

Tuesday, December 27, 1864.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

The convict question is still under discussion in the English press. From the general state of public opinion there is, however, no doubt of the point being yielded to the Australian colonies. In the meantime the old cry arises, "What shall we do with our criminals?" With all the recent reformation in the mode of treatment of the criminal population of England, there is still a large portion of these moral lepers to be "sent across the sea." Whither will Great Britain direct her attention now that Western Australia is closed, has become a question of considerable interest in many quarters. Our London correspondent in his letter published yesterday, intimates that the Imperial authorities are casting their eyes on Vancouver Island, and that we may expect some negotiations being opened by Mr. Cardwell. The subject is sensational enough, truly, and one that might well startle the speculative minds of our landed aristocracy. What an influx of able-bodied immigrants! Talk no more of scarcity of labor, for we shall shortly possess all the manual appliances of Australia in the early days, when the roads were made, lands cleared, and the interior generally opened up by convict labor. That road to Nanaimo and Comox, that scheme of the Speaker, to have the timbered lands denuded of trees to induce settlement, and those thousands and one projects for "developing" our resources, which fertile minds conjure up, but which the circumstances of the colony will not admit of being carried into execution, all might at once become veritable facts, were we to petition Her Majesty's Government for a paid emigration of those industrious people who leave their country for their country's good. Well, stranger things have come to pass, and really looking at the question in a material point of view, we can see many benefits arising to a small and sparsely populated colony like ours in an influx of compulsory and disciplined industry. Our House of Assembly might, as it is in an economical mood, strike an excellent bargain, and settle the vexed question of the Crown Lands at one and the same blow.

While on the subject of the Western Australia imbroglie, it is satisfactory to read of the explorations which have just been made in that colony, and which, should, act as a stimulus to increased efforts in penetrating the mysteries that still lie hidden in the interior of our own. Hitherto the impressions with regard to the interior of the former region have been, as usual with new countries, very unfavorable. It was a waste, a desert, in fact what had been said in earlier times of British Columbia, a "howling wilderness." There is, evidently, some extraordinary tendency in the human mind to depreciate a country just taken from the hands of nature. The peculiarity is strongly observable even in a large portion of the people of our own colony. Well, Western Australia was the derelict of civilization and unfit, to any great extent, for man. Exploration, however, less purblind than insulated ignorance, has unfolded a different picture. An expedition which had been exploring the north-west portion of the colony has just returned and reported a magnificent tract of country in that region, enclosing a space of five millions of acres, well watered, and abounding in wild fruits, especially grapes, and vegetables, with herbage in many places three feet higher than a man's head. All this, it is, however, the repetition of what has taken place in the other colonies of the Australian group. "Antes vast and deserts idle" were, by the magic wand of exploration, converted into smiling plains and luxuriant valleys. Let the people of this colony take heart as well as example from the efforts of their fellow colonists of the antipodes, and pursue vigorously that path which has already opened up a new source of wealth and one more attractive to the immigrant than even the "green fields and pastures new."

Miss Lotte.—Every theatre-goer will remember the fascinating charms of this young and promising artist when she appeared with a minstrel troupe on the boards of our theatre about two years ago. The S.F. Call, the authority par excellence on theatrical matters, has the following regarding her: "Miss Lotte has made another hit at Wood's Museum, Chicago, in the Duke's Motto, a new part having been introduced in this drama, written expressly to suit the peculiar style of this young lady. She has also appeared as 'Bob Nettles'."

This young debutante is of English parentage. Her father, some months ago, was taken before the authorities in San Francisco on a charge of shooting at Magli, the manager, and subsequently left with his daughter for the East.

LEWIS.—Mr. Nesbit, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco Bulletin has taken criminal proceedings against Mr. McCarthy of the Flag for libel.

DONATION FROM MR. KRAV.—Mrs. Harris yesterday received a donation of \$30 from Mr. Charles Krav for the Female Infirmary.

THE NEWS.

Our readers will perceive by the news which appears in another column that our columns of yesterday has proved correct. Savannah, according to the despatches, has really fallen, and with a much larger number of prisoners than had previously been reported. We are willing to make all allowance for the usual exaggerations of the news on such occasions, but we do not see anything to shake our belief in the capture of the place. From Thomas' command at Nashville, we have accounts of a great victory over Hood, which would lead us to the belief that Sherman has outwitted his opponent in more ways than one. While the Southern papers have been giving us estimates of Sherman's strength at something like fifty thousand men, we feel convinced he has had nothing like that force, and that Thomas had been left in command of a much larger army than had ever been calculated upon by the Confederates. When the Federal general retired before Hood to Nashville, it was evidently a strategic movement to draw the rebel army into a trap, and by an overwhelming attack, to ensure a victory that would prove disastrous to the Confederate commander.

