KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A B., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 29, 1868

DAY	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32° 9 A M	3 P M	THERMOMETER 9 A M	3 P M	MAXIMUM	M'S'M'M
Sunday					5.0	1.0
Monday			2.5	10.0	12.5	8.0
Tuesday			9.5	18.0	20.0	2.0
Wednesdy			13.5	19.0	20.5	10.5
Thursday			4.0	27.0	27.0	13.5
Friday			25.0	32.0	33.0	19.5
Saturday			14.0	18.5	20.0	12.0

If the month which has just passed away is not remembered and spoken of as "The cold February of 1868" it will not be on account of any want of that quality, as the following comparison will show

	1865	1866	1867	1868
February				
Mean Temp	20.4	19.4	24.4	12.0
" Max	28.4	26.3	31.1	23.3
" Min	11.7	12.6	17.6	4.6
Highest	47.0	43.5	41.0	35.0
Lowest	-17.5	13.5	1.0	18.0
Range	58.5	57.0	40.0	53.0

Comparative temperatures of three winter months of 1867-8

Mean Temp Winter	1865-6	20.2	
	1866-7	24.57	
	1867-8	14.11	

JOB PRINTING

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Travellers' Guide

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows

GOING EAST.

2.55 a.m | 2.35 p.m. | Mixed train 6.15 a.m

GOING WEST.

5.10 p.m | 5.40 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.)

Single copies of the Daily News may be had at the counter of the publishing office price 2d

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. Issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

[illegible]

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE

We think it well to express briefly a few ideas that have occurred to us in our perusal of the debate on the College question.

We begin with a remark which has been made in our hearing and which we believe to be true, namely, that the occasion of this debate is the first in the parliamentary history of Canada on which the College question has been openly discussed in a Legislative Assembly. It has been argued in Committee, for example at Quebec in 1860, when a sort of compromise was understood to be formed, in consequence of which the grants were continued, in some cases increased, and the agitation then going on for an affiliation scheme was stopped. It has been a subject of deliberation with successive governments. References to it have been frequently made, as particular grants were introduced or as the power of conffering degrees was proposed to be given to some institution. But on Tuesday last, for the first time, the question was dealt with by itself and upon its own merits. During the greater part of the afternoon and the whole of the evening of that day, it formed the subject of addresses by the representatives of the people, and the points raised in the Treasurer's speech, when introducing the supplementary estimates, were kept steadily in view by most of those who spoke. This is surely a great step in advance. There is hope for the settlement of a public question, and there can be more more important than this one, when the members of Parliament take it up and freely express their sentiments upon it. The thing of all others now to be desired is, that such a direction shall be given to the formation of men's opinions both in and out of the Assembly, as that a measure fitted to bring conflicting views into harmony and to promote the interests of the people in respect of superior education shall, before long, be introduced and carried by the government.

Next, we observe that, in respect of the continuance of the grants a very strong case was made out. The present system of allotment was very generally and justly found fault with, but the claims of the College to some recognition by the state were urgently pressed. As usual in deliberative assemblies, there were those who kept to the point and there were those who wandered away from it to indulge in vague generalities. Of the former class we cannot but think that the friends of the Colleges had the best of it. The reports in our opinion, unmistakably show that they had the weight of statistics, facts, and arguments on their side. In respect of both the amount of work done and the economical rate at which it is done, the institution to which the government proposes to confine its patronage and to patronize so fully that it shall continue to be entirely independent of private liberality—not the most healthy condition—was shown to be a long distance behind. Speakers on both sides of the question confined their attention too much to numbers. By long lists of graduates and students one may prove much or little, a good case or a bad one, according to circumstances. Perhaps the mistake is pardonable for once, but when the question comes up again, we hope members will give some consideration to the regulations, and practices at different institutions with respect to attendance, work and examinations.

Again, it is exceedingly important to notice that the discussion was not circumscribed or dwarfed by an exclusive attention to the pecuniary aspect of the question, but that it extended also to the educational feature of it. The desire for a common curriculum and a single standard of examination for degrees was very generally expressed. The existence of so many degree granting institutions as we have in this Province was loudly complained of. Some speakers hoped that the Colleges would come to an agreement whereby the present nominal affiliation to Toronto University would become a reality, others advocated the institution of a University of Ontario to be entirely independent of every teaching corporation and to be the only fountain of literary honour and professional distinction, while Mr Clarke of South Grenville sketched, almost to perfection, the desiderata necessary to complete, in all its grades, the existing system of public instruction.

