fishermen. The Ontario Legislature has voted $5,000 and we doubt not but that this is only an earnest of what will be done elsewhere. But what is to be said or thought of those who meet this offering with brutal insult, who would seek to dry up the fountain of relief from a suffering people, by means and in language which we believe is without precedent in this or any other country. The article that appeared in the *Chronicle* of Wednesday is an affront to civilization and to our common manhood, and it will, if we are not much mistaken, go far to open people's eyes, as to the true aim and character of the party who sustain that organ. Far be it from us to suppose that such feelings animate the whole or even a large portion of the Anti-Union party. Many of them have been most generous in their succour. *It is those who have given nothing themselves*, but rhetorical balderdash, who would now seek to deter others from giving, on the ground that it is given from selfish motives, and that the distress is not so great after all. The parties have not taken the trouble to inform themselves of either the extent or the degree of the suffering; the only coin current with them is abuse of their neighbours, which, however, is not exactly the sort of food that will fill the hungry.—*Halifax Express.*

We understand that a large and respectably signed requisition has been presented to the Mayor asking him to call a public meeting of the citizens to express their sympathy with the Nova Scotians in their distress, and that a meeting will be held in the City Hall on Thursday afternoon which we trust will be well attended by the citizens.

It is stated that the whole number of foreign-born citizens naturalized in the United States has been estimated to exceed 4,000,000, at least half of whom are emigrants from British territories, and more than one-third from Ireland alone.

LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1.—In the Legislative Council on Thursday the Hon. A Keith, President, in the chair, the new members appointed by Her Majesty were sworn, and also Mr Annand and Mr W. J. Stains.

A bill *pro forma* relating to absconding debtors was presented, and the franking privilege was settled.

The reply to the Speech from the Throne in substance the same as in the House of Assembly, was moved and seconded and read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr J. J. Marshall, of Guysboro, was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly unanimously. Mr Twining, the former first clerk was re-elected.

After the Speech from the throne the House re-assembled, and the member for Cape Breton introduced *pro forma*, a bill relative to insolvent debtors.

Mr Dickey, of Kings, moved the address, seconded by Mr Desbonsay, of Lunenberg. The address, which mostly echoes the Speech, approves of the public works and other proceedings therein referred to.

The sixth clause of the address will create trouble in the Council, which has a majority in favour of the Union. It recites as follows:—"We thank His Excellency for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and report upon the general condition of the affairs of the Province."

The last paragraph states:

"Your Excellency has by no means over estimated the loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia, and their fidelity to the British Monarch, and your Excellency may rest assured that in their efforts to overcome the disadvantage under which at present they labour, and to effect any desirable political changes they will thus seek to their attainment objects through their representatives in a strictly constitutional manner, and that their sincere and ardent attachment to British Institutions will not fail to manifest itself in all their proceedings."

The mover complained of the unsatisfactory condition of the finances and of the Pictou railroad for the amount it would cost, and closed with a strong denunciation of confederation and the mode of its accomplishment.

Mr Destoisay followed, speaking chiefly on the latter topic.

The Attorney-General, in moving that the address be on the table till next day, spoke still more severely of confederation.

Mr Troop, in seconding the motion, spoke in the same strain and expressed confidence that a repeal of the Union would be granted by the British Parliament.

Mr Blanchard made a forcible reply, animadverting upon the irregularity of the proceedings on the first day of the session, and the novelty of introducing topics in the address foreign to the Speech. He stated that though it was possible a large party in the House may support the repeal policy so inopportunely announced there was outside a much smaller number than had been stated in its favour.

The House then adjourned.

The sheriffs of the different counties for the Province of Nova Scotia have all been reappointed.

The *Court Journal* says: Lord Monck has received instructions to remain in Canada another year, Lord Nass, who was to succeed him, remaining in Ireland.

During the cold weather in St. Paul frost gathered on the window panes three-quarters of an inch thick. At the same date, peach trees were in bloom in Florida.

