

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 27, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Sept. 21. From Sooke.—The Caledonia arrived from Sooke yesterday afternoon with fourteen passengers. She brings no mining news of much interest...

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As two men were yesterday proceeding to Victoria from Sallia Island in a canoe, one of them, named Manger, (who was seated in the stern) perceiving a duck took hold of a double-barrelled shot gun that was lying at the bottom, and while pulling it towards him by the muzzle it went off, the contents entering his right arm above and below the elbow.

POLICE COURT.—Alexander McDonald was yesterday fined by the Police Magistrate \$100 or in default four months in the chain gang, for selling spirits to Indians. Charley, a Hydat, was fined \$25 with the option of two months in the chikamen house for cutting and assaulting one of his tillamies. Kitty, Mary and Nelly, three nymphs of the forest, were ordered to enter into bonds for loitering on Cornorant street after dark for illicit purposes.

THE EXPLORATION PARTY.—A report reached town yesterday that Dr. Brown's party had made further discoveries of coal in the neighborhood of Comox.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22. ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A returned Cariboo miner, named Henry Menge, accidentally shot himself on Tuesday afternoon, from the effects of which he died early yesterday morning. Deceased had recently bought a share in a ranch on Pender Island, this side of Plumper Pass, and on Tuesday afternoon started for Victoria with his partner, in a canoe, intending to make some purchases.

When near St. James Island, and in a canoe, intending to make some purchases, he accidentally shot at some ducks, when it hit his arm from the wrist up. He was at once conveyed to Victoria, which he reached about midnight. He was brought to the Victoria Hotel, and waited on by John Costello, who is on hand at every accident, and who made (he assures us) every effort to obtain the medical assistance, but for a long time without avail. When at last Dr. Turner was brought, it was too late, the poor man having lost so much blood that he died shortly after his arrival. Deceased was 36 years of age, and well known to many Caribootians.

AFTER THE MURDERERS.—H.M.S. Devastation was at the Ohiat Indian village ten miles inside Barclay Sound, on Tuesday evening. Superintendent Smith was busily engaged investigating into the murder of Mr. Banfield, the Indian agent who was killed by these Indians over two years ago. He had secured "Pirate George" and another murderer, but the chief of the tribe, the most prominent man in the affair, and a noted secondhand, managed to make his escape. Superintendent Smith is in full possession of the full particulars of the Banfield case, and he had for some time, in the Police office here, the skull of the unfortunate man which was obtained from some Indians who gave the information. Captain Pike, Commander of the Devastation, is a gentleman of energy and firmness, and it is to be hoped that from his hands the perpetrators of this long unpunished crime may at length receive their deserts.

THE KINGFISHER MURDER.—The steamer Thames brings the confirmation, received through native sources at Alberni, of the murder of the crew of the Kingfisher by the West Coast Indians. Captain Spring, of the Leonado trading sloop, also informs us that the Kingfisher had been becalmed near the Ohquast village, and that Captain Stevenson and Wilson had been enticed on shore by the Indians under pretence of showing them their oil and skins, and had then been murdered. The savages that went on board the sloop and killed the Indian, a Fort Rupert, and set fire to the vessel, which soon sank in 20 feet water. It is to be hoped Captain Pike may get hold of the villains and deal out to them summary justice.

DAMNING TRIFLE.—When the steamer Thames came alongside the wharf yesterday afternoon a man stepped on board amid the shouts of the passengers landing, slipped into the fore-cabin and coolly proceeded to appropriate the various dials lying round. He had secured a pilot coat and a Col's revolver belonging to one of the hands, and got on to the wharf, when he was discovered and secured, being nearly mobbed by the "duck sailors." Various kind suggestions of "duck him," "put a rope round him," &c., were passed from mouth to mouth, to the evident terror of the scamp, who pleaded pathetically to be let off. A policeman was at length procured and the fellow taken off to prison.

THE MEMBER ELBOR for the District, Dr. Dickson, entertained about 30 friends and supporters at dinner last evening in the Coleridge Hotel. A number of speeches were made and toasts given, and mirth and good feeling prevailed until the festivities were brought to a close at a late hour. Among the Doctor's guests was Mr. Piddell, one of the defeated candidates.

