

"The Governor General transmits, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, a copy of a telegraphic message which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent to him by command of Her Majesty the Queen:—

"OTTAWA, August 2nd.

"By telegraph from London, England, August 2nd., 1866, to Viscount Monck.

"I am commanded by the Queen to convey to the Governor General of her North American Provinces, Her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph and the strengthening thereby of the unity of the British Empire. Her Majesty includes her ancient colony of Newfoundland in these congratulations, and to all her faithful subjects.

"(Signed) CARNARVON."

The reading of the despatch elicited a round of enthusiastic cheers.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

3. MESSAGES BETWEEN THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

SPY BAY, July 30.

The Superintendent of the Newfoundland line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, with a message from the Queen of Great Britain, to the President of the United States.

LONDON, July 27.

To the President of the United States, Washington:—

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an enterprise which she hopes may serve as an additional bond between the United States and England.

To which the following reply was sent:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
July 30th., 11:30 a.m.

To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of Her Majesty's despatch and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the eastern and western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and preserve peace and unity between the Governments of England and the Republic of the United States.

Signed

ANDREW JOHNSON.

—*Ottawa Weekly Post*.

4. SUBMARINE CABLES.

The Atlantic cable is the fifty-fifth submarine telegraph now in working order. The first line was laid in 1851 between Dover and Calais, and has worked without any trouble or renewal for 15 years. The line from Dover to Ostend has been working for thirteen years. The Atlantic cable is the longest submarine telegraph in existence, being 1866 miles in length; the telegraph from Malta to Alexandria, forming part of the connecting link between Great Britain and her Indian Empire, is the next, being 1536 miles long. It is laid in three sections, and has been at work for five years without any expense being incurred for repairs. The following is a list of the lines now in operation.

| Laid. | Places connected. | Length. | No. of years in Conds. Opera'n. |
|-------|--|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1851— | Dover to Calais..... | 27 | 4 15 |
| 1853— | Denmark—across Belt..... | 13 | 4 13 |
| 1853— | Dover to Ostend..... | 80 1/2 | 3 13 |
| 1853— | Frith of Forth..... | 6 | 4 13 |
| 1853— | Port Patrick to Donaghadee..... | 25 | 6 13 |
| 1853— | Across River Tay..... | 2 | 4 13 |
| 1854— | Port Patrick to Whitehead..... | 27 | 6 12 |
| 1854— | Sweden to Denmark..... | 12 | 3 12 |
| 1854— | Italy to Corsica..... | 110 | 16 12 |
| 1854— | Corsica to Sardinia..... | 10 | 6 12 |
| 1855— | Egypt..... | 10 | 4 11 |
| 1855— | Italy to Sicily..... | 5 | 3 11 |
| 1856— | St. of Canao to Cape Breton..... | 1 1/2 | 3 10 |
| 1857— | Across Norway Fiords..... | 46 | 1 9 |
| 1857— | Across Mouths of Danube..... | 3 | 1 9 |
| 1857— | Ceylon to India..... | 30 | 1 8 |
| 1858— | Italy to Sicily..... | 8 | 1 8 |
| 1858— | England to Holland..... | 140 | 4 8 |
| 1858— | England to Hanover..... | 280 | 2 8 |
| 1858— | Across Norway Fiords..... | 16 | 1 8 |
| 1858— | So. Australia to King's Island..... | 150 | 1 8 |
| 1858— | Ceylon to India..... | 30 | 1 8 |

