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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

A deputation of Nova Scotia Senat ors waited upon the Hon. Mr Rose on the currency question at Ottawa on Friday. They urged that the extension of the present Canadian currency to Nova Scotia would cause great annoyance and inconvenience, and would tend to increase the present discontent in their province, and their object was to induce the Finance Minister to so amend the Currency Bill, that whether the bill before Congress passed or not, in no case shall Canadian currency be extended to Nova Scotia. They argued that as Halifax currency is acknowledged to be more convenient it should be extended to the whole Dominion without waiting on the action of the United States Congress.

We are inclined to accept the force of these representations, so far as they extend to the desirability of making the Nova Scotia currency the standard for the Dominion. It would greatly facilitate the use of English coins, and it would be acting an independent course from convictions of utility and respect for the wisdom of the monetary conference at Paris, to take the step without waiting for the action of the American Congress. The probability is, indeed, that it will be a considerable length of time before exchanges can be effected between the United States and Canada in the same circulating medium. There is no immediate prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the United States, and until an assimilation of currency is effected in such manner, the rate of exchange between the countries will always be a matter of calculation and be subject to constant changes. It is desirable to have general uniformity, and we might well deem it incumbent on us to follow the course of the United States in adopting the Paris standard; but when we find a pressing need for immediate legislation, and have within our own family of colonies a desirable standard of value that conforms to the European system, there should be sufficient reason for adopting that standard without waiting to make our legislation dependent on that of the American Congress.

The argument as to political discontent in Nova Scotia made use of by the deputation we have not touched, as we do not deem it a legitimate reason, in so rigid a matter as the currency, for swerving a hairsbreadth from the dictates of general utility and convenience. We believe, however, that were the Nova Scotian currency generally adopted there would not be anything near the same amount of disatisfaction created in these Provinces that would be created in Nova Scotia were we to change the currency of that Province by substituting our own, which at the present time has nothing but usage to recommend it.

Mr Jones (Leeds) has given notice of inquiry whether the Government had employed any means to prevent the departure from this country of a body of young men known as Papal Zouaves, who left Canada with the avowed intention of fighting against a nation with which Great Britain and Canada were at peace,—many of these young men having received instruction at the public expense in our military schools.

The French Emperor had a desperate attack of asthma in the last week of February so that at one time his life was despaired of, and the court physicians were ordered not to be absent a moment. The attack, however, passed off, and in a day or two afterwards the Emperor appeared on horseback in public. The danger from which the Emperor thus escaped has raised a fresh crop of speculations as to his probabilities of life and the chaos that would follow in France were he to be suddenly cut off.

The decline of Papal supremacy in Austria is now an evident fact. The Concordat is being practically annulled. The Emperor, like a good constitutional monarch, respects the decision of the Reichsrath or Austrian Parliament, and the course of constitutional law is to override the restrictions of an effete treaty. The Imperial ministry, indeed, is with the people in regard to the law of civil marriage. Protests from the clerical members of the Legislature have been met by urgent appeals from the ministerial benches that are practically so many pleas for religious toleration. The civil marriage bill has been passed, and the Austrians are celebrating the event with demonstrations of joy. It is undoubtedly a great event, and marks a wonderful change in the government of that country—one which is full of hope for the extension of civil and religious liberty. The strict constitutionalism of the Austrian government is winning for itself the admiration of foreign observers, who can easily predict in these guarantees for civil liberty a decline of revolutionary agitation and the assurance of material prosperity which ever falls to the lot of a politically contented and industrious people.

CATTLE CROSSING THE ICE.—About twenty-two head of cattle were taken over to Wolfe Island on Sunday, three of which fell through, but they were all safely landed. It is expected that they will be piloted to Cape Vincent to-day.

HORSE DROWNED.—A valuable horse belonging to Mr George Barratt, of Wolfe Island, was accidentally drowned on Sunday morning. He was set loose, with the intention of letting go to water, which he did, and while sinking at an open space near the shore, his fore feet must have slipped under him and he was immediately plunged under the ice. About five minutes afterwards he was taken out dead, ten or twelve feet from where he went under. No person was present to see exactly how the accident occurred.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—William O'Neil and Patrick Lynch were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Sunday, and fighting over a lady love, who was also before the court; they were fined five dollars each, and to go to gaol until the fine is paid. Ellen Little was sent to gaol for thirty days on a charge of drunkenness and vagrancy; and John Nobbs, who was arrested in the act of striking his wife, while he was in a state of drunkenness, was fined in the usual sum of two dollars. The hearing of the charge brought by the inspector against Mrs Foley, selling liquor without license, was again adjourned until Wednesday, one of the the witnesses having shaken hands with John Barleycorn this morning, an act evidently leaving as inebriating a tendency as smelling the cork of a whiskey bottle.