A midnight elopement in New York was frustrated by a cat, who frightened the young lady into a fainting fit as she was going down stairs to meet the expected lover at the door.

Vermont raised fifty-nine thousand pounds of tobacco in 1867. Wool is now worth so little that many farmers are disgusted with sheep-raising, and are now going into the dairy business. Twenty new cheese factories are contemplated in the State the coming season.

M du Chaillu, the traveller, in a recent lecture, stated that while sojourning in the Isbogs country, Africa, he had several offers of marriage, and one kind chief, to avoid jealousy, wanted him to marry all the marriageable women of the tribe.

Mr Webster Hart, of Northfield, (Vt) was killed on the 10th in a singular way. He was tripped up by the bandsled of a boy sliding on the road, and by falling upon a stake of the sled was fatally wounded.

The Ottawa Times understands that the clerks in the several Government Departments are now positively required to be in their offices at or before nine o'clock a.m., and to remain until four p.m. The Saturday half holiday has been discontinued.

The ladies have for the past eighteen centuries, enjoyed special privileges during leap-year. In an ancient Saxon law it is enacted: "Albeit, as often as leap year dothe occur, the woman holdeth prerogative over the menne in matter of courtsipe, love and matrimonee; so that when the ladie proposeth it shall not be lawful for menne to say her nae, but shall receive her proposal in all good courtisie." Girls, this law is still in force.

The express time between San Francisco and New York was reduced to fifteen days at the close of 1867, and by the close of this year it is expected the time will be further reduced to eleven days, by further extension of the Pacific Railroad from both directions. By the middle of 1870, if not sooner, we may look for the all-rail connection, and a schedule of about sixty days from ocean to ocean; and therefore we may look for a prodigious stream of travel and traffic over the Main Stem Line.

The Cork Reporter (Liberal Roman Catholic journal,) at the close of an article reasoning with the Fenians on the folly of their enterprise, and on a conspiracy in Ireland are unusually great, while the particular character of the Fenian conspiracy is such as to raise them to their maximum point. "A brass farthing in hand would be better than the certainty of a thousand dollars to be obtained on the occurrence of such a contingency as the dismemberment of the empire."

A great scandal has been caused in one of the communes in the neighbourhood of Paris by two fellows, one of whome entered the box of the confessing priest, while the other went through the farce of confession. Soon, a veiled lady approached, and the young man who was on his knees hurried away. She innocently took his place and made her confession to the supposed priest, who proved to be the man to whom she was engaged to be married, and who, bearing some disagreeable disclosures, rushed out of the box in a rage and repudiated her. There was, of course, a scene, and a *proces verbal* was drawn up against the sham confessor for causing scandal in a church and outraging the practice of religion.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—The number of commercial travellers from the other side of the lines who have visited Canada this year already exceeds any previous year since 1861. The fact is accounted for by the state of the markets in the United States, these parties themselves describing them as overstocked, and the business men in the majority of their inland cities and towns reluctant to buy, owing to the quantity of last year's purchases remaining on hand. This has induced quite a number to visit Canada to dispose of the surplus remaining on the hands of the manufacturers. The dry goods men were the first to visit this market, and sold goods in many instances at less than cost. During the past week representatives from hardware and other firms in New York have been here and disposed of goods at prices that indicate an active desire to sell at much below the ordinary prices. An agent of a New York brush firm received a large number of orders here during last week.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE PRESENT NAVAL FORCE OF FRANCE.

