

Arrival of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, Feb. 20, 1864.
The Africa left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, Queenstown 7th, and arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on Saturday morning.
Africa reports, 7th, lat 50, long 18 passed screw steamer bound East, supposed to be the Etna; 12th, lat 49, long 32, passed the Kedar bound East.
Africa has fifty-six passengers and two thousand five hundred dollars in specie for Boston.

Tenonia arrived at Southampton morning of the 4th; Sidon and Glasgow arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 3rd, and Scotia arrived at Queenstown on the evening of 5th.
Bohemia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, Londonerry 5th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In Parliament address in reply to Queen's Speech adopted by both Houses without amendment.

In the Lords, Earl Derby reviewed at length the foreign policy of the Government, contending that it was injurious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Congress proposal by Napoleon, and his invitation to recognize Confederates, the fruitless negotiations with Russia respecting Poland, and interference in Lano-German dispute were severely referred to by Derby, and although he did not oppose address, he severely censured Russell's Foreign Policy.

Russell, in reply, explained Dano-German difficulty; showed that England was quite uninterested in the matter, never having given the slightest promise of assistance to Denmark.

Earl Grey condemned the bombardment of Kagosima, and thought Denmark had been encouraged to look for assistance.

Granville defended the Government.

When the address was voted in Commons, D'Israeli spoke in similar strain to Earl Derby, assailing the Foreign Policy of the Government.

Palmerston replied vigorously defending Russell.

Gladstone explained, that the promise of England to stand by Denmark was given under circumstances different from those which control the present war.

Layard read despatches from Austria and Prussia, stating whatever arrangements might be made relative to Schleswig Holstein, Great Powers would be consulted.

After sundry other speeches the address was agreed to.

In course of his remarks, D'Israeli contended Queen's Speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of silence on this and other subjects.

Palmerston said, Government could only have repeated what they have often said before, and there was no necessity for that.

Derby in Lords repudiated idea of British responsibility for Alabama's doings, and trusted Ministers gave such answer to claim as put an end to such monstrous demands in future. Debate on English question generally inspired more confidence in commercial circles of England, but it was felt that it by no means defined what ultimate shape policy of England may take.

Queen's Speech said to have caused bitter disappointment in Denmark.

English Journals all treat matters as very undecided but the majority have pacific leaning.

In House of Commons on 5th Mr. White-side called attention to the distress in Ireland and consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

Lord G. Manners expressed hope that the Government would lose no opportunity in giving friendly advice to American belligerents with view of ending contest.

Parliamentary papers relative to Japan estimates the destruction of property at Kagosima one million sterling and 1500 killed.

It is stated that the Alexandra case will be taken before the House of Lords whatever decision may be of Exchequer Chambers, it being the wish of all parties to have law in this difficult case settled by highest legal authority.

Telegram from India reports steamer Alabama on the 5th January was 50 miles South of Rangoon on Aracan coast watching rice ports.

Position also threatening to American vessels at Calcutta.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had discussed alleged system of nominally transferring American ships to British flag and by thus evading law avoid risk of capture. Subject referred to Committee.

INDIA.—Sir John Lawrence reached Calcutta and assumed Government. War on frontier is ended and forces employed against refractory tribes broken up.

WAR IN SCHLESWIG.—Additional details of attack on Missunde have been received.

Danish loss 150 to 200 men Prussian variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and wounded. Some accounts much more.

Prussian force numbered 9000. Danes about 2000.

Two stormings were attempted and repulsed. Danes maintaining heavy fire against storming party.

According to one account one Prussian regiment was totally destroyed.

Prussians retired to Eikenford.

On afternoon of 3d, Austrians attacked Bistort, one mile south of Schleswig. There was sharp firing till after dark, but the Danes held their own. Danes lost one field piece and had a few wounded.

An attack was expected on 4th.

Attack on Fredericksstadt was also expected on the 4th.

King of Denmark was at Schleswig, and walked towards outposts during fighting at Bistort.

Hamburg telegram 4th says Prince Frederic Carl is reported wounded in arm.

Attack on whole line from Missunde to Jazel expected 4th.

Prussian head quarters were at Kropp.

War had already created suspension of shipping operations between England and the Baltic.