| Laid. | Places connected. | Length. | Conds. | No. of years in Opera'n. |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1859— | Alexandria..... | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| 1859— | England to Denmark..... | 868 | 4 | 7 |
| 1859— | Sweden to Gothland..... | 64 | 1 | 7 |
| 1859— | Folkestone to Boulogne..... | 24 | 6 | 7 |
| 1860— | Across rivers in India..... | 10 | 1 | 7 |
| 1859— | Malta to Sicily..... | 60 | 1 | 7 |
| 1859— | England to Isle of Man..... | 30 | 1 | 7 |
| 1859— | Suez to Jubal Island..... | 229 | 1 | 7 |
| 1859— | Jersey to Piron, in France..... | 21 | 1 | 6 |
| 1859— | Tasmania to Bass's Straits..... | 240 | 1 | 8 |
| 1860— | Denmark—Great Belt..... | 26 | 9 | 6 |
| 1860— | Decca to Pegu..... | 116 | 1 | 6 |
| 1860— | Barcelona to Mah'n..... | 180 | 1 | 6 |
| 1860— | Minorca to Majorca..... | 36 | 2 | 6 |
| 1860— | Iviza to Majorca..... | 74 | 2 | 6 |
| 1860— | St. Antonio to Iviza..... | 76 | 1 | 6 |
| 1861— | Norway across Fiords..... | 16 | 1 | 5 |
| 1861— | Toulon to Corsica..... | 105 | 1 | 5 |
| 1861— | Holyhead to Howth..... | 64 | 1 | 5 |
| 1861— | Malta to Alexandria..... | 1535 | 1 | 5 |
| 1861— | Newhaven to Dieppe..... | 80 | 4 | 5 |
| 1862— | Pembroke to Wexford..... | 63 | 4 | 4 |
| 1862— | Frith of Forth..... | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| 1862— | England to Holland..... | 130 | 4 | 3 1/2 |
| 1862— | Across River Tay..... | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 1863— | Sardinia to Sicily..... | 243 | 1 | 3 |
| 1863— | Persian Gulf..... | 1410 | 1 | 2 |
| 1863— | Otranto to Aviona..... | 60 | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| 1865— | La Calle to Bicerte..... | 97 1/2 | 1 | 4 |
| 1865— | Sweden to Prussia..... | 75 | 3 | 1 |
| 1865— | Bicerte to Marsala..... | 7 1/2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1865— | Corsica to Tuscany..... | 161 1/2 | 1 | 10 mos. |
| 1866— | Valentia to Newfoundland..... | 1866 | 1 | 11 days. |

Total miles..... 8677

Several cables of shorter length, not included in this table, are in operation in different parts of the world, but they are of minor importance, and their working does not materially affect the problem of deep sea telegraphy.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

5. THE NORTHERN OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

This telegraph line will be a gigantic one, extending through British America, 1,200 miles; through Russian America, 900 miles; across Behring's Straits, 184 miles; across the Gulf of Anadyr, 210 miles; and thence overland to the mouth of the Amoor River, 1,800 miles,—or a total of 4,294 miles. At the Amoor it is to be continued by a Russian line connecting it with Irkoutsk, through Western Siberia, communicating with Nijni Novgorod Moscow, and thence to St. Petersburg. The capital involved amounts to \$10,000,000.

III. Papers on the Needle Gun.

1. THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN INVENTED IN CANADA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Liverpool Journal* narrates as follows the toils and disappointments of the inventor of the needle-gun:—"If the Peace Society had offered a reward for the invention of the best means of putting a speedy end to the war, the prize might certainly be claimed by the inventor of the needle-gun, which evidently proves to be the secret possessed by Bismarck, and to which he has so often alluded as ensuring a successful termination of the struggle with Austria. The news of the complete defeat of the latter, after a terrible combat in which the whole forces of both parties were engaged, has filled with dismay even those who had hoped for this very result; for it is owned that neither to superior bravery nor skill, neither to superior numbers nor advantage in ground, is the victory owing, but simply to the employment of the needle-gun. The arm which has shown itself equal to the task attempted in vain by philosophy and religion that of staying the combatants and arresting the progress of the war has a history exactly similar in all points to that of every other invention. It is well known to be the produce of the long study and perseverance of an English officer who, while stationed at a solitary outpost in Canada, amused his leisure hours with experiments in the rough construction of a substitute for the rifle which he had damaged by letting it drop down a precipice while in pursuit of a bear. It was almost by accident that the discovery became palpable to the solitary hunter in the woods. But no sooner did it become manifest to his senses than he resigned his commission in the army, returned to