The *Patrie*, remarking on the present naval force of France, says: "The project of constructing our new fighting fleet dates back to 1859, when the armour-plated frigate La Gloire was commenced in the Toulon dockyard. This successful essay led to the adoption throughout Europe of iron-cased vessels, due, like that of rifled guns, to the eminent and persevering initiative of the Emperor. The success of the Gloire led France to pursue the work that was begun, and other armour-plated frigates were built. Moreover, from 1861 to 1865 all the credits asked for from the Chambers were granted, and the number of ships intended to constitute our new fighting fleet was fixed by common agreement between the Government and the Legislature. The strength of the navy so settled is worthy of France and her great destinies. The Department of the Marine, prosecuting its task with equal activity and intelligence, kept pace with every improvement, and has succeeded, by constructing the Marengo, the Friedland, the Ocean, and the Suffren, in realizing the finest models yet known. These vessels, which were represented in miniature at the exhibition, are, it is said, shortly to be launched. In the meantime it was deemed useful to organize a new naval force, which received the name of the Iron-plated Squadron of the Atlantic, and which comprised the Magenta, the Flandre, and the Heroine. This division took part in the naval review at Portsmouth, and received, as did, also the Mediterranean squadron, deserved praise from the English. Our fighting fleet was in full course of construction when the war of 1866 broke out, and since as before that epoch, its completion has been pushed forward with the greatest activity. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, during the year in which he was at the head of the Marine Department, has given a fresh impulse to the work begun by his predecessors. He has adopted many excellent measures, among which we may mention the increase of the strength of the Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons. We have at present, according to the published documents, fifteen armour-plated frigates including the Gaulois, the Valeureuse, and the Revanche, which are the latest completed. This system of numerous squadrons affords two special advantages: the first, that of extending the instruction of officers and men by habituating them to act in large masses; the second, to test the new vessels not only isolated manœuvres, but together, so as by the results observed to profit in the construction of the ships now on the stocks or to be laid down. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is, that the creation of our fighting fleet, like the re-arming of our fortresses and reconstruction of our artillery, is not due to the military events of 1866, as some French and foreign journals have affirmed, but that it was decided upon long before that epoch, and that its concept on arose from no accidental circumstance, but from the desire that France feels to place herself always and in every respect in the van of progress."

Daunt's Rock, in Cork harbour, after having caused numerous shipwrecks, is to have a light placed on it at last.

Mr Dickens, it is reported, has sent $1,000 to Mrs Clemm, mother-in-law of Edgar A. Poe, who is an inmate of a charitable institution at Baltimore, and for years has been in extremely indigent circumstances.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford University, is about to take up a lengthened residence in the United States, for the purpose of writing a history of the Republic.

The proposed marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Royal of Sweden, will, if it take place, unite the three Scandinavian nations, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

"Bacchus" seems decidedly a better pay than "Mars," for within the last two years twenty officers have retired from the army and entered the wine trade.—*Court Journal.*

The depression in the Pithole oil region is distressing. The Pithole Daily Record says that at no time in the past history of the oil regions have the hard times been felt more than at present. The effect can be seen and felt in all branches of trade, not being confined to the oil business alone.

The English papers derive no little satisfaction from a Fenian riddle that has just been concocted. The problem is—"My first, when he makes my second, calls himself my whole; and the solution is—*Patriot.*"

The *Lawrence* (Mass.) *Sentinel* says coal tar and broken stone have been used in that city for sidewalks and street crossings, and it answers the purpose so well that in a few years it will be the only material used for that purpose in the city.

A steam-carriage for common roads has been built in Edinburgh, Scotland, the peculiarity of which consists in having the tires for the wheels made of India rubber, each being five inches thick and two feet broad. These tires spread over the ground "like an elephant's foot," stones and other obstructions sinking into them.

The last ship'oad of convicts for Western Australia has left England. Henceforth no convicts will be sent to any part of Australia. An engagement was entered into in 1864 by the Home Government with the Australian Government that no convicts should be sent to Australia after the end of 1867.

Great activity prevails at the manufactory of arms, St. Etienne, France. There are now no less than five thousand workmen, without reckoning those who are employed at Anailly, where an entire battery of six *pilons* for the manufacture of arms has just been put up. This latter factory can now deliver forty thousand gun barrels a month, together with the various parts of the new chassepot gun.

The water supply of Malta will be greatly increased by successful exploration in the Marsa Valley, and in the district beyond the ancient city of Medina, now called Civita Vecchia. Numerous shafts have been sunk, and it is calculated that the produce will be in a short time 900,000 gallons of water per diem, in addition to the present supply.

