Sunday Directory—Hours of Public Worship.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Service 11:00. Military Service, 3:00 P.M. Evening Service, 7:00.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (Queen Street).—Morning Service 11:00, Evening Service (free) 6:30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Union Street).—Morning Service, 11:00. Evening Service (free), 6:30.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barrackfield).—Morning Service 11:00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth).—Morning Service, 10:30. Afternoon Service, 4 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (Division Street,) free—Morning Service, 8:00 a.m., Afternoon, 4 p.m., Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street).—Morning Service, 11:00. Evening Service, 6:30.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (Earl Street).—Morning Service, 11:00. Evening Service, 6:30.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service 10:30. Evening Service, 6:30.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 11:00. Evening Service, 6:30.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street).—Morning Service, 10:30. Evening Service, 6:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Johnson Street).—Morning Service (free), 10:30. Evening Service (free), 6:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington Street).—Morning service 11:00. Evening Service, 6:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Princess Street).—Morning Service, 11:00. Evening Service, 6:30.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic).—Mass, 7 a.m. Military 9 a.m. Mass [illegible] a.m. Vespers, 3:30 p.m.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (King Street).—Morning Service, [illegible] Evening Service [illegible]

RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Princess Street, every Sunday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

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Travellers' Guide

Trains arrive and depart at the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST

2:55 a.m. | 2:45 p.m. | Mixed train 6:45 a.m.

GOING WEST

5:10 p.m. | 7:40 a.m. | Mixed train 6:45 a.m.

[This is by Montreal time, from which add 12¼ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the CONTINENTAL NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 1d. Issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Anonymous communications can [illegible] Everything forwarded for insertion [illegible] pained by the name and address of the writer, necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of [illegible] We cannot undertake to return rejected [illegible]

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

From different sources there comes the information that the Government yielded to the pressure of the House in the matter of grants to denominational colleges. There can be no doubt that it was the intention of the Ministry to have cut off the grants this session, nor of the force exerted against the Government on this very point. We have seen an admission in a ministerial paper that had the question of refusing the grants come before the House in the form of a test vote the Government would have had considerable difficulty in preserving their seats. The cautious course pursued by the Government in this matter is well known. The semi-official organs in first broaching the matter, and in keeping up the agitation, professed an entire ignorance of the views of the Ministry. Those articles were simply put out as feelers, and certainly they have been responded to in a manner not at first expected by their authors. The discussion has developed the existence of a public sentiment favouring liberal dealings by the government in the matter of promoting higher education. It has denounced the injustice of cutting off suddenly a monetary support long enjoyed and fully depended on to give efficacy to the organization of institutions which have been founded by private liberality. Public sentiment has, in short, completely forced the government away from its intended course of not providing for Queen's and Victoria Colleges in the estimates. Further, there is a sentiment developed that any change made in this respect must be based upon some other and broader principle than the charge of denominationalism. Government has of course a right to demand inspection of all institutions receiving public money, and it has also a right to establish a system under which institutions partially sustained by voluntary contributions shall receive aid. What public opinion now demands is that some such system shall be carefully devised, say by appointing a committee of Parliament to take evidence and report. Until some generally applicable system can be framed, it is most likely that the present grants will by force of public opinion continue. An effort has been made in the present session to establish a committee of inquiry, but the proposal came up too late in the session for the work to be properly done, and therefore the inquiry has been wisely deferred. We may look forward next session to a re-opening of the University question, and a discussion more productive of results than the last agitation of the kind.

THE P. P. CONVICT'S REMAINS.—The remains of the late Penitentiary convict which were travelling to and fro between the Grand Trunk City and Passenger stations on Thursday and Friday, have been temporarily placed in the vault at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, until the friends of the deceased are heard from.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 22.—It is stated that a detachment of the 16th Regiment has lately been ordered to St. Helen's Island for the purpose of strengthening the guards over the magazines, and that sentries are now posted after nightfall with loaded rifles and with instructions to fire upon anybody attempting to pass their beats without proper countersign.

The police committee are holding an inquiry to-day into circumstances connected with the detention of two officers of the 78th Regiment at the Police Station last week.

The Council met last night, and received the celebrated Coaticook Quarry report, but struck out the clauses censuring Alderman David.

It is further said that the 78th Regiment are to be in readiness on the slightest alarm.

These precautionary measures are being taken in consequence of reports of lights having been seen about the magazine, which the authorities, though acting on the information, do not credit.

The *Gazette* suspects some juggling in connection with the Report Asylum. The Grand Jury lately said it was not over crowded, and were [illegible] in so, whilst Mr Dunkin in the House says there is room for over six hundred more.