A FENIAN MOVEMENT ON THE FRONTIER.

The Montreal News says:—We learn that private and reliable information has been received of a Fenian movement in the neighbourhood of Malone. Numbers of men, supposed to belong to the organization, and all of whom possess arms of some kind, have been gathering at that point for some days. It is there a matter of common belief that their presence is the result of a plan of which malcontents on this side of the line are not so ignorant as good loyalty would require them to be.

THE CABINET.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton *Spectator* writes:—

In spite of all the rumours which have prevailed of dissensions in the Cabinet, it is evident that Ministers have had time enough to attend to the necessary preparations for the session. Let me say that these stories have been disgracefully exaggerated. There have been differences of opinion on the question of the Intercolonial Railway. It would have been extraordinary had this been otherwise. The Intercolonial Railway is the great st single work that these Provinces have undertaken for many years—in many respects the greatest and most important they have ever undertaken. The construction of a railway connecting the various Provinces together, and involving an expenditure of from eight millions to twenty millions of dollars, according to the route selected, is so serious a work that had it been undertaken by Ministers without serious differences of opinion, there would have been fair ground for suspicion of insincerity, or indifference or something worse on the part of the Executive. But that discussion partook of none of the personal acrimony which has been attributed to it; and the old alleged grudge about the Imperial honours had as much to do with it as the man in the moon.

Richard Casey, convicted of murder in New York last week, was sentenced to State prison for life, when he facetiously asked the judge to add a couple of years to the term.

A German speculator intends to arrange six pleasure trips to the United States. Five hundred persons are to take part in each, and pass a month in the United States. The whole expense will be put about double the ocean steamer fare.

At Johnsburgh, Warren county, says the Glen's Falls Messenger, Jerome Hewett and his wife had saturated with kerosene a lousey cow, standing in the stable with other cattle. It being at night, a candle was in use, by which flame was communicated to the oiled cow, and thence to the barn and its contents, which were destroyed with the exception of one ox. Mrs Hewett was so badly burned, that her recovery is deemed impossible.

The St. John Morning Herald appeals to Ontario and Quebec in favour of the best and most direct commercial line for the Intercolonial Railway. It urges that if the support of New Brunswick for bringing in the North-west Territory is desired, they must not encourage or sanction extravagant and reckless railway expenditure, or else that support will be withheld.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—Price and Spencer, Hamilton; J. S. Lundry, Brampton; Wm. Baker, Belleville; George E. Chaffey & Bro., Kingston; E. R. Sullivan, Toronto; John McMullin, Pembroke; Hy. L. Henderson, Toronto; H. W. Hasen, Simcoe; John Flows, St. Marys; John F. Ganson, Montreal; John Spence, Southampton; Martin Ryan Guelph; Jesse Morningstar, Berlin; Angus McKinnon, Lindsay; Robt. Bratagen, Goderich; Samuel Gamble, Simcoe; Wm. Ross, Goderich, R. H. Jones, Belleville; Francis Hackett, Belleville; John Grierson, Fitzroy; Thos. Jeffs, Belleville; John McConnell, Peterboro'; Robt. Phippen, London; Thomas Atkins, Owen Sound; Thomas Thompson, St. Thomas; John L. Marcon and James Henderson, Montreal; J. A. McNaughton, ditto; J. O. Moffat, ditto.

The Chief of the Montreal Fire Brigade again recommends the purchase, by the corporation of that city, of a steam fire engine for use in case of fire in any of the large dwellings on the high ground above Sherbrooke street. As it is at present, should fire occur in any of these houses, it would be impossible to bring a stream to bear on them, and as a consequence they stand in no little peril. The need of such an engine Chief Bertram has urged for years both in his annual report and otherwise, but so far no attention has been paid to his important demand. It is further stated that in case of a future short supply of water a steam fire engine would be capable of rendering the city, particularly the higher levels, the most important service. Other cities that we know of need such a convenience as much as Montreal.

There are two or three new features in the bill respecting Penitentiaries. Three directors appointed by the Government are to have control of the Penitentiaries and such other prisons, hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions as may be ordered by the Governor in Council. By the 12th section, it is provided that tracts of land may be annexed to penitentiaries as part thereof. The object of this is to provide for the employment of convicts upon public works. The 62nd section provides for the strict confinement of criminals during some period of the time for which the court has sentenced them to be imprisoned. Provision is therefore made for the construction of penal cells with that object. The 63rd section provides that the directors shall keep a record of the prisoner's industry, diligence and faithfulness in the performance of his work, in order to remit five days for every month during which he shall not have violated any prison rules. This provision does not apply to life convicts.

