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Travellers' Guide

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST

2.55 a.m. | 2.45 p.m. | Mixed train 6.15 a.m.

GOING WEST

8.10 p.m. | 3.40 a.m. | Mixed train 6.45 a.m.

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

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[illegible]

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

The progress which Austria has made since she recovered from the setbacks in the rude shock at Sadowa is surprising. In point of fact a great revolution has been effected. The exhibition of Austrian weakness then was tried with deadly distinctness, proved a lesson which the Emperor has wisely learned, and the facts of which, under an aspect, Mr Beust, he has promptly turned to account. The want of natural cohesion among the varied races making up the empire was a fact that was made nakedly manifest to all Europe in the recent war. By granting the Hungarians a constitution, [illegible] King in accordance with traditions of the Emperor of Austria has drawn Hungary into closer interest with the fortunes of the empire. He has also satisfied his own people by enlarging the blessings of constitutional government. One of the first effects of the Emperor's determination to abide by constitutional usages, is the rejection of the Concordat with Rome made in 1856, which having been passed against the Reichsrath, or lower house of the legislature, and also by the upper chamber, is now effectually nullified. This rejection of the Concordat by Austria, it is believed, is but the first of a series of ecclesiastical reforms. The great question of church properties is yet to be dealt with. Austria has always claimed importance as a first class military power. A great blow to her military pride was inflicted by the Prussians in the Bohemian campaign, but a great military reform has been effected since then, and with a fresh and more perfect organization of the army Austria again enters the company of the Great Powers. The Austrians have a talent, so to speak, of improving their reverses. The Empire has been repeatedly crushed, but it has rapidly risen superior to its difficulties. The present Emperor is proving himself a man of sense whom his subjects must necessarily respect and revere, and the Empire is destined soon to command as much respect and commendation from foreign peoples as it ever did in the height of its power and glory. As a constitutional government indeed, the new nation will command more the respect of people cherishing a love of constitutional government.

THE MINSTREL CONCERT LAST NIGHT.—The promised minstrel concert for the benefit of the Kingston Hospital came off last evening (Monday) at the City Hall, under the direction of Mr Hindmarsh, bandmaster of the 14th Volunteer Rifles, the performers being members of the band. The back seats were well filled, but there was plenty of room in the reserved seats. The concert was stated on the bills to be "under the patronage of his Worship the Mayor and members of the Corporation, Colonel Paton and the officers of the 14th Battalion, and the Governors of the Hospital," but none attended unless Captain Johnston represented the Battalion. The programme was got through with as well as could reasonably be expected from amateurs, some of the songs being exceedingly well sung, among which might be noticed those of Mr Keeley and Master Hindmarsh. Here and there the extravaganza was tolerably good, but on the whole it was much overdrawn. The "Black Crook on a spree," is an improvement on the after-piece of this company, the "Ghost in a pawnbroker's shop." Billy Barlow's Jack Rag Statutes were very good. No doubt a nice little sum will be added to the Hospital funds by this entertainment.

THE HOSPITAL CONCERT AT NAPANEE.—It is now arranged that the concert at Napanee for the benefit of the Kingston Hospital shall take place on Thursday, the 18th instant. The programme of the entertainment contains the following apt quotation from the poet Thomson

—When, lo! a goodly Hospital ascends,
In which they bade each lenient aid be nigh
That could the sick bed smooth of that sad company.

It was a worthy, edifying sight,
And gives to human-kind peculiar grace,
To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender ministry from place to place.
Some prop the head; some from the pallid face
Wipe off the faint cold dews weak nature sheds;
Some reach the healing draught; the whilst to chase
The fear supreme, around their soften'd beds,
Some holy man, by prayer all opening Heaven dispreds.

ORANGE LODGE, COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.—At a recent (annual) meeting of the above Lodge, held at Sydenham, the following office-bearers were elected for the current year.—William Robinson, County Master; James Mashall Phair, Deputy do.; John Harkes, Secretary; John Routledge, Treasurer; William Makins, Director of Ceremonies; Revd Abraham Dawson, Chaplain; John Holmes, County Proxy.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb 11.—The exportation of silver is said to be progressing with great energy. Mr Weir, broker, has forwarded $28,000.