One John Jones was arrested on the charge of forging a check for $1,200 on the Peoples Quarter Bank.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following cadets have passed their examinations during the present week for first and second class certificates—Darcy Monk Wyatt, West Winchester, first-class; William F. Robinson, Kingston Mills, second-class; Richard Walker, Thomas Tweed and James Galloway, Kingston, second-class.

SATURDAY MARKET.—The market was full for this morning, and there was a large attendance of farmers at market. The supply of butchers' meat was good. Of beef, some was to sell, but some was not quite fresh, but there was somewhat more plentiful and cheaper, but veals were not to be had at any price, the butchers being a monopoly in that line. Poultry was dull and cheap. The wood and hay market was well supplied, the price of the former article keeping up to $4.50 to $4.75 per cord.

MEETING OF THE CONVERSATION ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Conversation Association held a conversation in St. Andrew's Church, which was well attended last evening. The President, Rev. Mr Inglis, occupied the chair. Mr McLean read a very interesting paper on a review of a lecture on the Russian Serfs, by the Rev. Dr A. K. Boyd a well known popular author. The lecture has attracted a great deal of interest, and the reading was received with marked attention by the large audience. On the whole the evening was pleasantly spent. The next meeting will be in the Vice-President of the Association, Mr James Reid, subject—Church music of the Middle Ages, with illustrations by several professional and amateur vocalists of the city.

WILL ROGERS.—A writer in the *English Mechanic* and *World* says a point which had been questioned, namely that Mr George Bucks or the firm of Bucks Brothers, Muswell, was the first to introduce the manufacture of wire rope. The first experiments were begun in 1834. The first persons in England who used the wire rope were the fishermen of Conthorpe, in Lincolnshire, and the first ship fitted out to test the strength and working of wire rope was a vessel called the Marshal of Grimsby. The wire rigging of that time is now extensively used on the lakes, it having been introduced by Captain Gaskin, of Kingston, and these facts may possibly interest those who have begun to use the new material.

We understand that Captain Gaskin has already fitted up twenty-eight vessels on the lakes, and is still receiving orders for the spring business.

PENITENTIARY COURT, Saturday.—The only prisoner before the court this morning was Samuel McDermott, who was remanded yesterday on a charge of larceny. There being no appearance against him he was discharged. Two women, Mrs Anderson and Mrs Nesbitt, complained against a child of Mrs Sigouey's who is in the habit of persistently annoying them, and even entering their houses for that purpose. The girl, who is between twelve and fourteen years of age, was reprimanded and discharged.

☞ The Illustrated London News of Feb 8 contains some further graphic illustrations from Abyssinia, and other attractive engravings. It is supplied at Henderson's.

A donation of £1,000, for the purpose of founding a medical scholarship in the University of Edinburgh, has been made by Miss Ettles, of Inverness.

Some of the "victims" of the great fire of 1866 at Quebec, petitioned the Local Legislature for a monster loan to enable them to rebuild. Thereupon 500 proprietors living in the locality of St. Sauveur held a public meeting, condemned the petition, and directed counter petitions to be prepared.

The sufferings of the poor in the neighbourhood of Tangiers and Tetuan, from scarcity of food, are daily increasing. The offal of the markets and the refuse leaves of vegetables are eagerly consumed to assuage the pangs of hunger. The better classes of society are liberal in their donations, but cannot meet the demands of the thousands of starving poor.

The proprietor of the "Elysium Saloon" in Toronto threatens a libel suit against Rev. Mr Stevenson, who took the establishment for one of his illustrations of Pandemonium in a recent sermon. The saloonist further objects to the reverend gentleman's suggestions, so publicly made, for a motto above the door: "Abandon hope all ye who enter here."

We hear it is stated that the Right Reverend Mgr. Bourget, whose name as Patron of the St. Patrick's Society has been so paraded by the Fenian sympathisers, is about to order an investigation into the affairs of the society, the constitution of which, adopted in 1857, obtained his lordship's formal episcopal approbation.—*Montreal News.*

Scarcely a day goes by but parties return from the shanties in the lumbering district of the Ottawa with their teams—sometimes singly, sometimes in considerable parties. The cause of their return at this unusually early period is the comparatively small scale upon which the lumbering operations of the present year are being carried on.

ENLISTMENT FOR THE PAPAL SERVICE.