A MINING SWINDLE AT MADOC.

In the absence of any other stirring news, gossips and scandal-mongers have had a fine time of it for the last few days *in re* the 'Empire Mine.' For some weeks past, in fact immediately after the sale of the property, sinister rumours were set afloat, to the effect that the rock sent to the crushing mill had been heavily "salted" with gold purchased at a distance. In common with some of the older inhabitants of the village who asked our opinion, we were very slow to attach any credence to these reports, on account of the standing and character of the vendors. However, although the parties interested have done their utmost to keep the affair quiet, it is now publicly known and talked about, that the trickery practised has been discovered and, in fact, acknowledged. As our previous remarks concerning the Empire Mine had conveyed to others our own impression that these rumours were utterly without foundation, an explanation of the circumstances under which this piece of deceit—for we can call it by no milder term—was consented to, was voluntarily made to us early this week, to prevent our being placed, unwittingly, in a false position any longer. That statement, as it implicates others than the Messrs Jones, we do not deem it right to publish at present—especially as various other versions are afloat. This much, however, may be said, that the Messrs Jones have offered to forfeit either the balance due to them of the purchase money, if the purchasers, after doing something more than merely scratching the surface of the mine, are then dissatisfied with their bargain; or, if they will not consent to that arrangement, the vendors are willing to take the property back for the sum they have received for it, leaving the purchasers to recover the balance from the other parties to whom it was paid.

The affair affords another illustration of the proverb that "Honesty is the best policy;" for even if the $300 ingot had never been concocted, Dr. Sterry Hunt's report of the assay of the ore of the Empire Mine, would probably have procured purchasers on as good, if not more favourable terms than were nominally obtained. As it is, the extent of the deceit (for the "fraud" was of the "pious" kind, that is, with some foundation in fact, and with good intentions,) and the number of persons cognizant of it, have given, and will give, a rough shock to mining enterprise, from which the recovery to investing faith must necessarily be rather slow. The sensation created is strong enough, no doubt; but it is not of the right kind.

Under the circumstances—this occurrence naturally giving rise to suspicions which will prove injurious to the prospects of those who have invested anything in mining companies, or who have mineral lands for sale—we think that a suggestion we have heard made in some quarters, is deserving of consideration, namely, that that the Government should appoint a competent assayer, of well-known reputation, to make a thorough examination and report upon the actual average value of the gold and silver to be found in the rocks of the mines already opened in the Quinte Division.—*Madoc Mercury.*

A LORDLY PREACHER.

A Paris correspondent writes on Ash-Wednesday:—This day, at two o'clock, I heard Lord Radstock preach a sermon in Lady Harriet Cowper's magnificent drawing room, in the Avenue Friedland. The congregation consisted of from 70 to 80 people, of whom nine out of ten were ladies in elegant morning toilettes. Some there were notorious in Anglo-Parisian society for the splendour of their jewelry, but they were careful not to parade their diamonds on this occasion. I was not specially invited to be present, but was taken by an estimably lady—an old frequenter of Lady Harriet's *matinees* and *soirees*. Lord Radstock does not, so far as I know, seek any other publicity than such as may conduce to bring as many sheep as possible to his fold; nevertheless, as he is just now one of the sights of Paris, I, as a Paris correspondent, feel called upon to mention that I have seen him. The impression made upon me by a single discourse is that he has a real vocation for the work to which he has recently addicted himself. Had he been plain Mr Smith instead of the representative of a most respectable peerage which was founded in 1800 by his grandfather the Hon. Admiral Waldegrave, himself a scion of a noble house of older date, I have no doubt he would have made his way as a popular preacher in any town in England. He is a handsome man, in the prime of life (35), with a head (prematurely bald) of somewhat singular form, but by no means deficient in intellectual development. He has light hair and whiskers, a soft blue eye, and a well-formed pleasing mouth. He is of the middle size, about five feet, eight, extremely well built and active, and looks in perfect health. I should think he must have been in his youth, if not like his ancestors, a sailor, at least a yachtsman. His favourite metaphors are drawn from nautical life. There is nothing in any way eccentric or pretentious in his demeanour. He does not affect a clerical costume. Without possessing eloquence of a high order, he has the art of commanding attention, and while preaching extempore seldom hesitates for, or changes, a word. The doctrines of absolute election and grace, and the filthiness of works, which his lordship preaches with conviction, lose nothing by being expressed in better English than is frequently heard in some popular places of worship. At the close of the service he invited any members of the congregation who might wish for special spiritual consolation to remain, and he and some fellow-workers would be extremely happy to make them acquainted with precious promises, of which they might take advantage this afternoon without any waiting or preparation whatever. Lord Radstock purposes to preach at Lady Harriet's every Wednesday in March, at two o'clock. He will also preach on several evenings at the American Chapel, in the Rue de Berry, and at the Wesleyan Chapel in the Rue Royale.