Marshal Wrangel's proclamation to Schleswig says Civil Commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume administration of Duchy of Schleswig only, and not, as was stated, of Schleswig and Holstein.

Semi-official Vienna paper expresses hope that explanations made by Austria and Prussia to England will avert further complications.

London Times says British Government a few days since made to two German powers a proposition which deprived them of every possible ground for hostilities. England offered to guarantee fulfillment of required conditions and to embody German principles as to government of Schleswig. Holstein protocol to be signed by signers of treaty of 1852. When, therefore, troops of two Powers passed the Elbe, the Governments knew all they demanded, had been conceded and not only conceded but guaranteed by a Prussian Power, which had been chief adviser of Denmark and possessed of power of enforcing its own opinions. Can it then be said that the war in which they have entered is other than useless-savage; but with antagonism between Dano and German, heated by mutual slaughter, we have little hopes that moderate counsels will be listened to by either side.

Proceedings of 3d against Schleswig are reported as follows in official despatch from Prussian headquarters:—"Austrian Vanguard, led by Gen. Von Gablenz in person, with vanguard of Prussian Guards, advanced against Schleswig. At third charge with bayonet allies repulsed Danes posted between Lottorf and Gottorf and stormed Konigsberg and Oberstorf. Attacking force captured rifled gun and penetrated until, beneath fire of cannon, arming the Dennewerke. Losses inconsiderable.

Another account asserts German loss very great, attack was continued on 4th without making much impression on Danish line.

One grenade fell into Town of Schleswig. Town barricaded against coup de main.

King left Schleswig, and arrived at Sonderburg.

Loss of Austrians in storming Jazel stated at four hundred including many officers.

A file guide conducted Prussians against Austrians and they fired upon each other.

On 6th fall of snow prevented much action, but there was random firing in vicinity of Schleswig.

Danes had altogether about one thousand put hors de combat at Schleswig, viz., 300 killed and wounded, and 700 all from inclement weather.

Loss of Austrians to latest date 30 officers, 519 men. Asserted Danes sent cruisers off after Prussian vessels.

Duke Frederick proclaimed at Eikenford and Schleswig in Schleswig.

Austrian Reichsrath expressed its sympathy for army in Schleswig and granted extraordinary credit of four million florins.

FRANCE.—Paris correspondent of "Times" says at ball on 3rd, Napoleon said to group of Marshals and Generals—"It appears they have begun to exchange cannon shots in the North, let them go on gentlemen, let them go on. It is no affair of ours; our policy should be non-intervention."

Those whom he addressed seemed to agree with him.

Bourse firmer 66 40.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.—Reported Austria making armaments on Minico.

Also rumored that Italian Government protested against fortifications being erected by Austria near Peschiera in contravention of Treaty of 1859.

PORTUGAL.—Project of law abolishing tobacco contract presented to Cortes; proposed duty is 1200 reis per kilogramme on manufactures, and 2800 on cigars.

Two members of Ministry resigned.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, Evening 6th.—Hamburg despatch Morning 6th says, no news from theatre of war. It is believed Prussians prevented its transmission.

Severe fighting supposed going on, as numbers of wounded constantly being taken into Rendsburg.

Hamburg despatch, Afternoon 6th, gives report that Town of Schleswig evacuated by Danes and occupied by Allies.

Another despatch says this statement may be considered authentic.

Nothing known as to capture of Missunde. Bombay mail, Jan. 14th reached England. American letters forward per Africa.

Buoyance of English funds under pacific Parliamentary debates continues, but yesterday improvement of half per cent. in Consols was barely supported to-day.

Discount unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull, prices unchanged, Consols 90 1/4 90 3/4.

VIC-ADMIRALTY COURT.—This Court met yesterday forenoon, when His Honor Judge Stewart delivered his final decree.

The document is a lengthy one, and contains a recapitulation of all the circumstances and instances connected with the case from the time it came under the cognizance of the Court until the present time, together with a final record of judgement. The Judge decreed that the vessel and cargo be restored to the original owners. Goods belonging to persons in the British Provinces, and who have made application for them, to be delivered at this Port. All expenses attending

the proceedings of the Court, the care of the goods and the vessel while in the custody of the marshal, and any claims of the Provincial Government for recovering portions of the cargo that had been disposed of by the captors along the coast, are to be paid into the Bank of British North America by the owners of the steamer before actual and unreserved delivery is made.