With regard to the first of these suggestions it is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. With regard to the second and third it is useless to invite the other Universities to surrender their privileges to the Toronto University, so long as it has a close and local connection with University College and so long as its members, against their own interests we believe show a decided action to accommodate the sister institutions on fair and reasonable terms. With regard to the fourth, it is fundamental as essential to a settlement of the question. With a University of Ontario, knowing no single College more than another, but having all the Colleges as its living Corporations affiliated to it, and conferring degrees upon the students educated at these Colleges after an impartial examination of their attainments, most of the existing anomalies and difficulties would disappear.

Our idea is this. Let us have the University of Ontario, let its membership consist of men who shall have, or at least the majority of whom shall have, no connection with any of the teaching Colleges, let them have the power of issuing examination papers and appointing examiners for the various Colleges affiliated to it, on the same principle as the University of London does its work, let its thirty or forty Colleges throughout England and let it solely alone determine, according to the value of the papers received, what or how many degrees it will confer. Let the terms of affiliation binding the Colleges to the Provincial University be arranged on principles so liberal as that none of them shall have any good reason for keeping aloof, and whatever the terms be, let conformity to them be a condition of State aid. We see no insuperable obstacles to a scheme such as this, and, once in operation, the good Province of Ontario will take its place, in respect to its facilities for education, with any country in the world.

We support the continuance of the present system only in the hope that it is a temporary expedient. Better this than nothing. It is manifestly unjust to long standing institutions which are doing the bulk of the work connected with an important public service, that they should be utterly proscribed so far as regards government assistance. But we hope that a better system will soon be inaugurated, and we have yet to learn that the subsidized colleges are opposed to the introduction of such a system. Those which, during the discussion at Toronto, were most frequently and applaudingly referred to, years ago committed themselves to an affiliation scheme.

One of the Toronto dailies—the *Leader*—has repeatedly represented this paper as the organ of Queen's College, and from the manner as well as the frequency of its representation, we are disposed to think that we are not altogether useless in our opposition to its local favouritism and narrow policy. It is but natural for us to say and most men would what we can in behalf of our *alma mater*, excuse us if we even dealt tenderly with her shortcomings. But our interest in Queen's College must be subsidiary to our interest in what we consider the most satisfactory system of superior education for this country to adopt. In the present discussion we will befriend no institution which opposes a reasonable effort to secure, on a broad and liberal basis, the introduction of a complete system of public instruction.

The people in the Western part of Ontario have been greatly interested during the past few months in the subject of railways. Some new lines have been projected, which it is intended to construct as cheaply as possible, and therefore a narrower gauge than the one legalized by the general Railway Act has been sought to be adopted. The desire for uniformity, so as to admit of connections with other lines without transhipment, and the military argument as based upon the same convenience have been used to oppose the plan of a narrow gauge. In the House of Assembly last week the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway bill came up in committee of the whole, and there was a long and earnest debate on the question of gauges. The promoters of the railway wish to construct it on a gauge of three feet, six inches. This the standing committee on railways has reported against, but the House finally accepted the principle of a narrow-gauge railway by the rather close vote of thirty-four to thirty. The decision of the House, however, settles the question, and from the popular nature of the project will give satisfaction to great numbers in the western part of the Province. We look upon the result arrived at by the Assembly as highly stimulating to the several railway schemes which have been suggested, but whose only chance of realization and profitable working depends upon the cheapness of cost, both of the permanent way and of rolling stock. In fine the principle of light narrow-gauge railways as best adapted to the wants of Canada has been admitted by this legislative sanction.

The Atlantic Cable brings word of an event in Ireland that will impress many in Canada with a deep concern. It is well known that the Party Processions Act bears heavily upon the Orange order; and that in consequence of this law the North of Ireland Orangemen are debarred from participating in celebrations in the manner to which they have been long accustomed. The cable now tells of a prosecution under this Act last week in which Mr W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Association, was convicted of heading a procession and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Mr Johnson is well known by repute to the Orangemen of Canada. He is a gentleman of means, resident at Ballykilbeg House, an author, and at one time a publisher of a newspaper devoted to the cause of Orangeism. He is decidedly a favourite with his own people, and the fact that he has been made to suffer the indignity of imprisonment will provoke a sensation throughout all Ulster, and will bring the Party Processions Act once more into heated discussion in the Irish newspapers.