The London *Spectator* observes:—Any Peer in England may turn himself into a working farmer, intensely interested in muck, enthusiastic about tiles; or into a stableman living among horses; or into a soldier absorbed in uniform and drill;—but if he turned journalist, or engineer, or Dissenting minister, what a cackle there would be! Lord Radstock is at this moment an itinerant preacher, expounding with considerable power of brain and immense power of heart ultra-Calvinistic theology, preaching in great ladies' drawing-rooms, in Dissenting chapels, in barns by the sea shore, anywhere where he can do, as he thinks he can, good. Surely the man is the higher for doing the work he feels called to do in his own way? Suppose he thought he could get nearer to the millions about whom he so foolishly cares by living as they live, by the labour of his hands; what has society to do with the matter, except, indeed, to learn from the example that there are people on earth to whom comfort seems a poor sort of a God?

AN ENCOUNTER WITH PIRATES.

The following letter from Melbourne describes an encounter with pirates, in latitude 7.30, long. 20.52, by the British ship Macduff:—"On Wednesday, the 23rd October, the calm continued, and an ill-defined feeling of fear pervaded the officers and saloon passengers. At 8 a.m., a ship was seen sailing directly towards us. As we thought she was homeward bound, we prepared letters to send. To our surprise, she veered away, and was soon lost to sight. About noon she again came in sight, but suddenly disappeared. The captain now became suspicious. We had a council called, and formed a plan of defence. Our weapons consisted of six old muskets, three revolvers, a pair of duelling pistols, and six rifles and guns. The ship had also two 24lb carronades, a few pikes and cutlasses. It was decided the gunners of the Royal Artillery (of whom we had twelve on board) should have the muskets, and the cannon be manned by the sailors and the first mate. The afternoon was wet and dull, and nothing to relieve the weariness of a calm; so it was proposed to clean the guns, under the direction of Ensign ——, who, with the help of the gunners, thoroughly examined and cleaned them; all the muskets were found to be choked up, but were at last got all clear; the cannon were also got clear and ready. About 5 p.m., the strange sail coming again in sight, for the third time, we thoroughly examined her through the ship's glass. She provediously as a fore and aft schooner. She was just in the offing, and the weather was very hazy, and the officers believed from her appearance that she carried steam power. We now felt very anxious, and when we took tea, at 7 p.m., the captain hastily drank a cup of tea, saying that he felt uneasy to stay below, and instantly went on deck. As soon as tea was finished, a bottle was prepared, and a statement of our position and our fears placed inside and carefully sealed up, and at the first attack it was to be thrown overboard by Lieutenant ——. The muskets were now brought out and landed, and laid with the cutlasses on the table in the saloon, while the pistols and rifles belonging to the officers were distributed among the passengers. We had often on previous days spoken of the pirates, but had always treated them rather as mythical heroes of the past than as a grave reality of the 19th century, against whom precautions need be taken; but to-night, all prepared, and at 8 p.m. the muskets, pistols, rifles, and cannon were all loaded, and in readiness. Everything seemed quiet, the usual game of whist was proposed, when, about 10 minutes past 8 p.m., a cry was raised of a boat ahead. Half incredulously we took our arms, when a second boat ahead hurried us on deck. Capping my pistol, which Ensign —— lent me, I placed it half-cock, and stood by the captain. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed from the first alarm when shots began to be fired. Three large boats were seen alongside attempting to board, all full of armed men; the long boat carried a swivel gun, and attempted to rake our masts, while the others endeavoured to gain a footing on our forecastle. Probably the attacking party numbered 100 men, while our fighting crew, officers and all, being about 50, and our ship not less than 240 feet long, the odds were entirely against us. A shower of badly directed bullets began to fall around us, but there was no confusion. The sailors, soldiers and officers, and even the ladies, remained firmly at their posts. A steady fire was poured into the boats. The captain now ordered the helm to be put well astarboard. The ship, though scarcely moving, obeyed at once, and the long-boat was by this manœuvre brought with her broadside open to the carronade on the starboard side. The first mate was ready with his gun, and instantly poured a tremendous charge of grape and canister into the enemy's boat. A piercing cry told the effect of this; the boat instantly sank, and the pirates, utterly surprised at the preparations of our crew, became quite demoralized. Their fire was more than ever at at random, while ours was steady and well maintained, and in a few minutes more they retired. The affair occupied but half an hour, and I trust we all lifted up our hearts in thankfulness for our speedy and complete deliverance."