The Court directed the Registrar to make up a taxed bill of costs, and to admit in the bill of charges any reasonable claim for salvage that might be made on behalf of the Provincial Government. The Judge suggested that final arrangements for restitution should be effected without delay.

His Honor remarked, while delivering judgement, that he had treated the seizure throughout as a case and act of piracy.—[Halifax Chronicle.]

MISS SPENCER EVANS, THE ORATOR OF FREEDOM.—There was a great curiosity to hear Miss Evans, the youthful orator, of fifteen years of age, who was to speak in Tremont Temple, Boston, last week.—[Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of New York, was the following language in relation to Miss Evans:]

"We had a late visit of Miss Evans, the young Welsh discerner on temperance, to the pulpit of our Lafayette Avenue Church. Orator is not the word exactly; she is a modest maiden of fifteen, with a clear and sweet voice, a pleasant face, and a warm, Christian heart. She talks right on with the utmost simplicity and directness, catches all claps of hand and buoyancy, and when she is through hundreds are ready to enroll themselves in the ranks of pledged abstainers. Full-grown men are impressed by her artless eloquence and a little child leads them. Her speaking in our church, reminded us of the pastor who prepared a powerful discourse expressly to reach a six-foot sin-er of strong intellect in his congregation. But when the man soon after presented himself for admission to the church, he stated that he was led to Christ by some touching stories which his little daughter had brought home from the Sabbath School."

I confess that I felt a few misgivings when I introduced the little maid with her 'Jocky' and scarlet feather to the pulpit; especially as the house was crammed with nearly two thousand. But I remembered that Father Abraham had lately gone to the United States Capitol to hear Miss Dickinson, and so I hid behind the illustrious precedent. Her speech was seasoned with the salt of true religion, and it would have aided rather than hindered the deepest revival feeling.—She seemed to have been raised up of providence to do a work for this neglected class. Who are now marching behind almost unchallenged—the tipple. Her history is singular.

Miss Spencer Evans is a native of Aberdare, in Wales; her father was a druggist, and a drunkard. A Sunday school recitation pronounced by her at an anniversary was the means of reforming her father. Discovering that she had a gift of persuasive speaking, she began, at twelve years to address her Welsh country folk on temperance.

In London and Manchester she was soon welcomed by crowds of auditors, and last year she determined on a mission to America. Large audiences have gathered to hear her in New Haven and elsewhere; she is overwhelmed with invitations to lecture; her head does not seem to have grown dizzy with success; and for one I believe she has been sent over to us to aid in forwarding that temperance revival so sorely needed, and whose symptoms are growing apparent on every side.

IRON-ONE IN AROOSTOOK.—Dr. J. C. Weston of Bangor, a member of the Board of Agriculture, in a report upon "The Influence of Manufactures on Agriculture," says that Maine has an abundance to supply the melting furnaces in many localities where the necessary fuel can be cheaply furnished and the means of transportation provided. The most promising ore is found in Wade Plantation, in this country. He says that iron has remarkable strength and tenacity, and like its counterpart in Woodstock, N. B., is the best for sheathing our iron gunboats, and hence its national importance. Great Britain has used plates manufactured from the Woodstock ore in the construction of the Black Prince having ascertained by experiment, that while plates made from other iron were shattered by projectiles from an Armstrong gun, these were only slightly indented.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Feb. 19.

President Lincoln, by proclamation, has opened port of Brownsville, Texas, to law commerce.

Captured Anglo Confederate steamer Cumberland, is seven hundred tons, very fast and supposed intended for Confederate Privateer.

Key West advices report capture of several Schooners and steamer Laura.

Captured steamer Cosmopolite, arrived at New Orleans 7th.

Knoxville letter, 9th, says Longstreet has fifty-five thousand men and 16 batteries.

Washington "Chronicle" says army officers from activity of Confederates, think that they intend to open campaign by a raid, on a gigantic scale, through Pennsylvania.

Admiral Farragut and greater part of his fleet left New Orleans.

Feb. 22d.