COMMITTED.—The police magistrate was occupied for a long time yesterday in investigating the charge preferred by Mr. A. T. Elliott, of the firm of Elliott, Stuart & Co., against a man named George Elly for killing a valuable thorough bred sow the property of the prosecutor's firm and selling the same without accounting for the proceeds. Mr. Copland prosecuted and Mr. Bishop defended. Considerable altercation and cross firing took place between the attorneys engaged during the enquiry, and after hearing several witnesses Mr. Pemberton considered the charge sufficiently established to send Elly to trial.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The steamer Thames brought from Alberni despatches from Corporal Leech, who, with his party, had reached the mills from Nanaimo. They crossed the country to the head of Barclay Sound, through a region never heretofore traveled by white men, and endured great hardships, having been four days without food, and being obliged to abandon all their baggage. The country through which they passed was rough and mountainous in the extreme. Nothing has been heard from Dr. Brown.

SOOKE GOLD.—Mr. O. A. Bayley brought in yesterday for the Government some twenty pounds weight (about \$4000) of gold taken from the new mines, being part of the receipts of the commissioner for licences, records, &c. This is the first large arrival of dust from these mines.

VESSELS IN THE STRAITS.—Capt. Henderson, of the Thames, saw a bark add a ship in the Straits yesterday morning, but at too great a distance to make them out. The ship was supposed to be the Albert Edward from Port Angeles to Alberni.

PROSPECTING AT SAN JUAN.—A party of miners from Sooke are prospecting San Juan river. They reached the spot on Friday last, and ascended the river on Saturday. We may look for good news from that region soon, as gold has been found there as long ago as 1858.

FRASER RIVER BEACONS.—By advertisement in another column, it will be seen that two beacons have been laid down at the mouth of the Fraser, to indicate the position of the beacons, marking the channel.

BAYLEY'S PACK TRAIN OF 21 horses will leave this morning for Leech river, with as much freight as they can carry. Mr. Bayley says that on his next trip he intends to carry goods up to the north fork of Leech river.

THE TRAIL ISLAND WHISKEY DEPOT.—Jas. Livermore again appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday, and was further remanded.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.—Daniel Scott & Co.'s sale of Town Lots at Kennedy, Sooke, will take place at their auction rooms to-day, at noon.

CITY COUNCIL. Monday Evening, Sept. 18. Present.—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Donald, Stronach, Wallace and Sewing.

ENCROACHMENTS AT VICTORIA WEST. A communication was read from the Colonial Secretary, drawing the attention of the Mayor and Council to the fact that certain encroachments on the road at Victoria West had been brought under the notice of the Government, which the Government was advised was a subject for the consideration of the Council, as the locality in question came within the city limits. The alleged encroachments appeared to have arisen from the fact that the road was laid out after the lot had been laid out and sold, and passed through some of the lots, disregarding the line of streets, which instead of making the lot holders encroachers might give them just ground for calling upon the corporation to divert the road.

The following resolution was agreed to upon the motion of Mr. McDonald: "That we beg to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's communication relative to the alleged encroachments on the Esquimalt road, and we beg to state that, as yet we have had no complaints from land owners touching this matter, and should the subject come before us in a tangible shape it will receive our prompt attention."

JOHNSON STREET ENCROACHMENT. A letter was read from the Colonial Secretary stating that His Excellency had given careful consideration to the Council's letter and the resolution on the subject of the frontage in view of the future requirements of the city. His Excellency was advised that the streets within the city limits were the property of the Corporation, subject to public rights of way, and that it is properly within the province of the Corporation, and competent for any private individual who may deem himself aggrieved, to take action in the matter, and that it would not, therefore, be expedient or proper for the Government to do so while the Corporation is armed with sufficient power to assert its legal right. Ordered to be placed on file.

YATES STREET LANDING. Mr. Erving brought up his notice of motion, calling on the Surveyor General to define the boundaries of the landing at the foot of Yates street. He said he was given to understand that there was an should be a public landing of 27 feet at the foot of Yates street, and he thought it highly important that the city should obtain possession and control of the landing. Mr. Stronach thought that the motion was unimportant at present, as the Council, even if the boundaries were pointed out, could not get any title from the Crown. The Mayor thought it was vested in the Corporation not the Crown. The further discussion on the subject was postponed till next meeting, to communicate with Mr. Green, the late City Surveyor, relative thereto. Council adjourned to 7 p. m. on Monday next.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

[From the European Times, July 30th.]