ANOTHER FENIAN OUTRAGE IN CORK.

Cork, Feb. 28.—Between nine and ten o'clock last night, the residence of the Rev. Mr Leslie, at Wilmount, near the Lough, was attacked by an armed party numbering 25 men, who endeavoured to effect an entrance at first by an adroit stratagem, and, when that had failed, by main force, their object being the same as that which prompted the outrage on Mr Newenham's residence a few nights ago—viz., to obtain arms. The circumstances of this fresh outrage are as follows:—At the hour named, Mr Leslie's family were disturbed by the tramp of a number of men hurriedly approaching the house, followed by a loud knocking at the front door. On the knocking being heard, Mr Leslie went himself to the door to ascertain the cause of it. On his asking who the persons outside were, he was answered "police." He then asked what they wanted. A voice, seemingly that of a person in authority, replied that they had with them a wounded man whom they brought to Mr Leslie to receive the rites of the Church, as he appeared to be in a dying state. Suspecting a stratagem, Mr Leslie went to one of the upper windows to reconnoitre the party before opening the door. The night being dark he could not distinguish the features or the dress of the men, but he saw enough to convince him that they were not a party of police. When assured of the character of the party the rev. gentleman acted with vigour and presence of mind. He immediately called up his servant men, of whom there were, we believe, three in the house, and bid them procure firearms, resolving to defend the house against the intruders. He at the same time gave orders to the female domestics to ring an alarm bell which was erected on the roof of the house, in anticipation of some such exigency as that which had occurred. It is necessary to state that the Rev Mr Leslie had acquainted the constables at the neighbouring police stations—Togher and the Victoria Cross—of his having the bell on the premises, and had concerted with them that its sound was to be a signal of danger, on hearing which they were to hasten with their respective parties to his relief. On hearing the bell the men outside the house knew that their stratagem had failed, and their leader threatened that if the door of the house were not opened to them they would force it in. He then said that all they wanted was arms, and that if admitted they would molest no one. The Rev. Mr Leslie, who had armed himself with a rifle, going to one of the upper windows, declared that he would allow no one to enter the house, and warned the intruders that the police were coming to his assistance. An attempt was then made to force open the door, the men pressing their shoulders against the panels. Seeing that the door was too strong to be forced, some of the party began firing at it with their revolvers, while others went to the window to ascertain whether admittance was to be gained in that way. The Rev. Mr Leslie then fired a shot at some of the men within range. This drew the fire of the whole party upon the window at which he had taken his post, and several bullets flew through the glass, passing harmlessly through the room. Mr Leslie reloaded and again fired at his assailants, but could not see whether his shot took effect. While the fusilade was going on, the alarm bell was kept loudly clanging to draw succour to the little garrison. The discharge of revolvers was kept up for some time, until the assailants had satisfied themselves that they could neither terrify the occupants of the house into a surrender nor force an entrance, and after a general discharge of revolvers, followed by a few dropping shots, they retired, their retreat being hastened by the loud alarm of the bell. None of the people in the house had been injured by the fusilade, and it is not supposed that the shots discharged from the house took effect, as Mr Leslie's object was rather to terrify than to strike his assailants. In a short time after the party had retired Constables Haslipp and Priestly, of the Togher and Victoria Cross police stations, arrived with parties of armed men. They had heard the first notes of the alarm bell, and had hastened with creditable celerity to the scene of the outrage, but were too late to obtain a trace of the route taken by the attacking party. Some of the constables remained with Mr Leslie in the house as a protection, while the rest came into the city with information of the occurrence. The County Inspector, Mr Barry, and Mr Hamilton, R.M., were apprised of the facts about 12 o'clock, and proceeded at once to Wilmount, accompanied by Mr Gunn, S.I., with a constabulary party of 30 men, of whom nine were mounted. Arrived there, a close search of the ground and neighbourhood was made, but no discovery of importance was made, and no arrests were effected. An inspection of the exterior of the house revealed numerous traces of the attack. The door was studded with numerous bullet marks, panes of glass in the upper windows were broken, and the shutters of the lower windows were indented. The ground outside was much beaten down as if trampled on by a large number of men, and it was apparent that the outrage was one of a formidable and daring character.