Sherman's army defeated some five thousand Confederates before reaching Jackson, and passed through in two columns. Enemy retreating precipitately across Pearl River. Their pontoons and two pieces of artillery falling into Federal hands.

Sherman reached Meridan in ten days from Vicksburg.

Refugees from Mobile report citizens feel safe from attack, fifteen thousand troops being in and around city.

British schooner Eliza, and sloop Mary, from Nassau, were captured running out of Jupiter Inlet. Sloops Caroline Hope and Garibaldi, and schooner Wm. Aiken were also captured.

British sloop Young Racer was driven ashore and destroyed. Survivors of party, loyal Texans, arrived at Fort Smith, all but eleven being killed or captured.

Gold, 159 1/8.

The Rev. F. W. Moore, will deliver the sixth lecture of the course, this evening.

Subject,—"A chapter from the Mission History of the Cannibal Islands."

ST. ANDREWS, FEB. 24, 1864.

A Comparative Statement of Revenue collected at Saint Andrews in the Quarter ended 31st of January, 1864:—

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Railway Impost.	\$ 402.13	557.60	155.47
Imports.	2294.39	3494.16	1199.77
Exports.	97.40	270.75	173.35
Bay of Family Lights.	60.43	124.70	64.27
S. & D. Seamen's Duties.	22.23	43.50	21.27
Bay Race Light.	1.46	2.07	.61
Boys and Beacons.	17.52	40.18	22.66
	\$2865.78	\$4636.90	\$1671.12

Increase, \$1671.12.

Legislative Summary.

On the 16th Mr. Stevens moved, and Mr. Ferri seconded the Address in reply to his Excellency's Speech, which passed the House without amendment. As we anticipated, no allusion was made in the speech to Railway Extension westward, and we still believe, that the great Intercolonial is not dead but sleeping for a short time.

The Legislature will be called upon to discuss a most important measure viz:—"The Union of the Provinces," and this has more to do with the Intercolonial than may at first sight appear.

On the 17th Mr. Cudlip's report from the Contingent Committee, appropriating \$8 to each member for stationery was carried.

Mr. Stevens' motion for a committee to report upon the proposed extension westward of the E. & N. A. Railway was withdrawn, as it interfered with the initiation of money grants; but Mr. S. gave notice that he would again bring it up after the passage of the Address, as the objection would then be removed.

Mr. Boyd gave notice of motion for returns of goods entered at Port of St. Andrews, carried over the Railway to Woodstock, Hamilton and other places.

Williston, Gray, Boyd, Young and Munroe, appointed Fishery Committee.

On the 19th, Mr. Williston gave notice of address for returns of all matters done under authority of Fishery Act of last Session.

Mr. Lindsay brought in a bill to amend Insolvent Confined Debtors Law.

Mr. Munroe brought in a bill to enable parties to procure licenses for lumber berths without competition.

After dinner the Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House the Report of the Board of Agriculture and Auditor General's Report for 1863.

Col. Boyd, who still maintains his title as "the Reporters' pet" in consideration of the "heavy lunch" taken at Government House and to give the digestive faculties of the House a little leisure, moved an adjournment till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, which was carried.

On the 20th bills introduced by Munroe to amend cap 19 24 Vic., of unimproved granted lands; Skinner to incorporate certain bodies connected with Free Baptist Church; Ferris to incorporate a boom company in Chipman's, Queens, £7 10 rule suspended.

Meehan presented petition from Gloucester for repeal of salmon net tax.

Gilbert, Kerr, Boyd, Anglin and Young appointed committee on public accounts.

Long discussion over a resolution to have Prof. Bailey's report on minerals printed.—It appears the Professor's expenses while on tour were paid by the Governor. It was finally resolved to have seven hundred copies printed, on motion of Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Stevens asked if the Government intended to grant any more land to the N. B. & C. Railway Co., their charter having expired. The Prov. Secy would answer next week.

Several questions were asked by other members to which Hon. Mr. Tilley replied that answers would be given in due time.

On the 22d the Railway Commissioners' report was submitted. Mr. Boyd's resolution for returns from St. Andrews Railroad traffic passed; also Mr. Williston's for returns under Fishery Law.