The irresistible tide of events is forcing the question of a direct communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific upon public attention, and the consideration of both the Imperial and Canadian Governments. It is well that this subject should at once be looked fairly in the face; and no little credit is due to Colonel Synges for the efforts he is making to elucidate what at first appears to be an extremely difficult problem. This gentleman, whose reputation as an engineer and whose practical acquaintance with North America entitles him to speak with authority, read a paper before the North American Association the other evening, which must have considerably surprised those who have been wont to regard the Hudson's Bay territory as a barren wilderness, and to consider the obstacles to an overland route which exist between the northern extremity of Lake Superior and Fort Garry, as all but insuperable. Colonel Synges, as a geographer, takes a large view of this question. He calls attention to the fact that the Red River settlement occupies the central position of the continent; and that it is by far the nearest route to the Pacific, and infinitely preferable to a journey over the arid deserts of the United States. For these reasons he thinks that the Red River route is the one which nature has provided for the use of the world, and that the time will soon come when its superiority over every other will be universally recognised. A connection between Canada and British Columbia has become an absolute necessity; and for imperial purposes the route by Panama the most seriously to be abandoned as speedily as possible. So much has been said about the granite rocks, the portages, and the swamps of the country lying between the Canadian frontier and the Lake of the Woods, that it is gratifying to be assured by Colonel Synges that infinitely greater engineering difficulties have been overcome in the presidency of Bombay, and in other parts of the world. The peculiar advantage of this line of communication is that it is greatly facilitated by the number of lakes and streams, which, while they are connected with great rivers and inland seas north and south, and thereby establish a natural relation with all parts of the continent, yet pursue a westerly course, and all but unite the two oceans by a silvery thread. Colonel Synges points out a source from the very foot of the Rocky Mountains, and flows into the interior of Rupert's Land, is at the present moment a navigable water, with the exception of one or two impediments, which could easily be removed, and one of which, a somewhat precipitous fall in the river, the Indian voyageurs even now defies by the skillful management of his canoe. More formidable obstacles, no doubt exist on the other side of the country, but it is a great thing to have the route by all but unobstructed navigation. With regard to the communication between Nepegin Bay Lake, Superior, and Fort Garry, it is enough to say that the route by the Red River, which will be by road and \$75 by water—a work which we have given no trouble to the old Romans, and which, therefore, we should deal with in the spirit of our great predecessors in the art of colonisation. Taking for a moment the peculiarly Canadian view of the question, we learn from Colonel Synges that the distance from Toronto to Fort Garry by the projected line is 1050 miles, whereas the distance which has now to be traversed in the journey via Detroit, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul and Georgetown is 1696 miles, making a saving of 646 miles—a saving which would be an infinite blessing to the Red River country, and at the same time give to Canada a new and profitable market, while the growth of commerce and the progress of settlement would repay the cost of the new road. Supporting the communication with the Pacific is made complete, what would be the saving to Europe in the distance between this country and the Asiatic and Australian shores? Canton is now distant 10,000 miles, while via British North America it would be only 6,000 miles. Sydney is now 12,000 miles from Great Britain, whereas by this route the journey would be diminished to 7,200 miles. To put the fact in a still more striking form, the mails to or from our Australian colonies, would arrive in ten days less time. So that in point of fact the entire British nation, as well as millions of our continental neighbors, have an enormous interest in the construction of a highway between the two oceans. It may be thought that the Rocky Mountains completely in the way, but there are at least two gradual at its ascent that not long ago 146 emigrants, accompanied by 130 oxen and 70 horses, went right across, thus proving that even this mountain range has in parts given up some of its precipitous character that no great interest in the subject of settlement barrier. Colonel Synges has paid great attention to the resources of the country. Perhaps in somewhat exaggerated language, but certainly with a fair amount of truth he avers that a connected line of gold deposits extends from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island. He alluded in terms of just admiration to the vast fisheries of the Athabasca and the Mackenzie Rivers, and to the mines of coal, iron, and salt which are known to exist in various parts of the territory. He showed how completely it was intersected by navigable rivers, one of which the Mackenzie, is 1,300 miles in length, while another (the Peace) flows for 600 miles. He contended that the amount of agricultural fertility of the country rivalled that of any part of the continent, as a proof that the soil was rich. He mentioned that the Red River, and that while Minnesota yields only twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, the soil of the English settlement often returns forty bushels per acre to the farmer.