Enlistments for the service of a foreign nation or power are forbidden in most countries. The United States, for instance, was very angry when an effort was supposed to be made, some years ago, to obtain a few recruits for the British service in the United States. In any nation of Europe, except Britain, a special authorisation is required to enter a foreign service, and in Switzerland foreign enlistments are now prohibited. Britain has often been reproached, particularly by Roman Catholics, for allowing enlistments to take place for foreign service; but those enlistments have always been conducted with more or less caution. They have never been carried on with anything like the publicity and parade which in Lower Canada characterize the enlistment of soldiers for the Pope's army. The authorities need not have been supposed to know anything about the foreign enlistments in Britain, but here the authorities cannot help knowing all about the movement going on. The bishops and clergy and people are openly engaged in it. Nay, it is even stated with pride by Roman Catholic organs, that two-thirds or three-fourths of the recruits have been trained in our military schools. That is to say, Canada has gone to great expense in training soldiers for her own defence, and one class of them go off to Italy to defend the Pope as they term it, but as Protestants regard it, to fight against liberty, and prevent the Roman people from obtaining a representative Government, to which they are at least as well entitled as the French Canadians of Canada.

Now, what does Lord Monck, the representative of the Queen among us, think of all this? What does Sir John Alexander Macdonald who was so high in favour with the British Government, think of it? We need not ask what the Minister of Militia thinks of it, for he has already shown in the Italian side affair, that he is willing to set aside our laws in order to please France, and he will doubtless be equally willing to do so to please Rome, but surely he does not constitute our Dominion Government.

The case is plain. The British Government favours Italian unity and the just claims of the Roman States to constitutional government, but the Bishops of the church of Rome in Canada, with all their loyalty, are on the other side, and aided by the connivance of our government, turning our military schools into auxiliaries for the papal service.

This strikes us as being all wrong, and we call the attention of the Dominion parliament, which is shortly to assemble, to the subject.

The question we regard as simply one of principle; for the practical effect of all the Zouaves Canada will send to Rome will be of little account in war. The chief result we anticipate from this interference will be the spending of a few thousand dollars of R. C. money, and the enlightenment of a few scores of Canadians in the great character and effects of popery where it has had the opportunity of becoming full-blown and flourishing to seed.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE CONTESTED DALTEYRAC AND LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

In the after term sittings last week, in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, this extraordinary action came on for hearing. It was brought to recover certain goods, &c., the property of the plaintiff. The plaintiff is the divorced wife of Count D'Alteyrac, of high family and fortune in France, and an officer in the French navy, and the defendant is the Grand Chamberlain of England.

Mr Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr Philbrick were counsel for the plaintiff. Mr Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr J. O. Griffiths were counsel for the defendant.

The Countess was called, and deposed—In 1847 I was living in Paris. My husband was travelling at that time. In that year I made the defendant's acquaintance. I came to England in 1849 to meet the defendant, and since that time I have lived with him as his wife. I travelled with him in Switzerland and Germany. There was a daughter born, who was educated and brought up as Miss Willoughby. I was known as Mrs Willoughby, and was called so by his lordship. In 1849 he took apartments for me in Argyle-street, and after that a house was taken, 4, Vincent-street, Ovington-square, for the purpose of our residing there. That was at the end of 1850 or beginning of 1851. At that time I had £1,600 in my possession, my own money, which was used in furnishing and decorating the house according to our joint wishes. The furniture and plate I had in Paris were brought to London for furnishing his house. It included articles of Dresden and Sevres china. My crest and cipher were upon the plate, and the household linen was marked with my name. Defendant was then in a bad state of health, almost dying, and I nursed and attended him for about 15 months. In November 1852, he was extremely ill, and wrote a letter, addressed to his father, in which he asked him to make provision for the plaintiff, and stating that all the property in the house belonged to her, and which she was to use if he died.

Before the plaintiff's cross-examination had concluded, the learned judge expressed himself strongly that the case ought to be settled; but, as Lord Willoughby was not in town, and could not be consulted the case was adjourned until Monday to enable that to be done. His lordship observed that where two persons had lived together as man and wife for so many years, and there appeared no grounds for Lord Willoughby's conduct towards the plaintiff, it would be much better (as the facts did not appear to be disputed) to leave some man of honour known to the parties to say what shall be done between them.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

The Court of Queen's Bench, London, was densely crowded on Monday morning, long before the usual hour for the commencement of business. The action on for trial (brought by the Countess d'Atteyrac against Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England) was a part heard case. It was for the wrongful conversion of certain household furniture, plate, china, &c., which the countess claimed as her own. The parties had lived together as man and wife for a number of years, and for some time up till the end of 1846 they had resided at Caen Lodge, Twickenham, close to Richmond Bridge, but from that time they had ceased the cohabitation, the defendant separating from the countess, and they had never met since. The defendant had sold all the furniture in Caen Lodge, the greater part of which the countess claimed as hers, and for the amount of which the present action was brought.