An examination of the premises this morning shows that an extraordinary fusilade took place. Between thirty-six and forty bullet marks have been counted about the hall-door, and the rest of the house. Of these fourteen were found in the hall-door. No arrests have yet been made, and the police are much annoyed at the utter absence of any trace left of their presence beyond bullet holes and marks.—*Cork Examiner.*

At St. Thomas's frequent light shocks of earthquake continued, also occasional cases of yellow fever and cholera. The public health was good in the other West India Islands, and the weather had been favourable. At Havanna there had been for a few days an average of 350 daily from cholera.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily News.*)

Montreal, March. 23.—Flour—Super Extra; 8,00 to 8,25; Extra, 7,90 to 8,00; Fancy, 7,65 to 7,75; Welland Canal Super, 7,45 to 7,65; Super No. 1 Canada wheat, 7,45 to 7,65; Super No. 1 Western wheat, 7,45 to 7,65; Super No. 2 Western wheat, 7,20 to 7,30; bag flour 3,65 to 3,75. Wheat—Canada Fall 0,00 to 0,00; Spring, 1,72½ to 1,75; Western, 1,65 to 1,70. Oats—per 32 lbs, 48 to 50. Barley—per 48 lbs, 1,00 to 1,05. Butter—Dairy—25 to 25c; stor-packed 20 to 25c. Ashes—pots, 5,50 to 5,55. pearls, 6,60 to 6,65. Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 139½. Pork—Mess, 19,50 to 00,00; Prime Mess, 15,00 to 00,00; Prime, 14,00 to 00,00; Dressed Hogs, 0,0 00 to 0,00. Peas, 91 to 92. Rye Flour 6,00 to 6,10.

Flour—receipts heavy, quotations nominally unchanged but market weak and tending to decline. Grain—rates generally unchanged. Provisions—small consumptive demand; rates unchanged. Ashes quiet but steady.

The ceremony of "drumming out" is in future, to be dispensed with.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Of the 150 scoundrels pardoned from the Tennessee penitentiary recently, from motives of economy, 50 were murderers.

The missing ship Gartsherrie, of Liverpool, from Bonny River, on which the underwriters last week settled as for a total loss, has turned up safe at Sierra Leone.

Mr G. F Train has been refused the use of the Limerick Athenæum for his proposed lectures.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on Monday, Miss Rose Phillips, a young lady, was fined 40s and costs for furious riding in Rotten Row.

The *Nonconformist* of Saturday expresses the uncompromising hostility of the great body of Protestant Dissenters to Earl Russell's proposal to endow the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland.

George Francis Train has been trying to lecture in Waterford, Clonmel, Limerick and Sligo. The proprietors of the various public halls, &c., having some regard for the respectability of their establishments, refused to allow the mountebank to give one of his performances on any terms whatever.

Naples letters state that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius has again increased, with internal rumblings, lava, fire, smoke, &c. Sightseers continue to flock to the spectacle, but only few Neapolitans; many persons arrive from the other Provinces of Italy, and a great number of foreigners. An aspect of contentment sits on the faces of the guides, who have already earned not less than 20,000fr. by this agitation of the mountain.

Some thousands of colliers are now on strike, in consequence of a proposal to reduce their wages, in the Bolton, St. Helens, and other districts. The masters have large stocks of coal on hand, and a speedy termination of the dispute is scarcely probable. The miners in the Dunfermline district are emigrating to America on account of the depression in trade.

A moustache spoon is said to be one of the latest Yankee inventions, the object being to provide a spoon by means of which soup, medicine, etc., may be carried to the mouth without liability of being spilled or soiling the moustache. The invention consists in a movable cover so combined with the bowl of the spoon that it may cover the greater portion. It also consists in the combination of a lever and a spring with the spoon and the cover, so that the latter may be readily closed or opened.

The Red-River *Nor' Wester* of February 29 contains the following strange paragraph:—"We are informed that the people of the Portage, having become disgusted with the present rule of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, have formed themselves into a new Republic, to be known hereafter by the name of New Caledonia. President Thomas Spence and his Private Secretary, Mr Frederick Bird, of the new Republic, were here last week, conferring with Governor Mactavish, on important business, the nature of which is not yet made public."