Colonel Synges also remarked that the Government of the country is a settled government—a power that can give a title to the land, and afford that protection to life and property without which emigration will never be attracted to these distant spots. It is stated that, with the sanction of the Hudson's Bay

Company, the Imperial Government have again proposed to Canada that she should undertake this work as far as the Saskatchewan regions of the Red River and the Saskatchewan are concerned. Colonel Synges believes that the Canadian Government will decline this responsibility, and thinks that if proper institutions are established in the country, and the needful amount of co-operation is afforded by the Imperial authorities, the work will be best performed by the Red River people themselves. That population has not only offered to do its part in constructing a road towards Canada, and we have faith that the latter province, now that a way of escape from her own sectional troubles has been discovered, will contribute her share of labor and money towards the accomplishment of this great enterprise. Speculation is idle; but this much is certain, that Great Britain, Canada, British Columbia, and even our Australian Colonies, have each a special interest in carrying out, without delay, some complete and well-considered plan for opening up such an overland route across the continent as Colonel Synges advocates.

ENGLISH ITEMS. DATES TO JULY 31st. The Lord Mayor gave a dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers on the 27th July. Manchester has been made an assize town, and the citizens anxious to show their appreciation of the honor have erected a "Palace of Justice," described as by far the best Assize Hall in England.

The Spectator calls Sherman's march on Atlanta "the most extraordinary and successful movement made during the war." Dr. Livingstone has arrived safely in England, and announces that he will not give up his efforts for the suppression of slavery, which has been the object of his life. Sir J. Duke having announced that he intends to retire from Parliament, the Lord Mayor has offered himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest, with a good prospect of success. The Prince of Wales has made the formal application, which is preliminary to any person becoming a member of the masonic body.

A Vienna letter states that in the aristocratic circles of that capital it is now considered most stylish for ladies not to wear crinolines in public assemblies. This change appears to be the result of an example set by the Empress of Austria.

A Paris correspondent writes on Wednesday that two Confederate cruisers have been just signalled off Ostend. They are the Paul Jones, commanded by Captain Englehead, a screw corvette; and the Butterfy, Captain Russell, a paddle steamer.

A clerk of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was arrested in England on a charge of embezzlement. He had absconded from Montreal with \$3,551. His name is Phillips, and he was committed for trial.

The Directors of the Bank of England raised their minimum rate of discount on Monday to seven per cent. The stock of bullion in that establishment is reduced to £12,996,585.

By His Majesty's order, the customary prayers for the safe delivery of the Crown Princess of Prussia will be offered up in the churches throughout Prussia from and after 14th August next.

The Times says—The hope entertained by nearly every one that the Yvelton case was finally closed we are sorry to see has been disappointed. Miss Longworth writes to inform us that all the intricacies of Scotch law are yet untravelled; and, at the close of six years' litigation, she opens up to us a vista of six years' more. A proceeding will be commenced in Scotland, with a view to placing Major Yvelton on his oath, and the result of this process and not the judgment of the House of Lords, will finally decide the question as to the Scotch marriage. The possibility of such an anomaly was admitted by the Attorney-General on Thursday, and he stated that many similar instances had occurred.

Miss Longworth, in her letter to the Times says: "Perfectly agreeing with you that it can be no satisfaction to be the wife of Major Yvelton, yet the nature of the action brought against me, and the defence set up in answer to mine, are such as to deprive me of honor and fair fame unless I succeed in establishing my wifehood. My very petition of the action is such as to indelibly brand any woman against whom it should be granted. Against such a sentence I have struggled for six years, and probably may for six more, if life by litigation is not stunted."