Mr Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr Philbrick appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr J. O. Griffiths were for the defendant.

The Lord Chief Justice having taken his seat, Mr Coleridge, after conferring with Mr Hawkin, handed to his lordship the terms for a reference which had been come to between the parties litigant. Both learned counsel concurred in wishing the Chief Justice to name a gentleman to whom the dispute might be referred; and although his lordship would have preferred that they had themselves agreed upon some one, he consented to carry out their suggestion.

Mr Hawkins—Before this case closes I wish to say a word on behalf of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. My friend's case has been open to the jury, and the plaintiff has been examined. Now, I need hardly say that Lord Willoughby would not have defended the case if he had not taken a different view of it to that which has been presented by the plaintiff. His lordship has never been unwilling to make an allowance to the countess sufficient for her future maintenance, but the terms had been so large which the counsel and her friends asked that it was impossible for the noble defendant to accede to them. The case, however, is now terminated, Lord Willoughby having done that which from the first it appeared to me he should have done—viz: to refer it to some gentleman of honour to say what, as a matter of honour and regardless of the law, should be done between the parties. Lord Willoughby's case has not been presented to the jury. I have abstained from saying one syllable disrespectful of the lady, and I have only endeavoured to conduct the case in accordance with my instructions.

The Lord Chief Justice—The termination is satisfactory. I can only wish it had been done sooner.

Counsel having thanked his Lordship, the parties then withdrew, having first signed the terms of reference.

THE MISCHIEF MADE BY TRAIN IN IRELAND.

London, Feb. 1.—If Train were a man who carried more guns, or even more ballast, he might do not a little mischief in Ireland. It was a blunder to arrest him; perhaps it was equally a blunder to permit him to remain in Ireland after he had become an object of attention and sympathy. Mountebank as he is, he knows how to reach a certain level of Irish opinion. English correspondents describe his audiences at Cork as consisting of an "unwashed mob," but, then, all the Fenians, and nearly all Irishmen are considered by the same writers to belong to the same class. Besides, there are ladies in the case, and it is clearly impolite to call the ladies a mob. Train's lectures have been crowded, and he has been bold enough, or, if you please, impudent enough, to get himself arrested twice over. He threatens war with America, talks of Ireland's opportunity denounces English tyranny, all in a style which English tyranny is not just now in the habit of tolerating. The *habeas corpus* is suspended, the civil authorities not less vigilant and austere than the military. It is certain that Train's excesses would be cut short but for the mistake of his first arrest, and for the fear that he would be a more troublesome character in prison than out of it. How to deal seriously with a man who assumes to speak for the United States Government, and who proposes to buy Ireland, stock and lock, for $150,000,000 in gold? "It is difficult," says the Cork correspondent of a Liberal paper in London, "to exaggerate the mischief which these harangues are doing here. The persons to whom they are addressed are chiefly men and lads of the lower classes, those who form the back-bone of Fenianism, who greedily receive every statement, no matter how absurd, as to the decadence of England, entertain the wildest hopes of succour from the United States, and cherish the most exaggerated notions of the power of the American Republic. To these people Mr Train presents himself as an American politician in the confidence of the American Cabinet, and his undisguised assurances of American sympathy for Ireland are more calculated to keep alive disaffection than all the writings of the *Irishman*, or all the speeches of Mr John Martin." If all this be true, it will give Train at least as much gratification as the addresses, caps (not fool's caps in shape), wreaths, kisses, and garters, which the young ladies of Cork have presented him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND GREEK FIRE

The following memorandum relative to the treatment of nitro-glycerine and the extinction of Greek fire has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Ewart, by order of the Home Secretary.—"Nitro-glycerine is not applied as an incendiary agent, and if used as an explosive it will not be scattered loosely about, but will be employed in cans or other closed vessels. If such should be discovered, they should be carefully removed, some heavy body should be attached to them, and they should be thrown into deep water, without any attempt being made to open them. The Greek fire is simply a solid highly combustible composition, very similar to 'carcass composition.' What is now commonly called Greek fire consists of a solution of phosphorus, or of sulphur and phosphorus in a very volatile liquid, the bisulphide of carbon, to which occasionally some mineral oil is added with the view of increasing its incendiary powers. When this liquid is thrown on any surface exposed to the air, the solvent evaporates, leaving a film of the phosphorus or sulphide of phosphorus, which will then inflame spontaneously, but will not very readily set fire to wood or combustible materials. The proper mode of extinguishing the flame produced by such an incendiary agent is to throw upon the burning surface a quantity of wet or damp sand, ashes, sawdust, lime, or any other powder, or wet sacking or carpeting—any material, in short, by which the flame can be stifled by exclusion of air. No attempt should be made to remove the covering for some time after the flame has been extinguished. The place should afterwards be thoroughly secured by playing upon it for some time with a powerful jet of water. Should any scattered liquid be discovered which has not become inflamed, it should be washed away as above directed as quickly as possible, and if a jet of water is not immediately at hand, it should in the meantime be covered in from the air by application of any of the materials named above.