RECORDER'S COURT

The March sittings of the Recorder's court opened this morning (Monday) at the Court House, his honour James O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., Recorder, presiding. The following grand jurors were sworn in:—William Allen, Foreman, William Massey, Neil McNeil, James Gardiner, Thomas Cornish, George Newlands, Robert Tomkins, James Chesnut, James Moore, Johnson Orr, Michael O'Gorman, William Begg, Robert Carter, Thomas Conley, William Draper, W. P. Lacey, Patrick Brown, R. F. Moore.

The Recorder, in opening his address, said that the Sheriff had handed him a blank calendar which meant that there were no prisoners in the gaol awaiting their trial at this court. He found, in fact, that there were no prisoners at all from the city to be tried at this or any other Sessions. This was a most satisfactory state of things, and said a great deal for the peace and morals of the city, particularly after such an inclement winter as we were passing through, with the exception of poor people suffering from the effects. The same agreeable state of things he was happy to say, existed at the public court, where, day after day, there were no prisoners to be tried, only now and then a few old vagrants made their appearance, who had been before the police magistrate again and again. He did not think that any city in the province could show so clear a sheet or so good a record as the city of Kingston. It was sometimes said that Kingston was a slow place, but if so it was also slow in crime. An old woman was out on bail, charged with receiving stolen goods. This case would come before the grand jury, but this was the only one. He then explained the law in cases of this kind, for the guidance of the grand jurors. There were 24 prisoners in the gaol, 9 men and 15 women, 4 of whom (from the country) are awaiting trial at the Quarter Sessions, one of them being confined for want of obtaining bail to keep the peace; the others were vagrants, men and women addicted by crime for a long series of years. There was also one insane woman in the gaol. The building at Rockwood had been hurried on to extend the accommodation for the reception of these poor people. He had recently been informed by a high authority that there were as many as 200 insane people in gaols all over the country. It was a crying evil that there was not sufficient room in the asylums of the country to accommodate this unfortunate class of persons. He again (as on previous occasions) referred to the law which enables cities to erect Houses of Industry for the reception of vagrants, where they would be kept at hard labour, and regretted that it had not been carried out, as its erection would undoubtedly tend to lessen the number of lazy vagrants who live upon the community at large. They might, if they chose, visit the gaol, and report upon it.

The County Attorney, Mr M. W. Wilkison, was in court.

Caroline Lunn, Appellant; vs *Thomas Moryn, Respondent*.—This was an appeal from the decision of the Police Magistrate, on a charge of selling liquor without having taken out the customary license, as prescribed by law. The case was submitted to a jury, a number of whom were challenged by the counsel for the appellant. Verdict, "Not Guilty." Conviction quashed. Respondent to pay costs.

William Irvin, Appellant; vs *Thomas Mostyn, Respondent*.—Appeal from the decision of the Police Magistrate, on a charge of selling liquor without license. This case was also sent to a jury, with a similar result.

In both these cases Mr Macarow appeared for the appellant, and Mr Mudie for the respondent.

The Grand Jury returned "No Bill" in the case of Elizabeth Donoghue for receiving stolen property. This was the case in which Mrs Donoghue's boy was accused of stealing wood belonging to Mr Gildersleeve.

The Grand Jury came into Court with the following report:—

Grand Jury Room,
City of Kingston, March 2, 1868.

The Grand Jury respectfully report to your Honour, that in accordance with your suggestions they have visited the gaol and found it clean, and kept in good order. The prisoners had no complaint to make.

The Grand Jury rejoice with your Honour that there is a speedy prospect of the completion of the additional wing to the Rockwood Asylum, and that it will be no longer necessary to confine in gaol patients afflicted with insanity.

They also concur with your Honour in thinking it a matter for congratulation that the good old city of Kingston is so free from crime, and trust it may long continue so.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Foreman.

The Recorder dismissed the Grand Jury, saying that he was equally glad with the Grand Jury to find the city in such a healthy state, and hoped it might long continue so.

Another case of appeal in a matter of wages, McDermott vs Quinn, closed the civil docket. Conviction quashed without costs, the Recorder remarking that the action should have been brought in the Division Court.

The Court rose shortly after two, after a sitting of about four hours.