Hon. Mr Abbott has written to Mr J. L. Beaudry, on behalf of A. M. Delisle, demanding the withdrawal of injurious statements made at a public meeting some time ago, and Mr Beaudry offering no reply, legal proceedings are to be taken against him.

The Congregation of St. Paul's Church have subscribed $2,500 towards a new organ.

THE ROADS.—The effect of the snow storm of Saturday night on the roads was to stop nearly all travel in the country, and from the country into the city and vice versa, for the entire day of Monday. On Monday morning the stage for the city got as far as Odessa, where it had to lie over. So deep were the snow banks, and so general was the filling up of snow on the roads, that only through the heavy banks had to be made for several miles between the above village and this place. To-day farmers got into the city for the first time since Saturday. The mails have been several hours later for the past two days. In the city the obstructions caused by the storm have been got over, but in some of the less travelled parts the banks still bar the way, making it unpleasant for the pedestrian.

ROWDYISM.—About one o'clock this morning, some rowdies passing by the premises of Strachan & Co., Princess street, threw a large stone violently against the shop window, smashing one of the large panes of glass. They were heard to run away immediately on doing the mischief, but pursuit under the circumstances was hopeless.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—Only one vagrant, Harriet Young, appeared before the court. She was sent to gaol for thirty days.

NO LICENSES.—Summonses were issued today by the Police Magistrate requesting no less than twenty of the citizens to be in attendance at the court to-morrow for neglecting to provide themselves with licenses, in compliance with the law after having been served several times not to do so.

SPRING CIRCUITS, 1868.

EASTERN CIRCUIT

(The Hon. Mr Justice J. Wilson.)

Pembroke	Wednesday	March 18th
Perth	Monday	" 23rd
Brockville	Thursday	" 26th
Ottawa	Tuesday	" 24th
Kingston	Thursday	" 26th
Cornwall	Tuesday	April 14th
L'Original	Tuesday	" 21st

MIDLAND CIRCUIT

(The Hon. Mr Justice A. Wilson.)

Napanee	Tuesday	March 17th
Belleville	Monday	" 23rd
Cobourg	Tuesday	" 24th
Whitby	Thursday	" 26th
Peterborough	Thursday	April 9th
Lindsay	Tuesday	" 14th
Picton	Wednesday	" 22nd

NIAGARA CIRCUIT

(The Hon. Mr Justice Morrison.)

Milton	Monday	March 16th
Barrie	Tuesday	April 7th
Hamilton	Tuesday	" 14th
Welland	Tuesday	" 28th
St. Catharines	Monday	May 4th
Owen Sound	Thursday	" 7th

OXFORD CIRCUIT

(The Hon. Mr Justice Hagarty.)

Guelph	Monday	March 16th
Woodstock	Monday	" 23rd
Berlin	Monday	" 30th
Stratford	Monday	April 6th
Brantford	Monday	" 20th
Cayuga	Tuesday	" 28th
Simcoe	Tuesday	May 5th

WESTERN CIRCUIT

(The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.)

Walkerton	Wednesday	March 18th
Goderich	Tuesday	" 24th
Sarnia	Tuesday	" 31st
London	Monday	April 6th
St. Thomas	Wednesday	" 15th
Chatham	Tuesday	" 21st
Sandwich	Tuesday	" 28th

HOME CIRCUIT

(The Hon. the Chief Justice of Ontario.)

County of York	Monday	March 16th
County of Peel	Monday	" 30th
City of Toronto	Monday	" 6th

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island meets on March 4th.

William F. Salmon, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the County of Norfolk, died on Saturday afternoon, aged sixty-three.

The Town Council of Guelph have agreed to purchase a Steam Fire Engine, which will cost $3,240; hose $1,856; hose reel $534; total $5,630.

The Halifax *Express* say that the Nova Scotia Legislature will probably remain in session for about a fortnight, and then adjourn for three months, which will allow time for the union-repeal delegates to proceed to England, and lay their case before the British Government.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—Martin Robinson, Cornwall; F. R. Franchemontagne, Berthier en Haut; James Walker, Bruce Mines; William Hoyle, Kingston; James & John Baird, Kincardine; George Ringland, Montreal; S. J. Haight, Oshawa; Hiram Purdy, Colborne; James Jones, Walkerton; Isidore Bernadin, Buckingham.