Considerable excitement prevails in consequence of the sudden disappearance from the town of Mr Zachariah Maudsley, who has been for some years manager of the Blackburn Branch of the National Savings Bank Company (Limited), and who is believed to be a defaulter. A few months ago the bank suspended payment, and at the present time its affairs are being wound up. The principal sufferers will be the poor people who were induced to invest their earnings in the bank. Mr Maudsley has been for many years corresponding secretary of the Blackburn district of M. U. Odd Fellows.—*Leeds Mercury.*

We have some reason for hoping that the Minister for War has the purchase system under consideration, with a view, if possible, of presenting a comprehensive scheme of reform to Parliament in the ensuing session. It is hardly to be expected that the system will be entirely abolished in the first instance; but this much is highly probable, that the commands of regiments and the majorities will be at once taken out of the price list.—*United Service Gazette.*

On Friday, at the Wigan borough sessions, the Recorder sentenced David M'Williams to five years penal servitude. The prisoner was the collector of assessed and income taxes for the borough, and in the autumn of 1866 he absconded leaving a deficiency in his accounts of £3,000. No criminal information was laid against him till a twelvemonth after his departure, when it was found that he had collected income tax from Mr Fairhurst and others in advance, and for a year for which he had not been appointed collector; hence the charge upon which he was convicted.

A western newspaper contains a notice of the demise of Joseph Seal, Esq., on Limestone Ridge, county of Welland, aged 53 years. His premature death is traceable to the Fenian raid. At that time Mr Seal was with his team acting under the orders of Dr. Thorburn, and while proceeding along one of the by-roads was upset by a quantity of logs having been thrown across the road by the Fenians. He had not been himself since. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

A correspondent of the Field, writing from Madras, says:—"I have an interesting piece of information for your readers. There are now trout and several sort of English fish alive in India! More than this, I saw them in perfect health after they had come 200 miles by rail from Madras; 150 miles more, and they will be safe at Ootacamund, where I think they will do well. The gentleman to whom the credit is due of introducing English fish to India is Mr M'Iror superintendent of the government gardens and cinchona plantations of the Neilgherry hills. I think that the total number of fish shipped was about 150; but I know that the total number which died was 21.

The coming season is to be the most lively that has occurred since the death of the Prince Consort. It is expected that the Queen will open Parliament in person, and will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on March 2, to receive the Corps Diplomatique, Ministers, and other official persons, with the ladies of their families, who will receive notifications of her Majesty's gracious intention through the Lord Chamberlain. The Queen will also hold three drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace on March 12, April 1, and May 12 to which ladies will be admitted under the same regulations as were formerly in force at St. James's Palace. The Queen will be present at each drawing-room as long as her Majesty's strength will permit, one of the Princesses representing the Queen during the remainder of the time. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, as usual, hold levees on her Majesty's behalf, during the season, at St. James's Palace.