MARCH.—To say that March has "come in like a lion," would hardly be doing this stormy month strict poetic justice, so far it has gone. It has come in more like an infuriated ruffian let loose from Hades than anything else, the "ruffian blasts" of to-day (Monday) being the most severe of any which we have been forced to endure this winter. This is a good deal better, perhaps, than having the fast old fellow "nurse his wrath to keep it warm," until the close of the month, which promises if the old saw holds good, to "go out like a lamb." A fierce nor'easter has been blowing all day, and bids fair to continue during the night.

LONDON SOCIETY for February. Canadian Agency of W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto.

"London Society" continues its monthly budgets of light and amusing literature accompanied by artistic plate engravings. The contents this month are:—Theatrical Novelties; a Modern Vendetta; Twenty-four Hours; Police Mysteries, Thumbnail Studies; the Skeleton at Home; Picadilly Papers No. IV; Miss Sophy's Crutch; the Coin of the Realm of Love; the Westminster Play, etc.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS
FROM ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, March 2.—On Saturday night about eleven o'clock, a freight train from Clifton lost five freight and a drover's car from the rear of the train at St. Catharines, by the draw bars coming out. A freight train following up collided with the detached cars, smashing the engine and cars into fragments. The engine-driver, John Davis, was so badly injured that he died early next morning. He resided in London, and leaves a wife and four children. The debris of the wrecked cars, shortly after the collision, took fire and were consumed. A construction train arrived from Hamilton about two hours after the accident and cleared the track. It is reported that the conductor of the first train sent a signal man back with a lamp to warn the train coming on behind, but he failed to reach the train in time.

FROM HAMILTON.

Hamilton, March 2.—The snow storm set in here yesterday afternoon, and is still raging. It is blowing from the North-east. The accommodation train started east from London, but is detained by the snow between Ingersoll and Woodstock.

The Morning Expresses East and West from here have been cancelled.

FROM CLIFTON.

Clifton, March 2.—A severe snow storm prevails here. There is about two-and-a-half feet of snow on the level, with heavy drifts on the highways and railways. The New York Central Railway Company have cancelled their principal through train. There is no present prospect of the storm ceasing.

FROM MONTREAL

Montreal, March 2.—The inquest in the case of the late Dr Patton was concluded on Saturday evening, the jury returning verdict, "Death caused by drinking prussic acid," but whether intentionally or by accident they could not determine.

At two o'clock on Sunday morning the official return of the ballot for Mayor and Councillors was made up. Mr Wm. Workman is elected Mayor by a majority of 1,262. Mr McShane is elected for St Ann's Ward, G. W. Stephens for St. Lawrence, Mr Henderson for St. Louis; and Mr Simard for St Marys. In other wards there was no contest. It is stated that another corps of Papal Zouaves is to be raised here. The Appointment of a fire Marshal now being discussed.

Mr Alfred Perry, Inspector Royal Insurance Co., is favourably spoken of by several papers and will probably receive office. Thermometer 18 or 20 below zero to-day.

THE GIRL ELIZABETH GAGE.—A singular story is told of the girl Elizabeth Gage who, on 15th February, made the statement to Mr Creighton in relation to the murder at Montreal of a young man, a nephew of a Mrs Hooper who kept a boarding house in Wellington Street of that city. About two months ago she got out of the Provincial Penitentiary, where she had served a term of two years for the crime of horse stealing. She was committed from some Western town, and is said never to have lived or been in Montreal. A lady of this city who has for many years taken a deep interest in the welfare of unfortunate young girls, made arrangements to have her placed in the Refuge at the close of her term of imprisonment, and she was taken thereby one of the Penitentiary guards. How long she remained in the Refuge we have not ascertained, but since leaving there she has been a servant in no less than three different families in the city, from two of which money was due to her which she refused to take until she returned from Montreal. A few days before she made the statement to Mr Creighton a woman said to be her stepmother brought her a telegram from Montreal conveying the information that her sister was at the point of death in that city. There is no doubt about the girl Gage being in possession of certain facts relative to Mrs Hooper, and the particular spot where she resided. Having professed to live with Mrs Hooper at the time of the alleged poisoning, and for some time previous, the Magistrate, Mr Creighton, thought it very strange that, when she made her statement, she should have entirely forgotten the name of the missing young man who is said to have been poisoned. When she arrived in Montreal in charge of Detective McAuley, who was on the spot when she was taken to the spot where she said the body had been buried, she was perfectly familiar with the locality, although the house had been burned down; she even pointed out the position of a shed, and also of a fence from which several boards had been torn, and through which she said the box was taken in which the corpse was put for secret burial. In all this she was perfectly correct, as well as in regard to other facts relating to Mrs Hooper. The supposition is that while in the Penitentiary she must have come in contact with some other female convict who knew, and acquainted her with, all the facts of the murder. Another supposition is that she made her statement at the time she did to obtain a free passage to Montreal to see her sister. It is not now to be wondered at that Mrs Hooper should deny all knowledge of the girl when confronted with her. It is somewhat remarkable that the girl before making her statement should have acted like one having a knowledge of some crime on her mind, for it is said that recently she would not go to sleep at night without having a light burning in her room. The facts here stated do not, however, lessen the probabilities of a murder having been committed. A good deal of doubt, as well as mystery, surrounds the whole affair, and the authorities will not rest until the truth or falsity of the charge made by the girl Gage against Mrs Hooper is fully proved.