Samuel Reynolds, of Prescott, is gazetted Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court of Leeds and Grenville, in the place of W. H. Campbell, resigned; also Hon. Charles Dewey Day is gazetted as arbitrator chosen by the government of Quebec for the adjustment of the debts, &c., between Upper and Lower Canada.

New post offices established on the 1st February in Ontario.—Clavering, in Amabel township; Derryville, in Brock do; Dobbington, in Elderslie do; Harcourt, in Ross do; Marston, in Walsingham do; Merlin, in Raleigh do. Offices closed in Ontario.—Lothian, County Halton; Arlandes, County Lincoln; and Waterloo post office, near Kingston, has been changed to Cataraqui, and Crawford, County Huron, to Offa.

The *Leader* says:—It is not probable that the bill which it was proposed to offer to the Legislature relative to the rectory plot in Kingston, to which we made reference some days since, will pass this session, the necessary two months' notice in the *Gazette* and a local newspaper not having been given—although, it was urged, no object could have been served thereby, as Dean Lyster was the sole party interested on the other side. The Standing Orders Committee, by a majority of one, we believe, decided against allowing the bill to go to the House, Sir Henry Smith stating that the Dean had executed a mortgage of the land to some parties in Ireland, who thereby became interested in whatever legislation might take place.

The most laconic will on record is that of a man who died in 1769. It runs thus:—"I have nothing, I owe a great deal—the rest I give to the poor."

PROGRESS OF LOCOMOTION SINCE 1834.

When, in 1834 (says the London Examiner), the Duke of Wellington despatched Mr Hudson to Rome to inform Sir Robert Peel that he had been called upon by King William IV. to form a ministry, it was thought a marvel that the messenger was able to complete his journey on the twelfth day after that on which he left London. Bound on an analogous mission, a Mr Hudson of the present day would give but a poor account of his journey if he said that he was occupied upon it even a fourth of that time. By the old roads, the distance was a little under one thousand three hundred miles. By railway, the distance over Mont Cenis passage of the Alps is one thousand three hundred and fifty-five miles. In 1834, the cost of Mr Hudson's journey was about £250. Had he occupied eighteen days instead of twelve, and travelled by the ordinary postal conveyance of the period, he would have paid about £30. The first-class fare between London and Rome now does not exceed £13.

The traveller who leaves London on any morning, let us say Monday, at half-past seven o'clock, can reach Turin, seven hundred and ninety-nine miles, including a sea passage of twenty-two miles and fifty of ordinary road conveyance, across the Mont Cenis, as the chimes of the Duomo are striking the quarter before 12 on Tuesday night. When the Mont Cenis railway is open, the saving in the passage across the mountain will enable him to push on to Florence the same night; but until then he must repose at Turin until a quarter before eight the following morning. Resuming his journey, he will be in the capital of Italy, three hundred and twenty-three miles further south, at eight that evening, and he can start an hour afterwards for the Eternal City. The distance from Florence to Rome, two hundred and thirty-three miles, can be accomplished in nine hours and twenty minutes, in which are included frontier visits both of luggage and of passport. After a break of four hours he may start again for Naples, one hundred and sixty-three miles further than Rome and fifteen hundred and eighteen from London, and here he arrives at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday evening, three days and eleven hours from the time he left home. When the Mont Cenis railway is completed, the time will be shortened by nearly twelve hours.

In 1834 the Malle Poste journey from Paris to Marseilles took eighty hours, the roadway being a distance of five hundred and thirty miles. In 1867 we leave Edinburgh at 7 o'clock in the evening, the next evening at 6 we are in Paris—six hundred and ninety-seven miles—and the following day at noon we are at Marseilles. Yet Edinburgh and Marseilles are one thousand two hundred and thirty miles apart—our pace, including breaks and stops, has been thirty miles an hour while traversing the whole distance, exclusive of the breaks and stops, five-and-thirty.