Judge Stewart of the Vice Admiralty Court, in Nova Scotia, has delivered his final decree in the Chesapeake case.—"That the vessel and cargo be restored to the original owners—goods belonging to persons in the Provinces, to be delivered at Halifax,—all expenses attending the proceedings to be paid by the owners of the vessel, before actual and unreserved delivery is made." His Honor remarked that he had treated the seizure as "an act of piracy."

LECTURES.—We are happy to announce that the course of lectures so auspiciously begun by Mr. Stevens is likely to be continued until the end of next month. The Rev. Mr. Moore lectures

this evening. The Rev. Mr. Wilson from Woodstock, will follow next Wednesday evening, and J. W. Lawrence, Esq. of St. John, will deliver a lecture two weeks hence.

The Legislative Session has fairly commenced, and the Members have commenced fairly; the opposition, if such it can be termed, has buckled on its armor for a sham fight—nothing more, unless it can double its ranks. The show of opposition to the speech was weak in the extreme, and was met in a very easy manner by the friends of the Government. The Auditor General's report has been laid before the House, and the Revenue and Expenditure will be brought down at once.—The annual retrenchment offering has been made, extending it is said to the "franking privilege," the only one enjoyed by the members; the next move will probably be to do away with the daily allowance of the Representatives—but any attempt of that kind will meet with an untimely fate. The members who are so anxious for "dipping off" the little extras, have no objection to large salaries and pickings to boot. What about "mileage" and the longest way round being the shortest way to and from Fredericton? The stationery bill has been settled by the \$8 allowance; the old story of penknives, gold pencil cases, gilt edged paper, sealing wax and red tape, are among the things that were; but even at present there is a necessity to keep a diligent watch of the contingent bill may cover up many delinquencies.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—We learn that there is no probability of the Western Railway Extension Bill being carried through the House during the present Session. Who is to blame?

From a report in the "Carleton Sentinel" of the 20th inst., of a Railway Meeting held at Woodstock, there appears to be some doubt as to the policy of St. John, as may be seen from the following extracts:—

L. P. Fisher, Esq., said, "there was, contained in one of the communications from St. John, a remarkable sentiment, and one which clearly proved the animus by which the people of St. John were actuated. What St. John wanted, evidently, was that this County should 'go it blind' for the main road, and they in return would favor the branches. They wanted us to sign their petitions, unanimously, to get the line they want, but they will not consent to make the branches part and parcel of the proposition. They were, he feared, playing double with us, and getting their desires, Carleton might whistle for her share of the road."

R. A. Hay, Esq., spoke briefly, dwelling upon the selfishness of St. John, and the slight opinion entertained by her people of other parts of the Province, particularly upriver.

Messrs. C. P. Butler & Co. of New York have sent us their Circular for Feb., which gives the current prices of Lumber at New York.—Their card will be found in another column, and as they are engaged in the shipping and commission business, our shippers of lumber would find it to their interest to employ them, as they grant the usual facilities, in advance on shipments when required. The circular contains:—

Spruce Lumber, 3 by 6 to 3 by 12, and 4 by 8 to 4 by 12, 15 to 25 feet long, \$20 00 \$22 00.

Square, 6 by 6 to 12 by 12 same lengths, \$20 00 \$22 00.

1 inch, Spruce, 2 to one inch thickness, well sawed, \$15 00 per M.

Square Hewed Spruce, 12 by 12 and upwards, good lengths, say 20 feet and upwards, \$20 00.

Hackmatac Knees, \$1 00, to \$9 00 each, do Timber \$30 00 per M. feet.

White Pine Shipping Boards, \$22 00—Spruce Boards and Plank \$18 00 to \$20 00. The Measures are superficial feet.

The stone found some time since, near Lake Etowah, on which was sculptured an Indian's head, is at present on exhibition in St. John.—It is owned by Major Wetmore, of St. George's who has several other aboriginal antiquities.

On Friday morning last the thermometer at Fredericton stood at 32° below zero. Cold enough in all conscience. They had also plenty of snow after the last snow storm, two feet having fallen on a level, blocking up the roads and making it "as hard to travel" for the absent members of the Legislature.

From the English News it will be noticed that war has commenced between Denmark and Prussia. The accounts state that the Danes were victorious, but they cannot hold out long against such superior numbers.