The Montreal papers contain nothing further about the matter.

THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW FOR JANUARY 1868. Reprint of Leonard Scott & Co., New York; John Creighton, Kingston.

The Westminister Review for January has come to hand. The following is the table of contents: Dangers of Democracy; Physiological Psychology; two Temporal Powers; the Church in Scotland; Extradition; the origin of Electricity; Indian Worthies; the Abyssinian Difficulty; the Land Tenures of British India; a concluding note to article III. (two Temporal Powers) and the usual interesting article on Contemporary Literature.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW FOR JANUARY 1868. Reprint of Leonard Scott & Co., New York; John Creighton, Kingston.

The following is the table of contents of the January number of the Edinburgh Review: Gachard's Don Carlos and Philip II; Oysters and the Oyster Fisheries; Anjou; Tyndall's Lectures on Sound; Liberal Education in England; Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis; De Fezensac's Recollections of the Grand Army; Two per Cent.; the Queen's Highland Journal.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—Not a solitary prisoner before the Court to-day; not even a claimant for protection last night.

THE SNOW STORM AND THE RAILWAYS.—To-day's snow storm, which has been so very boisterous in Kingston, has extended far and wide. It has been general throughout Western Canada, and of such severity as to interfere with the running of railway trains. On the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, and New York Central line the passenger trains have been cancelled. It will probably be a few days before the great drifts can be excavated and the trains resume their accustomed regularity.

CHILDREN IN SEARCH OF RELATIVES.

We call attention to the following despatch from Portland, and hope that some of the relatives of the children will be found in time to prevent their being sent back to Ireland:

Portland, Feb. 25.—The "Nova Scotian" brought a family of seven children from Ireland—Margaret, aged 19; James, 15; Mary Ann, 13; Eliza, 8; Agnes and Sarah, twins, 4; and John, 3. Their mother started with them, but at the last moment went ashore to post a letter, and the steamer sailed without her. The mother had all the money, and the children were left with only passage tickets. The children have forgotten the name of the town in Canada West where the father lives. His name is William Owens, and has been in America three years. They have a brother Robert Owens, at Norval Co. A cousin of their mother, James Moffatt, they think, is employed as a carter at Toronto. The "Peruvian" will take them back to Ireland next Saturday unless their father or friends in Canada are found previously. Our people take much interest in them.

A TURF SCANDAL.

The scandal of the week is Lord Jersey's retirement from the turf, and the revelations which have attended the taking of that step. As "Mr Jay," Lord Jersey was the owner and runner of forty racehorses. At two-and-twenty, after a brilliant career that has lasted for rather more than twelve months, he is forced to sell his stud and retire into private life. Turfmen are very anxious to show us that this step is not due to any losses in betting, but is to be attributed to entirely different causes. There is no doubt, however, that his connection with the race-course has had something to do with his fall. But he has suffered chiefly at the hands of those vampires, the "gentlemen" who accomodate our golden youth with the "temporary assistance" which they now-a-days are constantly requiring. One of these fellows got at Lord Jersey whilst he was still a boy at school—forced upon him a loan of £8 000, and has now a claim for principal and interest amounting to the modest sum of £60,000! This is rather worse than the "shentpersheut" commonly named in connection with these gentlemen. Lord Jersey's liabilities are said to amount in all to £300,000. His affairs have, however, been placed in good hands, and whilst all his real debts are to be honourably discharged the vermin of St James's are to be challenged to a fair fight in a court of law. Whether they will venture into the broad light of day is doubtful. If they do it is to be hoped that they will speedily share the fate of the bat nailed to a barn door.—*London letter.*

A CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGYMEN'S OPINION OF WESLEYANISM.