THE St JOHN TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The St. John Office, being now the "repeating" office on the circuit by which New York is connected with Plaster Cove in Cape Breton, the terminus of the lines of the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, is kept open by night as well as by day, and is engaged in receiving and transmitting public and private messages all the time. Recently the night messages have greatly increased owing to the low tariff for long messages. There are now three wires connecting Nova Scotia with the United States,—one being assigned to the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward's Island; and the third occupied with local provincial messages. The great reductions which have been made in the cable tariff have caused a proportionate increase in cable business. It will be remembered that the line was opened on the 28th of July 1866, the tariff then being $100 in gold for twenty words, including address, date and signature. This tariff was in operation to November, 1866, up to which time the cable messages did not average more than 40 per day, a reduction of fifty per cent. then took place, without, however, adding greatly to the number of messages. Longer despatches were sent and the receipts increased. On the 1st December, 1867, the tariff was reduced to $25 for ten words, five additional words for address, date, and signature being permitted to be added without additional charge. This is the tariff which now exists. It caused an increase in the business transacted under the first tariff of two hundred per cent., or three times as many messages as at first, and an increase of cash receipts at 120 per cent. The press are charged half those rates. This reduction of rates to the public and the press causes both cables to be kept almost constantly employed during hours of commercial business, each cable working at a capacity of sixteen words a minute. But for the shortness of the time each day during which business is transacted in the exchanges of Europe and America, much additional business would be offered to the cable. When the telegrams of Canada and the United States and those of New Brunswick are added to the cable business, "all hands" in the St. John Office are kept "as busy as bees." The cable message alone which pass through the office amount to 200 daily. Then the batteries have to be superintended and kept in order, those in use being Grove's and the "Carbon Battery." The room in which these batteries are kept may be regarded as the headquarters of the establishment. Here the mysterious liquid fluid—which Faraday thought he understood when he was a young man, but professed he could not comprehend when he was old—is, to speak in a popular rather than in a scientific manner, generated and applied to the purposes of telegraphy. It requires a man three hours daily to keep the different cells in order. Once a week he casts them with mercury, of which ponderous metal there is a great consumption. Twice a week the acids are removed and the zinc cleaned.

The St. John office, as we have said, is supplied with repeating instruments, by means of which messages received from Plaster Cove, a distance of 350 miles, are repeated and transmitted to New York a distance of 750 miles, or *vice versa*. The same messages could be dropped simultaneously at any intermediate stations. Under very favourable atmospheric circumstances, this entire circuit of 1,100 miles, the finest working circuit on this continent, may be worked with ut using the "Repeater," but these are the exception, and consequently the repeating instruments are constantly in use for messages, chiefly to and from the cable, passing between New York and intermediate points and Plaster Cove, whence they are sent to Heart's Content for transmission through the Cable. The automatic or self-acting repeater is a truly wonderful invention. It would be difficult to explain, as, indeed, by the non-professional man it is difficult to understand, what this instrument is in a mechanical point of view, but what it *does* is intelligible enough. It takes up and transmits anew the message received from either side of the station, sending them forward to their destination with accelerated power, without any intervention of the operator, save what is required to see that the instruments are properly adjusted. The manual labour which is thus saved represents the sum of the messages received from each end of the line, to say nothing of the stretch on the mind of the operators that is thus prevented.—*St. John Journal.*

The London Athenæum says that Queen Victoria's "Life of the Prince Consort" is to be reproduced in a condensed form, in raised letters, for the use of the blind.

The government of Brazil, having determined to promote emigration from Great Britain, has appointed emigrant agents in England. Two hundred thousand acres of clear land are to be appropriated for emigrants at 1s. per acre, payable in five years. £5 10s towards the passage money is to be supplied by the Brazilian government.

One or two costume balls to be givien in Paris at the Ministries form a source of excitement amongst the ladies, who on such occasions tax their invention in order to produce novel toilette effects. People speak of an *aquarium*, showing the waist enclosed with beautiful shells, the continuation being a short *jupe* of sea-green colour, on which are to be found numerous samples of the animal and vegetable world.

The *Akbar* of Algiers states that the famishing Arabs in that city are receiving clothes from public charity, which frequently give them a singular appearance. "If this continue," says the writer, "we shall gradually see our native population become accustomed to wear our costume. At Constantina female Arabs have been seen to arrive almost naked, and to return to their tribes dressed in skirts with crinoline. Thus, in addition to charity conferred in money, gifts in kind and in clothes are most welcome."

A telegram from Vienna, dated on the 7th of February, in the evening, says:—In to-day's sitting of the committee of the Reichsrath delegation on the war budget, the Minister of War declared that a reduction of the effective strength of the army was, as a general proposition, impossible to effect certain economies in the cavalry and the military bands. Baron Beust, in reply to an interpellation on the political situation, fully explained the present foreign relations of the empire, and in conclusion said he considered the foreign relations of Austria to be of so peaceful a nature that all danger of war must appear as a thing only to be brought about by extraordinary events. Although every effort was being made to ward off all dangers, and although there was every reason to hope that peace would be maintained, yet on the other hand, it appeared necessary to maintain the army on such a peace footing as would enable Austria, if necessary, to assume an attitude inspiring respect, and at a short notice send her army in the field ready for action.