Roughly estimated, the number of persons who travelled by mail coaches throughout the United Kingdom in 1837, the year before the partial opening of railways between London, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, was 2,088,000. If to these be added 25 per cent. as representing travellers with post horses, in waggons and canal boats, we have a gross total of land and canal travellers of about 3,300,000, or an eighth of the total population of the kingdom at that time. In 1866, the latest year for which the Board of Trade returns have yet been issued, the number of passengers carried on railways (including an allowance of one hundred journeys for each annual ticket holder), was 261,577,4[illegible], more than eight times the total population of the kingdom. The number of persons travelling on public roads to and from railways is believed to be fully as great as it was by roadway conveyances in 1837. In other words, land travelling in the United Kingdom has de facto increased nearly ninety fold in eight and twenty years. Comparing the population at the two periods the increase has been sixty-four fold.

In 1865, the number of third-class travellers by railway in England, was 151,416,260. There is something marvellous about the development of this third-class traffic. In the seven years between 1859 and 1865, both inclusive, the yearly average increase of first-class passengers was 1,494,122; of second-class 2,775,905; but the average yearly increase of the third-class was 9,856,432. This increase must, however be looked at in another way. In the four years, 1858 to 1862, its average was 4,893,310, but the increase of 1863 over 1862 was 15,617,917; of 1864 over 1863, 15,229,183; of 1865 over 1864, 15,114,088.

At the end of 1865 there were 7,414 locomotives in working order, and during that year they ran 136,527,127 miles with trains behind them. They evaporated as much water as would supply both Manchester and Liverpool with 30 gallons per inhabitant for each day in the year. In the generation of steam only they consumed about 3,725,000 tons of coal.

The progression of the railway system of Great Britain has been as follows: On the 1st of January, 1843, 1,857 miles were open for traffic; at the same date in 1849, they had increased to 5,007 miles; on the 1st of January, 1855, there were 8,054 miles; eight years afterwards, that is, on the 1st of January, 1863, 11,551; that day twelvemonths they were 12,322; on the 1st of January, 1866, they were 13,289.

The latest statistics show that there are about 53,000 miles of railway in Europe. The following were the lengths open in different countries at the commencement of the present year: The United Kingdom, 13,382; France, 8,989; Prussia, 5,483; the Austrian Dominions, including the non-German Provinces of Austria, 4,601; Bavaria, 3,208; Saxony, 1,587; Belgium, 1,920; Italy, 3,640; Spain, 3,216; Russia, 2,893; North and South America, 37,896 (of these 32,806 belong to the United States, and about 16,000 miles are in course of construction there.) India, 4,070; Australia, 669. Railways are completed for opening all over the world at the rate of 10,000 miles per annum; thirty-five miles for each working day throughout the year.—*Scientific American.*

A movement is on foot in Hamilton to establish a bank for the accommodation of agriculturists. It is intended that the bank shall be both a bank of discount and a bank of deposit.

The churchwardens of the cathedral of Quebec have appropriated pews for the accommodation of members of the Assembly during the Session. The same charitable act has not been done by the authorities of St. James's Toronto.

At the police court, Halifax, some time ago, a lad was charged with being drunk and disorderly, threatening to set fire to his father's house, and attempting to commit suicide. He was sent to the Reformatory for one year.

At a recent meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade a resolution was carried requesting the Council to communicate with the various Boards of Trade of Ontario and Quebec, urging them to petition the Government for further legislation to relieve the country of the existing silver nuisance. Another resolution adopted was to the effect that Mr Ogilvie's bill relative to the discharge of coal, would operate very injuriously on the coal trade between Quebec and Montreal.

The first newspaper published in the Capital, the Bytown *Gazette*, was published by James Johnson in the house at present occupied by Wm. Letimer, shoemaker, on the corner of Wellington and Bank streets. On the easterly gable of this building, and therefore looking in the direction of the public buildings, may be seen the representation of a pair of spectacles. The only reason assigned for this rather uncommon architectural appendage is, that the individual who placed them there was "very eccentric."

Through the excitement in reference to Fenianism coupled with his own folly in getting drunk, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, quartered at the Plymouth Citadel, is about to be tried by court-martial for disloyalty and insubordination. The delinquent, Gunner Reed, of the 8th battery of the 7th Brigade, R. A., about 26 years of age, when out on leave, drinking at a public-house near the Hoe, became very violent in his language, expressed sympathy with Fenianism, and declared that his captain would be shot directly he got to Dublin, where the detachment was about to proceed. Reed professes to have forgotten what he said.