The Rev. G. P. Medd, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Oxford University, writes to an English Church organ anticipating the discussion of the question of the relation of the English Church and Wesleyanism at the convocation of the Province of York. He speaks respectfully of Methodism. He speaks of Wesleyans as "Those who went out from us, not because they were not of us, but, far more, because we would not let them continue with us." He says that he has learned to feel "profound gratitude and respect" for "the character and working of the Wesleyan system." He acknowledges the origin of Methodism have been "essentially good and religious." He admits it to have been wonderfully blessed to "the middle and lower classes," and asks whether, without it, the large town populations would not have been, "not almost, but altogether, practically heathen." He confesses that the failure to "welcome, adopt, and direct" Methodism at first, was, and is, the greatest evil that has befallen the Church of England for the past two centuries;" and he insists that such preaching and services as those of Methodism are urgently needed within his church. He describes Wesleyans as follows: "Their view of and devout use of sacraments (saving for the present the question of irregular ministration) will at least bear comparison with those of thousands among our own people. Their internal moral discipline is superior to that of the church, if indeed the church can be said to have any at all. Their energy in practical good works, of piety and benevolence, missionary, philanthropic, educational, and otherwise, is well known. The sums they raise for such purposes (in addition to the maintenance of their own ministers) are, when looked at relatively to the number, wealth, and position of their members, such as to put us to shame."

SENSITIVE FLAMES.

One of the most sensational of recent discoveries is that of sensitive flames—gas flames, which, at the sound of a whistle, thrust out tongues of fire, or, at the bidding of the experimenter, spread out like a fan, or tumble down in confusion at the sound of the faintest whisper. Two years ago, Mr Barrett, Prof. Tyndall's assistant at the Royal Institution of London, observed that a shrill musical note had a strange effect on a tall, tapering gas flame, that happened to be burning near. At the sound of the note the flame moved down slightly, promptly recovering itself on the cessation of the sound. Apparently trival as was the observation, it immediately formed the subject of further experimental inquiry, the result of which was the discovery of flames sensitive to the slightest sound. All that is necessary to obtain such flames is to burn the gas from a jet under greater pressure than exists in the mains, an object obtained by urging the gas from a gas holder or gas bag. In this way a flame is obtained which rises in a slender column some two feet high, and is a perfect marvel of sensitiveness. At the sound of a chirrup the flame shrinks down more than a foot. To this sound it is especially sensitive; the chirping of a sparrow, or a cricket, would affect the flame fifty feet away. To the lower musical notes the flame is utterly dead, but to the higher it is keenly alive. It makes no response to the letters O, U, nor to the labials, but it energetically responds to the sibilants. Like a living being, the flame trembles and cowers down at a hiss; it crouches at the noise made by jingling a bunch of keys; it shivers at the least shaking of a few tin tacks, although the noise is so faint as scarcely to be heard; it dances in tune to the waltz played by a musical box; and it even beats time to the ticking of a watch. Dr. Tyndall, who has experimentally enriched this subject, states that the flame is, as it were, hovering, at the brink of a precipice over which it can be pushed by any slight impulse such as that given by certain sounds. There must be a synchronism between the external sound which agitates the flame, and the vibration caused by the ripple of the gas through the orifice of the burner. It is the powerful effect of sympathy on a sensitive thing. A practical application of these sensitive flames is possible, and has already been carried out by Mr Barrett. When the flame shrinks under the influence of sound, the difference of temperature thus produced in its upper part is taken advantage of to cause a thermoscopic arrangement to ring an electric bell. So that at the least noise the flame shortens, and the bell rings. Thus the crying of a child in its cot at night could be made automatically to announce itself in its parent's room. Or the noise of a burglar filing the iron-cased door of a jeweller's shop could be made to ring an alarm bell at every police station in this city. Many other practical applications occur, but these suggestions are made to show how this, like every discovery, can more or less be turned to the public good.

Gold has been discovered by labourers on the Union Pacific Railroad, 40 miles west of Cheyenne. The excitement runs high.

Messrs. Napier and Sons, of the Clyde, are building for the Dutch Government a steam ram of about 3,000 tons and a turret ship of 2,000 tons.

The Maine bays and harbours are frozen up to a greater extent than for thirty previous years. The George Islands even have a solid ice bridge ten miles long to the mainland.