The Berlin journals give an account of a curious ceremony of the burial of a paper in that city. Letters announcing the decease of the journal were sent to a number of persons connected with the press and their friends. The funeral procession started from the printing office, preceded by a band of music, to the place of interment. Compositors dressed in black paper carried the body. A humorous funeral oration was then pronounced, after which the journal was plumed into a tub of printers' ink and so buried.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The Naples correspondent of *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 20th Jan. says: "This town has been afflicted by a dreadful catastrophe, by which many persons have lost their lives. Those who have been at Naples will remember the way by Santa Lucia to the Chiatamone, passing the ancient villa of Lucullus, now Castle dell'Uovo, and the precipitous cliffs of Pizzofalcone. Last evening, shortly after eight, part of the cliff became loosened, and rushing down with a horrid crash, buried the houses beneath its ruins. The shock was felt all around, and the barracks at the top of the cliff, as well as the neighbouring houses below, are in a very unsafe condition, and have been cleared of the inhabitants. The ruined houses, on account of the confined space on which they were built, were fortunately not so large as Neapolitan houses usually are. Still it is feared that from 70 to 80 persons may have been in them at the time; among others, it is said, some foreigners just arrived by train from Rome, and who were going to their hotel in an omnibus, were passing that way as the cliff fell. Some wonderful escapes are related. The owner of a coral shop had just shut his shop and had gone only a few yards when the crash came, and he stood there safe in person; but a ruined man. A cafe, full, was buried, but the vaulted ceiling resisted the pressure, and the inmates were enabled to make their exit through a fissure in the walls not quite blocked up. Next the cafe was a wine shop; that is, however, completely buried, but it is hoped that it, like the cafe, will have resisted the shock, and that the people there at the time may be got out safe—a hope that is strengthened by the shoutings which are heard proceeding from beneath the ruins. The news spread rapidly, and all the authorities were soon on the spot; cordons were formed to keep off the mob, and the military were set to work by electric light to clear away the ruins. All Naples seems to be flocking to the spot, and the excitement is intense as a mutilated corpse or some wounded person still alive is extracted from the ruins, and carried off in the military ambulances. The excitement is so great that the Prefect has published an address to the citizens inculcating calmness and order."

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Thursday, Feb. 20.—There is a slight increase of activity in the demand for securities, and the general tone of the market has changed for the better since the date of our last report. The amount of Bank Stocks offering is limited.

Bank of Montreal—We have to quote a further advance of 1 to 1¼ per cent since our last. Sales have been made at 127½ and 128. To-day there are buyers at 128½, and no sellers under 129½.

Bank of British North America — We have to quote a small sale at 103¼. No stock now offering.

City Bank—Has advanced, with sales at par, 100¼ and 100½,—holders generally asking 101.

La Banque du Peuple—Transfer Books closed. Nothing doing.

Ontario Bank—Heavy and in small demand. Worth to-day 86½ to 97½.

Commercial Bank of Canada—Has been considerably dealt in at 35½. Closing price 35½ to 36.

Molsons Bank—Nominal at 111 to 112. No business doing.

Merchants' Bank—Has been dealt in at 107½ and 108. Demand slight.

Bank of Toronto—Nominal at 111 to 112. No business to report.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier—In demand at 105½. No stock at present offering.

Gore Bank—Offered for sale at 82½. No demand.

Quebec Bank—Nominal at 98 to 99. Nothing doing.

La Banque Nationale—Has been quoted nominally 106½ to 107½ for weeks. No transactions in this market.

Eastern Townships Bank—Asked for at 98½; no stock offering.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—Nominal at 100 to 101.

Mechanics' Bank—In demand at 97; no stock in market.

Royal Canadian Bank—Inactive at quotation, 90½ to 91½. There are buyers and sellers at these rates respectively.

Railway Stocks and Bonds—Nothing whatever doing. Old Champlain stock offering at 11½. No demand over 9.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Inactive at 131 to 132; last sales were at 131½.

Richelieu Navigation Company—Asked for at 99, but holders unwilling to sell under 101.

Canada Inland Steam Navigation Company—Has been sold at 108; holders generally asking 109.

City Passenger Railway Company—Has been sold at 105, at which there are to-day buyers, but no sellers.

City Gas Company—Nominally quoted; buyers at 138; holders asking 140.

Montreal Mining Company—The proceedings at the Annual Meeting held yesterday have not perceptibly affected the stock, of which there are still buyers at $1.90, and sellers at $2.10 per share.

Canada Debentures—We have to quote sales of currency sixes at par. Sterling sixes are in demand at 99½, but none offering. Sterling fives have been sold at 96½.

Montreal Corporation Bonds—We have to quote continued sales at 91.