SKETCH FROM FASHIONABLE LIFE.—Morning Call: Saturday.—*1st Lady:* Do you intend going to Church to-morrow, dear?—*2nd Lady:* Well, dear, that *entirely* depends upon my bonnet.—*Punch.*

TELEGRAMS.

It is to the telegrams that I personally have the greatest aversion, however; not that there is any objection whatever to the curious discovery of the powers of electricity. The wonders of science as exhibited at the Polytechnic, where I make a point of going twice a year, have ever been a source of gratification to me; and I would have made them useful in the instruction of youth at half price; but nothing now is too high or too sacred for trade; or, as those who are ashamed to call it by its right name, say, "for the advancement of commercial interests." Of all the modern inventions which have served to overthrow sentiment among us, to abolish refinement, and to use the results of a high material civilization for the purpose of establishing a mental and spiritual barbarism, I regard the electric telegraph as the worst. Telegrams (the very word is, I am told, a barbarous and illiterate jargon) are illustrative of what is called modern progress—of the progress which leaves everything best worth having behind, and, for the sake of living faster, enjoys nothing. If they have not almost abolished writing, they have at least nearly put an end to epistolary correspondence. We get no letters now; only brief uninteresting and frequently ungrammatical communications, scrawled illegibly on a tiny scrap of flimsy tissue note paper. Who ever receives a good, honest, earnest letter now-a-days?—a letter which the writer has sat down to as a labour of love, and, warming with the task, has extended over a fair sheet of gilt-edged post, and then crossed? In a few more years there will be nobody left who keeps packets of letters tied up with ribbon, in secret nooks and drawers of their desks and bureaus. There will be no desks and bureaus, perhaps, no letters certainly; it will all be done by telegram, and an invitation will be sent an hour before dinner-time, with just "4.30 sharp" upon it, and the reply will be, "Yes, thanks." This, however, is sarcasm. It ill becomes me to satirize that which should rather be regarded with serious grief; for consider how much letters have had to do with the lives of people like myself, how almost every epoch in our quiet existence has been marked by epistolary correspondence. I never received but two of those dreadful telegrams in my life, and one of them was delivered to me in mistake for somebody else. It contained only these words: "All right. A girl. Both doing well.—*The Savage Club Papers.*

Five thousand persons were invited by the Prefect and Madame Haussmann to the Hotel de Ville ball on Thursday week. Fortunately for the dancers 2,000 *invités* had severe colds, and so only 3,000 were present at the brilliant scene.

It is said that the Queen is greatly pleased with the reception her diary has met with, and the effect is to make her more anxious about the publication of the second volume of the 'Life of the Prince Consort.' It was being hurried forward until the accident to Mr Theodore Martin happened.

A couple went to a minister in Macomb, Ill., the other day, and were married. After the ceremony was performed, the happy groom handed the minister an envelope and the happy took up their line of march. After they had gone the minister opened the envelope, of course expecting to find therein a ten dollar greenback. What was his surprise, rise on reading: "Mr Preacher, we will call to-morrow at nine o'clock. They have called yet.

The Saturday Review remarks that no single item of news, of at all a reliable kind, that has hitherto come to us from Abyssinia is bad. Everything is a little better than we were led to expect. There is more water, there are better passes, the natives are more friendly. We may therefore hope that things will go on well, even if they go on very slowly and very expensively.

A letter from London says the great social question occupying the attention of the metropolis at present is the distress at the East End. The extent of that distress can hardly be described in words. Since the cotton famine in Lancashire there has been nothing to be compared to it, and the worst of it is that it does not at present show any sign of a speedy abatement. A mere walk through some of the streets of Poplar, Whitechapel, or the Isle of Dogs is enough to convince the visitor of the sufferings now endured by the poor living in those districts. A very large amount of charity has been bestowed for the relief of the distress, but, unfortunately, there is not, as was the case during the Lancashire famine, any central committee to see that the funds thus accumulated are properly distributed. Every clergyman in the district, as well as scores of private persons, has a special fund of his own, raised by a personal appeal through the columns of the press. The consequence is that there is much indiscriminate giving, and a large body of professional beggars has been created. The sooner the whole of those streams of benevolence are directed into one broad channel the better will it be for the distressed inhabitants of the East End.