ITEMS.

—A paymaster's safe in New Orleans has been robbed of \$35,000.

—Six years ago Gen. Grant was a farmer, and hauled wood to market.

—A Richmond paper advertises a lot of brown paper suitable for envelopes or wrapping paper, at \$80 a ream.

—They have received one hundred muskets at Eastport, to arm a company for frontier defence.

—The Constitution adopted by the Arkansas Constitutional Convention provides for the immediate abolition of slavery.

—The committee on railroads, ways and bridges, have agreed unanimously to report a bill granting the privileges asked for by the European and North American Railway Company.—[Maine Paper.]

—In a late sale of confiscated property at Beaufort, S. C., a negro bid off a house for

\$1500. Three years ago the owner sold him for \$1500.

—The New York World thinks Chase will go into the Republican Convention "with many dry bones."

—The amount of gold and silver coined throughout the world in 1863, 000,000, or quadruple the production of all this increase has been in States and in the South Pacific including Australia.

—There is great excitement in over the discovery of silver near Superior. Speculation has already commenced.

—A small decked boat named "Roy," with a full cargo of White Eastport, for a party in Carleton charge of the Custom House on Saturday at Sand Point.—[P.C.]

Books Received.

From the Secretary, J. G. Stevens, P. "The Fourth Annual Report of the Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick."

From John Lovell, Esq., the pul British North American Almanac for have barely space to acknowledge the above useful works this morning, and we thank them more fully in our next.

LATEST FROM FREDERICTON.

Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill streets, highways, &c., at St. Ste.

Mr. Stevens one for publishing of Supreme Court.

Mr. Tilley petitions from Joseph for incorporation of New Brunswick Nova Scotia Land Credit and Finance and the London, New Brunswick Nova Scotia and West India Bank.

Mr. Williston's motion for the the 27 10s rule, was carried with the.

Mr. Stevens moved resolution mittee on Western Extension of the.

Mr. Smith wanted resolution of finite policy.

Mr. Fisher a general railway Still under discussion.

Another Canadian Steamer A memorandum at the St. J. Room says that the Canadian Steamer "St. John" was lost on Monday in Portland. She had on board £100, of Canadian goods.

A Large Fire at Gloucester, on the morning of the 18th inst., about 75 buildings, principally about 15 houses were burned, and families homeless. The Gloucester fire office, the telegraph office, the Lodge Room, and property, generators at \$100,000 was destroyed. No burned, but several persons were injured. The town presents a great desolation. The arrival of a Steamer from Salem only saved it from destruction.

The Boston papers say that Coxetter, the well known blockade runner, was drowned lately, in attempting from the Fanny and Jenny.

How to Save Your Coal.—Now it reached a price which is almost unobtainable, and that the dealers propose to raise it, during the present winter, there are families where the members will thank for the following suggestions, which will give them a good fire during the winter on a quantity of coal so small that it seems to marvel greatly. The direct follows:—

The ashes or cinders are not to be left but dumped to the street, and on the fire. They burn readily, and there is the economy of having a hot fire, besides not being a convey the ashes to receptacle. We d of a stove that cannot make ashes empty itself, only a few nuggets of coal. First make a fire in the usual way, an begins to burn freely, place a lump of best near the stove-door or front of then heap on the wet ashes or cinders them down, the vent below being open. The process is simple, and a few trials the unbelievers. Dust coal may be a same way, and we think that many cell mines of wealth in the refuse of forms

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The palace at Yeddo was burned on the next day the custom house was the officials describing themselves as at the Tycoon's misfortune that it wholly unable to transact business reported that the fire originated in powder plot to blow up the palace purpose of murdering the Tycoon.

Yeddo was again ravished by fire Year's Day. Eleven large street wealthy-business quarter, besides adjoining back streets, and alleys, destroyed. It is estimated that 500 the better class were destroyed.

News had reached Kanagawa th 31st of Oct., nearly all of Hako burned by incendiary fire.

The shameless action brought Lord Palmerston in the Divorce Case to an end, the immaculate and his less respectable attorney, ing the suit. Mr. O'Kane says he compensated, but not by the nobility's point of view. The attorney ch having got his costs. Affidavits