Montreal Harbour Bonds—A large sale of 6½ per cent bonds is reported at par; holders to-day being firm at 100½.

Exchange—But little doing. The range for Bank is 110 to 111. Merchant's bills 109 to 109½.

A lady has left the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a legacy of £25,000.

ROME, FRANCE, AND ITALY.—The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 27th ult., says: "At this moment there is some degree of estrangement between the courts of the Vatican and the Tuileries, but it is impossible to form a notion of what the Emperor contemplates. To-day I heard some cardinals expressing great distrust, and affirming that he was on the eve of a reconciliation with Italy. The military movements are perplexing. Another transport, the Moselle, has arrived with heavy artillery for the fortifications of Rome, while one of the brigades of the expeditionary force is under orders to return to France. Meanwhile, the Italian Government shows great anxiety to amend its relations with the Holy See, and Count Menabrea lately wrote to a high dignitary here, inviting him to a meeting near the frontier, for the purpose of concerting some arrangement. But the invitation, though addressed to a prelate distinguished for his liberal opinions, was declined. Great activity prevails at the Palazzo Farnese, the residence of the king of Naples. The counsels there are now shared with the representatives of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena. Emissaries have been dispatched to Florence, Naples, Palermo, Trieste, Vienna, and Paris, and a congress is to be held in a few days at Tivoli, to which place Francis II. is about to remove."

DIED.

On Friday, Feb. 21, Maria Hunt, at the residence of Mr John Coy, Queen street, aged 26 years.

The Funeral will take place on Monday, 2 o'clock, p.m., from her late residence. Friends are requested to attend.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Annie Dorcas, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Rogers, aged 13 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her mother's residence corner of Ontil and King street, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Mary Ann [illegible] New York, [illegible] lamp explosion [illegible] explosive oil [illegible] merits of his [illegible] made his escape.

Mr Cated, [illegible] steadily [illegible] Silesian beet [illegible] view of supplying [illegible] vast consumption [illegible] dom. He says [illegible] sugar beet, at [illegible] bear favourable [illegible] at the average price.

YOUNG'S in the city.

YOUNG'S 2s [illegible] value now offered [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s [illegible] Family should [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s 3d [illegible] not paid!

YOUNG'S 2s 6d [illegible] first rate value.

YOUNG'S Old [illegible] YOUNG'S Jamaica

YOUNG'S 2s 6d [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s 6d [illegible] sold at 2s 9d [illegible]

YOUNG'S 4s 9d [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s Breakfast [illegible]

YOUNG'S 4s Black [illegible] ed.

YOUNG'S General [illegible] in Kingston.

YOUNG'S Liquors [illegible]

Try Young's pure Virginia [illegible]

YOUNG'S Porter and Ale [illegible] tion.

YOUNG'S Porter and Ale [illegible]

VICTORIA

PRINCESS [illegible]

Jan. 31.

Special Notices

THE GREAT [illegible]

Pills have been supplied [illegible] have been rubbed in by [illegible] giel's two grand specifics [illegible] this wholesale system [illegible] his famous pills is a [illegible] salve is of value, as a remedy [illegible] eruptive diseases.

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

No form of scrofulous [illegible] disinfectant operation of [illegible] Abscesses, Salt Rheum, [illegible] etc., are thoroughly eradicated [illegible] medicine. In fact, [illegible] and Diarrhœa Pills are [illegible] While for Burns, Scalds, [illegible] abrasions of the skin, [illegible] ble. Sold by all druggists [illegible]

"COUNTERFEITS! Buy [illegible] Salve with a little [illegible] They are bogus. The genuine [illegible] Haydock on box with name [illegible] The genuine have the [illegible] white powder."

All orders for the United States [illegible] dressed to J. Haydock, [illegible] York.

Patients can write freely [illegible] plaints, and a reply will be [illegible] lowing mail. Write for "[illegible] of Disease."

If the medicine cannot be [illegible] section, write and I will forward [illegible] closed.

Dec. 23, 1867.

To Consumptives.

The Rev. EDWARD A. [illegible] (free of charge) to all who [illegible] scription with the direction [illegible] using the simple remedy by which [illegible] of a lung affection and that dread [illegible] sumption. His only object is [illegible] fected, and he hopes every sufferer [illegible] prescription, as it will cost them [illegible] may prove a blessing. Please address

Rev. EDWARD A. [illegible]

No. 165 South Second Street, [illegible] New York.

Information [illegible]

Information guaranteed to produce [illegible] growth of hair upon a bald head [illegible] face, also a receipt for the [illegible] Blotches, Eruptions, etc.,