Mr Dickens is at present trying a great experiment in the United States. He is endeavouring to foil the too-flattering attentions of the American publishers who have fattened on him for years. Mr Dickens has himself told the public something of the grievance which he, in common with every other English author, has against the jackals who provide literary food for the American people. That grievance is a very substantial and galling one, and bitterly there has been no chance of escaping from it. Mr Dickens is at present, however, writing two short stories in the United States and publishing them in American magazines. As an English citizen he has an English copyright in his productions wherever he may reside, and as a resident in the United States he hopes to be able to gain that which English authors have so often sought to obtain in vain—an American copyright. As yet the two admirable little tales appearing in the 'Atlantic Monthly' and 'Our Young Folks' have not been pirated, but it is generally expected that this unusual delicacy on the part of the New York publishers will not last long, and then the question will be raised and decided in a Court of Justice. Should Mr Dickens win the day, it is said that he intends to remain long enough in America to gain copyright for a full length novel—a right which would be worth an untold sum of money to him.

PRECOCITY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Compared with the children of the higher grades of society, the children of the working class may, as a rule, be said to be precocious. As soon as they are physically capable of doing so, they are permitted to run about and mingle with the other children of the neighbourhood, and while still infants themselves, are entrusted with the care of other infants. When scarcely able to lisp the names of the articles for which they are sent, they are made to run errands, and many of them, while their heads do not as yet reach the level of the shop counters, are deputed to drive bargains with, or ascertain prices from, the retail shop-keeper, or to convey to him the oft-repeated promise of their needy or worthless parents to pay some of the old score next week, or the last plausible invention of the parental brain for obtaining further credit. And but too frequently they are, alas, while yet mere infants, sent to the public-house, in the hope that their childish entreaties may draw the drunken father from it; or that failing, that their helplessness will disarm the violence with which the drunkard often resents any attempt to draw him from his haunts. From being thus early forced into contact with the realities of life, the children of wealthy parents are still in the nursery, are more or less capable of taking care of themselves. At five or six years of age they are considered quite fit to be sent to, and competent to take care of themselves at, a large public school, numbering some five or six hundred pupils, of from five to fourteen years of age, drawn from all parts of a large and often rough district.—*Johnny Robinson, by a Journeyman Engineer.*

During the recent restoration of a church in Brighton, occupied by the advanced Ritualists, one of the workmen employed, ascending the pulpit, exclaimed, "I publish the banns of matrimony between this church and the Church of Rome." "And I," said another artisan, turning towards the first speaker, "forbid the banns." "On what ground?" inquired he of the pulpit. "'Cos the parties are too near akin," was the reply.

THE KING OF ABYSSINIA TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The text of the letter, the postage of which Mr Bernal Osborne declared in the House of Commons was likely to cost the nation £5,000,000, is as follows:—In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God in Trinity, chosen by God King of Kings, Theodorus of Ethiopia, to her Majesty Victoria Queen of England. I hope your Majesty is in good health. By the power of God I am well. My fathers, the Emperors, having forgotten our Creator, He handed over their kingdom to the Gallas and Turks. But God created me, lifted me out of the dust, and restored this empire to my rule. He endowed me with power, and enabled me to stand in the place of my fathers. By His power, I drove away the Gallas. But for the Turks, I have told them to leave the land of my ancestors. They refuse. I am now going to wrestle with them. Mr Plowden and my late grand chamberlain, the Englishman Bell, used to tell me that there is a great Christian Queen, who loves all Christians. When they said to me the s, "We are able to make you known to her, and to establish friendship between you," then, in those times, I was very glad. I gave them my love, thinking that I had found your Majesty's goodwill. All men are subject to death, and my enemies, thinking to injure me, killed these, my friends. But, by the power of God, I have exterminated those enemies, not leaving one alive, though they were of my own family; that I may get by the power of God, your friendship. I was prevented, by the Turks occupying the sea-coast, from sending you an embassy when I was in difficulty. Consul Cameron arrived with a letter and presents of friendship. By the power of God I was very glad hearing of your welfare, and being assured of your amity. I have received your presents, and thanking you much. I feel that if I send Ambassadors, with pressures of amity, by Consul Cameron, they may be arrested by the Turks. And now I wish that you may arrange for the passage of my Ambassadors everywhere on the road. I wish to have an answer to this letter by Consul Cameron, and that he may conduct the Embassy to England. See how the Islam oppress the Christian!