Earl Russell made a speech at Hanover defending his foreign policy, and declaring that England never occupied a higher position abroad. His remarks were received with coldness. The French Government has invited all the Powers of Europe to send representatives to an International Congress for the regulation of telegraphic communication.

An Osted letter in the Independence mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war steamers, the screw corvette Butterfy, Captain Russell, and the paddle corvette Paul Jones, Captain Englehead. Lord Palmerston made some explanations as to the Danish question, and stated that the negotiations at Vienna would be carried out between the belligerents. The English Government had no intention of interfering further.

It is considered probable the trace will be prolonged for a short time. No understanding relative to a basis of peace has yet been arrived at. Louis Napoleon is to have an interview with the King of Prussia. The King of Belgium has arrived in Paris. The object of his visit is said to be to negotiate a marriage between the Count of Flanders, the second son of the King, and Princess Anne Murat, a Prussian princess, and to look the possession of the town out of the hands of the German Federal troops. The Federal Diet had ordered, Gaxe, to protest against the proceedings by a large majority. A resolution was before the Diet calling on the Duke of Angustenburg to a calling on the Duke of Schleswig. The Paris papers warn the German Government against incorporating that question in their policy, as Schleswig is largely inhabited by Danes, and they point out that

the law of retaliation exists, and if the Germans set the example of a spirit of conquest, others may not follow it. The Beringke Tidende states that the news published by the Fædrelandet, announcing the conclusion of a nine months' armistice between the great German powers and Denmark, is premature. Vienna, July 23, Evening.—It is considered very probable that the armistice will be prolonged for a short period—no understanding relative to the basis of peace having yet been arrived at. It is said that Her von Bismark, having been summoned by the king, has left for Gastein.

The act for closing refreshment houses in London at 1 p. m. came into force on the 26th, and caused quite a sensation in the Haymarket by the midnight revellers being suddenly turned into the street. Fifteen thousand bales of cotton had reached Liverpool from the Confederate States. The proceeds of the sales were to be applied to the redemption of cotton loan bonds and the payment of the dividends of the coming accounts thereon.

An iron-plated ram hoisting the United States flag passed the Isle of Wight on the 26th of July, standing westward. Captain Stames was in Liverpool. The late rumor of an American naval fight off Bantay Bay was caused by the report of guns used at artillery practice by the British coast guard from a man-of-war.

French journals continued to assert that a fight will soon take place in the waters of the British Channel between federal and rebel cruisers. The Times says: The impression left by the extra competition at Wimbledon during the present week is, that although singular progress has been made both in the manufacture and handling of muzzle loading rifles, the development has been commensurate.

A handsomely-bound copy of the "Speeches of the late Prince Consort" has arrived, as a gift from the Queen to the South Australian Institute. The value of the volume is greatly enhanced by its bearing an inscription from Her Majesty's autograph, to the effect that it is presented "as a memorial of her great and good husband by his broken-hearted widow."

NEW ZEALAND CHIEFS IN ENGLAND.—An application was made in a local police court in London on behalf of five native chiefs brought to Europe to be exhibited and subsequently left penniless by the person who engaged them. The magistrate issued a summons for the restoration of an agreement entered into in Australia. Mr. Divett, M. P. for Exeter, died on Tuesday at his seat, Bystock, Sidmouth, Devon. The deceased gentleman had represented the borough in the Liberal interest since 1832. It is expected that Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., will solicit the suffrages of the electors on the Liberal side, and that Lord Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon, will come forward as the Conservative candidate.

Nothing has occurred in either House of Parliament this week, if we except the trenchant attack on the Earl of Ellenborough on Tuesday upon the foreign policy of the Government, especially in relation to the Danco-German dispute, calling for notice. The business of the Session was brought to a close yesterday, when Parliament was prorogued by commission.

A young man named Garland, belonging to the 6th Devonshire rifle corps, met with a serious accident the other evening while engaged in a sham fight. While getting over a hedge the trigger of his fall-cocked rifle caught in the twigs, and the rifle was in consequence discharged in his face. The unfortunate man charged in the infirmary, and it is not expected he will regain his eyesight.