We learn that the authorities are taking advantage of the presence of Sir Henry Storks and General Balfour at the War Office for the purpose of having a searching inquiry into the working of every branch of the establishment. Hitherto these inquiries were conducted by officials already burdened with the ordinary every-day work of their respective offices, and able to give their attention only hurriedly, and by fits and starts, to the investigation. Now the new Controller and his assistant can give their undivided attention to the subject, and their work cannot fail to be attended by the best results. The department of audit has been placed under them in the first instance, and until each of the other branches has been investigated, reported upon, and reorganized, Sir Henry Storks will not be asked to discharge the ordinary duties of his new appointment.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

DIED.

In this city, on the 3rd inst, Charles Heath, Esq., Druggist, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 47, Princess street, on Thursday the 6th inst, at Two p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

At Kingston on the [illegible] Amelia Adelina, [illegible] Cunningham, aged [illegible] Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, the 4th instant, at [illegible] Cunningham's residence, [illegible] loo Cemetery.

On the 3rd instant, [illegible] years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, [illegible] dence, Victoria street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

ALE, ALE, ALE

300 Doz. Quarts Alloa
200 " Pints "

PORTER, PORTER, PORTER

200 Doz. XXX Old Brown Stout
200 " XXX Pale "
200 " Canadian, well up

TEA, TEA, TEA

Try our 2s 6d Young Hyson
Try our 3s Black Tea
Try our 3s 6d Old Hyson
Try our 4s Fine Congou
Try our 5s Extra Congou
Try our 3s Gunpowder
Try our 4s 6d Young Gunpowder
Try our Choice Japan Tea
wards at 3s per lb.

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE

Mocha, Java, Ceylon, [illegible] ed and Ground on the Premises.

FOREIGN LIQUORS

We sell the Oldest Sherry
We sell the Oldest Port
We sell the Oldest Brandy
We sell the Best Claret
We sell the Best Champagne
We sell the Best Light Wines
We sell the Oldest Rum
We sell the Oldest Gin
We sell the Oldest Whisky
We sell the Oldest Brandy
We sell the Oldest Cognac
All our own Importation.

Figs! Figs!! Figs!!!

500 Choice Smyrna Figs

CURRANTS, CURRANTS, CURRANTS

20 lbs choice Currants for [illegible]

SUGAR CURED HAMS

A choice lot of Sugar Cured Hams

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Bbls Labrador Herrings
Half-Bbls " "
Table Codfish,
Finnan Haddies,
Smoked Salmon.

McRAE & [illegible]

Jan. 29.

Special Notice.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

Pills have been supplied to the public and have been rubbed in by the proprietor, Maggiel's two grand specifics [illegible] this wholesale system of [illegible] his famous pills is a dose. Also [illegible] salve is of value, as a remedy for eruptive diseases.

Dr. Maggiel's motto is [illegible] has placed in the smallest compass the principle of the most potent medicines. There is no mineral in the [illegible] gripe—they do not [illegible] vigorous appetite and [illegible] then the digestion. They [illegible] the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease [illegible] disinfectant operation of the Maggiel. Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Tumors, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this medicine. In fact, Maggiel's Pills and Diarrhœa Pills cure when other means fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is invaluable. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents.

"COUNTERFEITS! Buy no Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet attached. They are bogus. The genuine have the signature of Haydock on box with name of J. Haydock on the white powder."

All orders for the United States should be addressed to J. Haydock, No. 11 Park Row, New York.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and a reply will be returned by the following mail. Write for "Maggiel's Book of Disease."

If the medicine cannot be procured in your section, write and I will forward it, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of price. Office closed.

Dec. 23, 1867.

Batchelor's Hair Dye

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

To Consumptives.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON [illegible] (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for preparing and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease, consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try the prescription, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a healthy growth of hair upon a bald head or smooth face, also a receipt for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful. This may be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
323 Broadway, New York.

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for many years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Those wishing to profit by the advertiser's generosity can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar, New York.