A London correspondent gives the following pen-and-ink sketch of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"Mr Hunt's personal appearance is remarkable. Indeed, no one can help remarking it. He is considerably over six feet in height, and of more than proportionate bulk. I should say that he is far away the heaviest man in the House. Then, to add to his formidable appearance, he wears a black beard and moustache, and he walks swiftly but solidly across the lobby, 'making the pavement groan as he doth tread thereon,' he looks a man monster." The same writer also describes Mr Hunt as an indomitable worker.

When the jury in the recent child murder case at Quebec returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Taylor and his wife, Mrs Taylor fainted and remained insensible some time. When the prisoners were taken to the gaol it required the utmost exertions of the police to prevent the crowd taking summary vengeance. Taylor has written a letter to the Quebec *Chronicle* complaing of the course of that paper in publishing statements tended to prejudice the public against him. He says he is not an Atheist, and is an Englishman. To which the editor replies that it matters little to an indignant public what country Taylor lays claim to, and assures him that he will receive little sympathy from Englishmen.

The Great Western Telegraph Co. has been organized in Chicago to erect new lines in the Northwestern States, to connect Chicago with the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Companies' wire for the East. Most of the large business houses are connected with it. Among the Directors are Nathan Mears, D. A. Gage, Elisha Wadsworth, F. D. Gray, N. K. Fairbanks, G. M. Gray, B. F. Culver, and many others of high standing.

Texas and Louisiana papers complain that while there are thousands upon thousands of acres of land in the country, which were formerly under culture, and which are to-day lying idle and growing up into weeds and forests, and a very large number of good people, who have no lands of their own, would be willing to obtain patches of such uncultivated spots to raise a crop to live upon and subsist their families, that the land owners are demanding such heavy rents that no poor man can afford to pay them; lands now perfectly useless and which give no revenue whatever, priced at four, five and even as high as ten dollars rent per acre.

A rather curious fact has recently come to light in Westphalia, observed by Dr. Wurtzburger, of Bochum. That a woman suffering from smallpox may give birth to a child having the same disease is well known, and is not a fact of very rare occurrence; but in this case the mother was perfectly well. The case is related in detail in the *Medical Gazette* of Strasbourg. The child at its birth was a well-developed boy, but covered from head to foot with variolic pustules, the course of twenty-four hours, but the mother continues well to this day. It appears that about six weeks before her confinement she visited a young girl suffering from smallpox, whose swollen face had created a vivid impression upon her; she stated that after entering the room she experienced a cold shudder, but that it did not prevent her remaining some time in the room.—*Scientific Review.*

BIRTH.

In this city on the 23rd instant, the wife of Mr R. Waldron, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Elginburg, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr Case, Hannah E. Guess, to George W. Fenwick, of Kingston.

DIED.

In Kingston on 18th March, 1868, Mrs Catherine Gillespie, aged 65.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, established by Statute in the present Session of Parliament, will commence operations on the 1st APRIL, 1868, and the Postmaster-General will, from that day, receive at any of the undermentioned Post Offices deposits paid to the Postmasters by persons wishing to place their money in the Government Savings Bank.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. At each Post Office named, the Savings Bank regulations may be read by the public, giving full information with respect to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money, and these regulations are printed on the cover of the Pass Book supplied to each depositor.

4. Any person may have a deposit account, and deposits will be received daily, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business, of any number of dollars, from $1 up to $300, the total amount which can be received from a Depositor in any one year, except in cases to be specially authorized by the Postmaster-General.

5. The Postmasters of the offices named will act as agents for the receipt of the money deposited for transmission to the Postmaster-General, and for the payment by the Postmaster-General of money withdrawn by Depositors.

6. Each Depositor will be supplied with a Pass Book, and the sums paid in, or withdrawn, will be entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same. In addition, a direct receipt for each amount paid in, will be sent to the Depositor from the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster-General will issue a cheque, payable at any Post Office Savings Bank desired, for any sum withdrawn.

7. Every Depositor's account will thus be kept with the Postmaster-General, and a Depositor may pay into his or her account with the Post Office Savings Bank, at any of the Savings Bank Post Offices which at the time may best suit his convenience, and may exercise the same choice in drawing out money, subject only to the obligation of producing the Pass Book, in proof of identity—whenever paying in or drawing out money.

8. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits lying in the ordinary deposit accounts, but when a Depositor has $100 deposited, he or she may request the Postmaster-General to transfer this sum to a special account, and will then receive a Certificate of such special $100 deposit, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any Depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

10. No charge will be made to depositors on paying in, or drawing out money, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster-General in relation thereto.

11. The Postmaster-General will be always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by Depositors or others relative to Post Office Savings Bank matters.

