

much in favor of America. In Great Britain for example the cost of laying down lines of telegraph is stated to be from £150 to £200 per mile—the lines from Dublin to Cork and Dublin to Galway being under contract for completion at the larger price, while in America we believe the average cost will not much if at all exceed £20 sterling per mile. As a consequence the tariff of charges in this country is on a scale far more favorable to the public than in Europe, and while the time occupied by the transmission of a message of any given length is but half that required by the European mode, its cheapness will no doubt be found greatly conducive to its beneficial use by the public.

Some of the principal features in telegraphic operations have been noticed in previous numbers of the Provincial but the papers of the day are continually furnishing additional matter of interest. 'Every day,' says a Buffalo journal, 'brings some new wonder wrought by the telegraph. The following comes very near to the Arabian Night tales of the annihilation of time and space, but we we suppose it is all true:—

"A beautiful experiment we saw tried successfully, in the office of the Telegraph line in this city yesterday. The ticking of the Clock in the office at New York was *heard and seen* distinctly here. The regular vibrations of the pendulum in New York, were registered on the paper, at precise intervals and heard by the striking of the pen-lever at the same instant. One of the wires is connected by a very fine wire to the pendulum of the clock, partaking of its motion. The other is fastened to the side of the clock, the pendulum striking it when swinging. The two wires being brought together, a circuit is formed, the stroke of the pendulum making a dot upon the paper, whenever it strikes the wire at the side of the clock, and the ticking of the clock in New York is heard more distinctly here than where it is in motion. Last evening the experiment was tried successfully between Bangor, Maine, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by connecting the wires of Morse's and Speed's lines at this point and proceeding as above mentioned. The distance is between 2000 and 3000 miles."

We learn too from an English journal that for the purpose of establishing correct Greenwich or uniform time throughout England, the Electric Telegraph Company are introducing a novel and beautiful system. "Wires are carried from the observatory at the instance of the Astronomer Royal to the Telegraph office Strand, London, on the dome of which facing Charing Cross an elevated pole is to be conspicuous, from which every day at noon a large black ball, will, by electro-motive power, be dropped simultaneously to a second with that at Greenwich, and by falling on a contrivance at the base of the pole, communicating standard time through the wires, by an electrical *coup* throughout the country.

The English papers also announce the construction, by Mr. Reid, of new miniature batteries and needle instruments, which are represented as being in strong contrast to the battery now in use—the length being only four inches by one and a half inches deep. An experiment was made on the line connecting Dover with Calais, and the commercial messages, prices of stocks, funds, &c.