THE CAMP IN ABYSSINIA

It would be very difficult to convey to one who has never been in the East an accurate idea of the appearance presented by the camp with all its belongings. On the one side is the bay, where ride at anchor such a fleet of magnificent vessels—men-of-war, transports, and merchantmen—as is seen but in the largest harbours of Europe or Asia; on the one side, and apparently at no great distance, rise chain upon chain of the Abyssinian mountains, increasing in height as far as the eye can reach, until their summits are lost in the clouds. Stretching into the bay is a tolerably commodious stone pier, along which a line of railway has been laid, and along which are constantly passing and repassing waggons loaded with all sorts of warlike and commissariat stores, while by its sides puff and scream small steamers towing along heavy barges with their freight of men, mules, camels or elephants. Stretching hitherward from the base of the mountains is a sandy plain, whence the dust is constantly whirling and eddying across the camp. At one time sounds of music and cheering fall upon the ear, proclaiming that another regiment has been landed, and is marching up to its place in camp, while the sailors cheer as only British sailors can; at another time a Babel of voices—Arabic, Mahrathi, Egyptian, Syriac, Greek, and goodness knows how many dialects and languages besides—with a rush of animals, tells that some vessel has just discharged her cargo of mules, with muleteers more wild and intractable than the animals they have in charge. Here is a line of telegraph, speaking only of civilization and the humanizing influence of science; there is a bazaar, where civilization is at such a low ebb as to render the office of provost-marshal anything but a sinecure; and all around are white tents, where are encamped several regiments of her Majesty's British and Indian forces. Many, if not most of these features of camp life will disappear as the troops are moved up the hills, and few will regret to exchange for a time the din, dust, and confusion of Zoula for the hills beyond Senafe.

A somewhat amusing incident of the sort of rumours which come floating into camp at Senafe is related by General Merewether and and Colonel Phayre. When these officers were in the highlands, considerably beyond the first plateau, and while enjoying their morning meal, a Shoho rushedin breathless haste into their tent, and communicated to them the startling intelligence that an innumerable army of Abyssinians were within a mile or two of their camp, and were approaching with the expressed determination of swallowing them up, camp and all. Not so greatly startled as their informer hoped they would be, they told the Shoho, through the medium of Dr Krapf, who was with them, that, under the circumstances, everything must give place to breakfast. For curiosity's sake, a few men of the 3rd Light Cavalry were sent out to see what foundation there was for the story. The officer in charge reported seeing a motley group of Agami, some armed with firelocks, others with bludgeons, proceeding upon their lawful avocation—viz., to be revenged upon the Shohos, for some insult or raid of which they (the Agami) had been the victims. The lying rascal had been despatched by his tribe to carry the news in question, in the hope that it might lead to the crow of Agami being swallowed up by a handful of Light Cavalry. Another man who brought a similiar message to Senafe, and who was believed to be a spy of Theodore's was told to examine the camp, the men, the horses, the equipments, and to report to his master all he had seen. He was also requested to inform all the chiefs that while the English very much preferred peace, they were intensely fond of fighting, and left it with the Abyssinians to decide which they should have. A copy of Sir Robert Napier's proclamation was given him to carry to Theodorus, and then he went his way.

In explanation of the fact that the writing qualification for suffrage has met with strenuous opposition in the Louisiana Convention, it is said in New Orleans that pay-warrants of some members of the Convention, signed with a cross-mark, have been discounted on the street.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF THE QUEEN'S BOOK.—"The Diary of the Queen of England"—a touching record of sorrows and souvenirs written in memory of Prince Albert and of the domestic happiness of the Queen, has been just published in London. Nothing is at once more honourable and more sad than this uncoloured history of a life absorbed by conjugal affection and undivided family solicitude. It is the record of a woman, not of a Queen. The Queen is inexhaustible in her admiration of the Prince Consort, and when she quotes the words or the acts of this royal model, we are quite surprised to find them of the ordinary and common type. The fact is they were transfigured by the Queen's love. A tone of extreme simplicity and naturalness pervades these familiar utterances. The Queen's children are everywhere called by the infantine abbreviation of their names—the Prince of Wales "Bertie," Prince Alfred "Affie." Occasionally a charitable visit, a walk resulting in some kind act, lights up the record of this life of private affection and real religion.—*Le Nord.*

An American hotel-keeper, when giving Christmas boxes to his servants, told one of his porters that he should give him the most costly present. "Sure," said Patrick, rubbing his hands with delight, "I always mane to do my jurty." "I believe you," replied his employer, "and therefore I shall make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the year." "Thank yer honour," replied Pat; "and may all yer friends and acquaintances trate you as liberally!"