In consequence of a marked advance in freights in Southern ports, there was not a single square-rigged vessel in the port of St. John on Saturday last.

The three cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Anthony, are making efforts to purchase from the Government the Falls of Minnehaha, and several sections of the land adjacent, for a public park.

There are 25,000 unemployed men in Chicago, 19,000 of whom are recipients of charity. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the Union, are in a similar distressed condition.

A lady in New Orleans petitions the City Council to pay her fare to Washington, where she expects to receive $625,000,000 from an English estate. It all depends on her getting money enough to go to Washington.

The number of letters remitted to the returned letter department of the Post Office in 1865 was 3,518,000. Of these 12,000 had been posted without any address, and contained property representing £3,700 in value.

The ex-King of Naples is so elated with the prospects of the Reactionary party in Italy that he has reappointed his entire Cabinet, dismissed it will be remembered, on the cessions of Venice to Victor Emanuel. Though the King ever since evacuating Naples has resided at Rome, the Pope, true to his legitimist doctrine, never recalled his Nuncio from the "Court of the Two Sicilies." Cardinal Antonelli, ordinarily so cautious and sober, has been also heard to express his conviction that the armistice between Italy and France would not last long; that war will ensue speedily and terminate in the establishment of a divided, though confederate, Italy.

The new iron-clad Hercules was safely floated out of the dock at Chatham on Monday afternoon. Her armaments will exceed in weight those of the largest iron ships yet constructed for the British navy. She will carry 18-ton guns—a class of gun which has not yet been used afloat, except experimentally. In addition to these she will be armed with two 12-ton guns on the main deck, and four 6½-ton guns on the upper deck. She is coated with solid iron plating nine inches thick.

Miss Emily Faithfull, of the Victoria Press, now comes before the public as the promoter of a "new musical instrument for ladies and amateurs generally. The orchestrina imitates to great perfection the tone of the flute, oboe, clarionet, bassoon, and French horn; and any person with a slight knowledge of the key-board of a pianoforte may perform the most difficult music written for these instruments. Musical amateurs well known how difficult it is to meet with competent performers upon wind instruments. With the aid, however, of Evans' orchestrina many delightful compositions of orchestral character may now be fairly represented in chamber music.'

Mr Lowe has issued an address to the graduates of the University of London, who have invited him to become a candidate for the representation. He accepts the invitation. The substance of his address is as follows:—Let us accept the recent change and try to adapt ourselves to the new condition of things; give distinguished merit a freer passage to the House of Lords; preserve mixed education in Ireland and abolish the State Church, but do not interfere between landlord and tenant. Make education accessible to all, and reform the Universities, and do away with their religious tests, reduce the English laws to a code, assimilate the laws of real and personal property, no meddling diplomacy, and no forcible acquisition of territories, introduce economy into the public service by reorganizing the departments.

HEAVY FORGERIES IN NEW JERSEY.—The Philadelphia papers give the particulars of the arrest of William Hanna, of Camden, N.J., the son of an ex-postmaster, charged with the forgery of innumerable bonds, mortgages, notes, cheques, stock certificates, etc., amounting in value to some $100,000 or $150,000. In committing this series of crimes he used the names of some of the most prominent citizens, as well of Camden as of the State. He has been employing himself in this wise, it is believed, for some ten or twelve years. The principal sufferer and leading victim is Henry Allen, Esq., President of the Camden Water Works. Mr Allen, a very wealthy man was in the habit of discounting notes, and advancing money on collateral. The relations of the two were of the most intimate kind. Mrs Allen was in a dying condition when Hanna came to the house with a note, which Mr Allen immediately discounted, sending down stairs for his tin box, which contained his securities. This box was subsequently abstracted by Hanna on leaving the house, it is alleged. Mrs Allen is since dead. The affair has created the greatest excitement in Camden, similar to that made by Dr. Elridge's forgeries, some years since, in Philadelphia, in which all the banks were victimized. The forgeries in Philadelphia will reach about $100,000; in Camden, so far as known, some $50,000. The accused waived a preliminary hearing, and is now confined in Camden gaol. An examination will take place, when further facts may be elicited. The prisoner declines to receive visitors.