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Miss Longworth, in her letter to the Times says: "Perfectly agreeing with you that it can be no satisfaction to be the wife of Major Yvelton, yet the nature of the action brought against me, and the defence set up in answer to mine, are such as to deprive me of honor and fair fame unless I succeed in establishing my wifehood. My very petition of the action is such as to indelibly brand any woman against whom it should be granted. Against such a sentence I have struggled for six years, and probably may for six more, if life by litigation is not stunted."

Earl Russell made a speech at Hanover defending his foreign policy, and declaring that England never occupied a higher position abroad. His remarks were received with coldness. The French Government has invited all the Powers of Europe to send representatives to an International Congress for the regulation of telegraphic communication.

An Osted letter in the Independence mentions the arrival in that port of two Confederate war steamers, the screw corvette Butterfy, Captain Russell, and the paddle corvette Paul Jones, Captain Englehead. Lord Palmerston made some explanations as to the Danish question, and stated that the negotiations at Vienna would be carried out between the belligerents. The English Government had no intention of interfering further.

It is considered probable the trace will be prolonged for a short time. No understanding relative to a basis of peace has yet been arrived at. Louis Napoleon is to have an interview with the King of Prussia. The King of Belgium has arrived in Paris. The object of his visit is said to be to negotiate a marriage between the Count of Flanders, the second son of the King, and Princess Anne Murat, a Prussian princess, and to look the possession of the town out of the hands of the German Federal troops. The Federal Diet had ordered, Gaxe, to protest against the proceedings by a large majority. A resolution was before the Diet calling on the Duke of Angustenburg to a calling on the Duke of Schleswig. The Paris papers warn the German Government against incorporating that question in their policy, as Schleswig is largely inhabited by Danes, and they point out that

the law of retaliation exists, and if the Germans set the example of a spirit of conquest, others may not follow it. The Beringke Tidende states that the news published by the Fædrelandet, announcing the conclusion of a nine months' armistice between the great German powers and Denmark, is premature. Vienna, July 23, Evening.—It is considered very probable that the armistice will be prolonged for a short period—no understanding relative to the basis of peace having yet been arrived at. It is said that Her von Bismark, having been summoned by the king, has left for Gastein.

The act for closing refreshment houses in London at 1 p. m. came into force on the 26th, and caused quite a sensation in the Haymarket by the midnight revellers being suddenly turned into the street. Fifteen thousand bales of cotton had reached Liverpool from the Confederate States. The proceeds of the sales were to be applied to the redemption of cotton loan bonds and the payment of the dividends of the coming accounts thereon.

An iron-plated ram hoisting the United States flag passed the Isle of Wight on the 26th of July, standing westward. Captain Stames was in Liverpool. The late rumor of an American naval fight off Bantay Bay was caused by the report of guns used at artillery practice by the British coast guard from a man-of-war.

French journals continued to assert that a fight will soon take place in the waters of the British Channel between federal and rebel cruisers. The Times says: The impression left by the extra competition at Wimbledon during the present week is, that although singular progress has been made both in the manufacture and handling of muzzle loading rifles, the development has been commensurate.

A handsomely-bound copy of the "Speeches of the late Prince Consort" has arrived, as a gift from the Queen to the South Australian Institute. The value of the volume is greatly enhanced by its bearing an inscription from Her Majesty's autograph, to the effect that it is presented "as a memorial of her great and good husband by his broken-hearted widow."

NEW ZEALAND CHIEFS IN ENGLAND.—An application was made in a local police court in London on behalf of five native chiefs brought to Europe to be exhibited and subsequently left penniless by the person who engaged them. The magistrate issued a summons for the restoration of an agreement entered into in Australia. Mr. Divett, M. P. for Exeter, died on Tuesday at his seat, Bystock, Sidmouth, Devon. The deceased gentleman had represented the borough in the Liberal interest since 1832. It is expected that Mr. Coleridge, Q. C., will solicit the suffrages of the electors on the Liberal side, and that Lord Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon, will come forward as the Conservative candidate.

Nothing has occurred in either House of Parliament this week, if we except the trenchant attack on the Earl of Ellenborough on Tuesday upon the foreign policy of the Government, especially in relation to the Danco-German dispute, calling for notice. The business of the Session was brought to a close yesterday, when Parliament was prorogued by commission.

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