12. An additional number of Post Offices will be authorized to act as Savings Bank agencies on the 1st July next:

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Almonte... ...	...Lanark
Arnprior ...	...Renfrew
Aurora	...York
Aylmer, East ...	...Ottawa
Barrie	...Simcoe
Belleville.. ...	...Hastings
Berlin	...Waterloo
Berthier... ...	...Berthier
Bowmanville ...	...Durham
Bradford	...Simcoe
Brampton ...	...Peel
Brantford ...	...Brant
Brighton... ...	...Northumberland
Brockville ...	...Leeds
Brooklin... ...	...Ontario
Buckingham ...	...Ottawa
Carleton Place...	...Lanark
Cayuga	...Haldimand
Chatham, West..	...Kent
Chelsea	...Ottawa
Chippawa. ...	...Welland
Clinton	...Huron
Cobourg... ...	...Northumberland
Collingwood ...	...Simcoe
Cornwall	...Stormont
Danville... ...	...Richmond
Dundas	...Wentworth
Elora	...Wellington
Fergus	...Wellington
Galt	...Waterloo
Gananoque ...	...Leeds
Georgetown ...	...Halton
Goderich	...Huron
Guelph	...Wellington
Hamilton	...Wentworth
Hawkesbury ...	...Prescott
Ingersoll... ...	...Oxford
Keene	...Peterboro
Kemptville ...	...Grenville
Kingston	...Frontenac
Levis	...Levis
Lindsay	...Victoria
London	...Middlesex
Montreal... ...	...Hochelaga
Napanee... ...	...Lennox
Niagara	...Lincoln
Norwich... ...	...Oxford
Oakville... ...	...Halton
Oil Springs ...	...Lambton
Orangeville ...	...Wellington
Oshawa	...Ontario
Ottawa	...Carleton
Paris	...Brant
Pembroke ...	...Renfrew
Perth	...Lanark
Peterboro' ...	...Peterboro'
Picton	...Prince Edward
Point St. Charles	...Jacques Cartier
Port Hope ...	...Durham
Prescott	...Grenville
Quebec	...Quebec
St. Catharines, West	...Lincoln
St. Hyacinthe ...	...St. Hyacinthe
St. Johns, East..	...St. Johns, Prov. of Que.
St. Marys, Blanshard	...Perth
St. Thomas, West	...Elgin
Sarnia	...Lambton
Sherbrooke ...	...Sherbrooke
Simcoe	...Norfolk
Smith's Falls ...	...Lanark
Sorel	...Richelieu
Stratford.. ...	...Perth
Thorold	...Welland
Three Rivers ...	...St. Maurice

Toronto ...
Trenton ...
Waterloo, East...
Whitby ...
Windsor...
Woodstock ...
Wyoming ...

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, March 20, 1868.

MORE LIGHT
No. 1 Coal
Still sold at
15 CENTS PER GALLON
F. S. R
PRINCESS
JUST RECEIVED
No. 1 Daily Reg
ONLY 25 CENTS
Labrador Herrings
Smoked Salmon
Fresh Salmon
Finnan Haddies
Table Cod, very fine
Lobsters and Sardines
Another lot of No. 1 Herring
ed, and to be sold at
March 14.

WINES,
YOUNG
ARE NOW
To SUPPLY the
choice WINES
LOWEST PRICE
the City.
guaranteed
of superior
OLD PORT
PALE SHERRY
GOLDEN SHERRY

IRISH AND SCOTCH
YOUNG
Have now
second supply
above from the
distinguished
in Ireland and
all of which will
on the most
terms for CASH.

OLD RYE,
The Best OLD RYE
to be had
YOUNG
PROOF
IS EQUAL TO PARE
VICTORIA
PRINCESS
March 3.

Special Notice.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
For the
Cold,
Cough,
Croup,
Bronchitis,
Consumption,
and
Consumption
ed stages of
So wide is the field of
merous are its cures,
of country are persons
been restored by it from
perate diseases of the lungs
its superiority over any
apparent to escape observation
virtues are known, the public
what antidote to employ for
dangerous affections of the
incident to our climate.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer,
Mass., and sold by all Druggists
medicine everywhere.
Norman
Wholesale Agent
To Consumptives.
The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
(free of charge) to all who
scription with the direction
using the simple remedy by
of a lung affection and
sumption. His only object
flicted, and he hopes every
prescription, as it will cost
may prove a blessing.
Rev. EDWARD
No. 165 South Second
New York.
Information
Information guaranteed
growth of hair upon a
face, also a receipt for
Blotches, Eruptions,
the same soft, clear,
tained without charge by
THOS. F. CH