MANAGEMENT OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.—Just at present, where there is so much destitution in the country, and when it is consequently so important that there should be no waste of charitable funds, the statement of accounts given in last year's report of the United Kingdom Beneficent Association deserves attention. The object of the association is to assist "persons belonging to the upper and middle classes in temporary distress;" its president is Lord Calthorpe, and among the vice-presidents are Lord Bredalbane, Lord Bandon, Lord Berners, the Bishop of Cork, the Dean of Carlisle, &c. Lord Harberton is chairman of the Executive Committee. In the year 1866 the association, which appears to have an annual income of over £2,000, distributed the munificent sum of £98 10s. among nineteen annuitants (some £5 3s. apiece) and £40 1s in donations to cases of distress—altogether £147 11s. in charity. On the other hand, we find that rent, office furniture, and sundries absorbed £95 18s. 8d.; deputation expenses and commission £194 8s. 11d.; printing and advertising £60 16s. 6d.; postage and stationery £42 3s. 9d. That is to say, it costs no less than £393 to distribute £147; or, in other words, for every penny given in charity nearly twopence is spent in the office. "This most valuable association," say the directors, "is the only one of its particular kind in existence." We should be glad to think it was exceptional in the character of its balance-sheet; but we fear that it is only a type of a large class of similar institutions in filtering through which the funds of the charitable leave a considerable deposit behind, and reach the poor only in a very attenuated form.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

On Sunday, in all the Roman Catholic churches throughout Scotland, the *Glasgow Free Press*, a Roman Catholic organ, which has lately been devoting its columns to the propagation of pro-Fenian sentiments, was publicly denounced from the altar in accordance with instructions received from Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of Propaganda. The Cardinal, in his letter, which is dated Rome, 16th January, says that it has been reported to the Sacred Congregation "that the journal entitled the *Glasgow Free Press* does not desist from disseminating writings which cause great scandal to the Catholics of Scotland." In carrying out the instructions of His Eminence, the Vicars Apostolic have framed a pastoral address, in which they forbid all ecclesiastics under their jurisdiction from taking any share in the publication of the paper in question, and require of them, under pain of suspension, to abstain from writing or in any way whatever contributing to it.

Sir J. P. [illegible] decided a [illegible] wife, in order [illegible] and a third [illegible] beams with the [illegible] given.

Distress is no [illegible] thing for poor [illegible] to fall down [illegible] of that city [illegible] pened on Monday.

Mr John [illegible] lately passed [illegible] living in his [illegible] is soon to give [illegible] court. He is [illegible]

Col. Stephen [illegible] moted to the [illegible] will be succeeded [illegible] The present [illegible] Francis Fleming [illegible] succeed Sir I. P. [illegible] to be relieved.

The attempt [illegible] Islands has [illegible] which came [illegible] or no assistance [illegible] backed by the [illegible] a strong feeling [illegible] has manifested [illegible]

The correspondence at Home [illegible] with reference [illegible] gade of French [illegible] only temporary [illegible] refuses to make [illegible] peror, it is said [illegible] reforms are made [illegible] be withdrawn [illegible] left to deal with [illegible]

One of the [illegible] rich merchants [illegible] mand for a large [illegible] and the next [illegible] peared with an [illegible] nized as once [illegible] She still refused [illegible] another ear was [illegible] that the gentleman [illegible] pieces unless [illegible] brought out the [illegible] husband returned [illegible] head. The [illegible] other ears come [illegible]

March 1st. The will [illegible] Esq., M.P., of [illegible]

At his residence [illegible] 23rd ult., Richard [illegible] the District of [illegible]

YOUNG'S in the city.

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

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

YOUNG'S 2s 3d bottle [illegible] nonpareil.

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

YOUNG'S Oil [illegible] YOUNG'S Jamaica [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s 6d Young [illegible]

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

YOUNG'S 2s 6d [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s 6d [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s Congou [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s Breakfast [illegible]

YOUNG'S 2s Black Tea [illegible] ed.

YOUNG'S General Grocery [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 [illegible] PRINCESS [illegible]

Jan. 31.

Special [illegible] To Consumptives.

The Rev. EDWARD [illegible] (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the direction for using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreadful consumption. His only object is to relieve the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try the prescription, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York.

Information [illegible]

Information guaranteed to [illegible] growth of hair upon a [illegible] face, also a receipt for the [illegible] Blotches, Eruptions, etc., [illegible] the same soft, clear, and [illegible] tained without charge by addressing THOS. F. OGDEN, 833 Broadway, N.Y.

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; avoid all other dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 2 Bond Street, New York.

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for 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 advertisement can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.