TELFORD THE ENGINEER.

Many of those in the valley of the Esk had known of Telford in his younger years as a poor barefooted boy; though now become a man of distinction, he had too much good sense to be ashamed of his humble origin; perhaps he even felt proud that, by dint of his own valorous and persevering efforts, he had been able to rise so much above it. Throughout his long life, his heart always warmed at the thought of Eskdale. He rejoiced at the honourable rise of Eskdale men as reflecting credit upon his "beloved valley." Thus, writing to his Langholm correspondent with reference to the honours conferred on the different members of the family of Malcolm, he said, "The distinctions so deservedly bestowed upon the Burnfoot family, established a splendid era in Eskdale; and almost tempt your correspondent to sport his Swedish honours, which that grateful country has repeatedly, in spite of refusal, transmitted." It might be said that there was narrowness and provincialism in this; but when young men are thrown into the world, with all its temptations and snares, it is well that the recollections of home and kindred should survive to hold them in the path of rectitude, and cheer them in their onward and upward course in life. And there is no doubt that Telford was borne up on many occasions by the thought of what the folks in the valley would say about him and his progress in life, when they met together at market, or at the Westerkirk porch on Sabbath mornings. In this light, provincialism or local patriotism is a prolific source of good, and may be regarded as among the most beautiful and valuable emanations of the pariah life of our country. Although Telford was honoured with the titles and orders of merit conferred upon him by foreign monarchs, what he esteemed beyond them all was the respect and gratitude of his own countrymen; and, not least, the honour which his really noble and beneficent career was calculated to reflect upon "the folks of the nook," the remote inhabitants of his native Eskdale.

AN OYSTER ANATOMISED.—If an oyster be carefully opened without injuring his structure, and examined in a shallow trough of water, the mouth may be seen readily enough; it is situated near the hinge, and is concealed by the folds of the mantle, and the two pairs of labial tentacles. The mouth is a simple transverse orifice, without teeth or any triturating organ, and leads almost directly into the stomach, the sides of which are perforated by the large hepatic ducts coming from the liver, in the centre of which the stomach is imbedded. The liver, which is of a green colour—on which account it is readily distinguished from the other viscera—consists of a number of small follicles; the biliary secretions are poured into the stomach through the openings already alluded to; the intestine, after forming certain circumvolutions round the other viscera, terminates in an opening on the other side of the shell from that on which the mouth is situated. The hard muscular mass of white substance which the knife has severed is the abductor muscle, by means of which the animal is enabled to open and shut the valves; in front of this substance careful dissection will reveal a double membranous organ, semi-triangular in form, and partly chocolate, partly light yellow colour, and about the size of two small peas. This is the oyster's heart, which may be seen to pulsate slowly and somewhat irregularly. This double organ consists of an auricle and a ventricle, the contractions of which latter organ send the blood through the entire system. After being oxygenated in the branchial vessels, it returns again to the auricle, thence into the ventricle to be again propelled through the system. This branchial apparatus consists of two pairs of membranous plates, beautifully striated and floating within the cavity of the shell in its native water: if a small portion be placed on a slip of glass with a little salt water and viewed under the microscope (with magnifying power of about 300), a beautiful spectacle will be seen; the thousands of tiny cilia lash the water incessantly, thus causing fresh currents of water to acrate the blood which flows through the branchial vessels. This is the portion of the oyster commonly called the "beard" or "gill." It has long been a matter of dispute as to whether oysters were monoecious or dioecious; whether, that is, the animal is of separate sexes. We believe that some naturalists still assert that there are male and female individuals. But the hermaphrodite nature of the oyster is as clear as possible.

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