THE EASTERN NEWS.

The news by the Brother Jonathan, although giving two days' later dates from New York and the Eastern cities, is really a day behind in war news, our despatches by the Wright. In our issue of yesterday we gave a full account of Thomas' victory, down to the 2000 killed and wounded, and the latest from Nashville by the Brother Jonathan is merely a correction of some mistake in the telegraph which placed Thomas' killed and wounded at 300. The California steamer brings in the announcement that Sherman had captured Fort McAllister on the 13th, and was about to surround Savannah. A steamer had arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 16th, from Charleston, which place she must have left on the morning of the 15th, two days after the capture of Fort McAllister, reporting that a great victory had just been achieved by Sherman before she left, and that Dahlgren's fleet were gaily hung with colors on the occasion. This is the latest from Sherman by the Brother Jonathan, and would seem to indicate what the Wright's despatches stated—that Savannah had fallen. Had the Brother Jonathan started from San Francisco on the evening instead of the morning of the 20th, we should have received the Bulletin's news of that day, or in other words, the news we published yesterday morning; for the despatch sent from Portland and brought to Victoria by the Wright, was telegraphed to the former place ten hours after the Brother Jonathan had started.

MEXICO.

It was rumored that the forces under Gen. Victoria had been defeated before Chihuahua by the Liberals. Chihuahua is a city of some 14,000 inhabitants, in the State of Guerrero, half way between Acapulco and the city of Mexico. General Jimenez was here besieged. General Alvarez went to his assistance, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the defeat of Victoria. Losses not known. The order issued, some fourteen days since, by the French Admiral, for the evacuation of Acapulco was to be carried into effect on the 11th of November. It was generally believed that the fort was mined and would be blown up upon the evacuation of the place. Three French vessels were in port ready to sail for Mazatlan, with some 500 refugees, which they were taking to that place. All who have taken any part with the French have become strongly impressed with a desire to "get up and get."

A declaration of the foreign residents had an interview with General Alvarez, who had assured them of protection of person and property. But they seemed to lack confidence in the soldiers, and were securing their effects preparatory to the entrance of the Liberals.

The U.S. steamship Saratoga was in port. The Golden Age brought up Gilbert M. Cole, U.S. Commercial Agent. His arrival is very opportune, just at the time of the evacuation and occupation of Acapulco.

MAZATLAN NEWS.

(From the Echo de Pazifiquo.)
MAZATLAN, Dec. 4, 1864.
The garrison of Mazatlan now comprises 125 Turoos and 125 marines, besides several hundred Mexicans of Lozada's corps. Three companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry are expected by the steamers D'Assas and Pallas.

Four hundred men, including engineers, sappers and Indians, are at work repairing the road from this city to Durango, so as to facilitate the progress of the cavalry and artillery exposed at Mazatlan, besides the Eighteenth Battalion of the Chasseurs de Vincennes who are to form part of the expeditionary force against Sonora. A corps of 5,000 French troops are on the march to clear the country of bandits. The first class steam frigate Victorie, with the Admiral on board, and the steam sloop Isidore, are to port to-day.

P. S.—At the moment of closing my letter, I am told that the principal object of the 5,000 Frenchmen is to operate against the Apache. This may serve as a notice to the California Volunteers to lend a hand to the French soldiers in the accomplishment of the task.

MAXIMILIAN'S MINISTRY.

Maximilian's Ministry consists of the following persons:—Fernando Ramirez, Foreign Affairs; Fernando Ramirez, Foreign Affairs; Fernando Ramirez, Foreign Affairs; Public Works—Luis Robles. War—Juan de P'za.

Latest Eastern News.

BRILLIANT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.
CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.
The City and 15,000 Prisoners Taken.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Tribune's Washington special says information has been received, which is reported as trustworthy, that the rebels in the interior of North Carolina are preparing for an expected transfer of Lee's army from Virginia to North Carolina, and have in construction up Roanoke river two large vessels intended as transports. Since the destruction of the Albemarle, they have been strengthened, and are placing their vessels to make another raid. At Weldon and Goldsboro there are great numbers of troops actively engaged in fortifying both places as well as other points along the Weldon Railroad, where extensive works are in course of construction.

New York, Dec. 17.—The Herald's correspondent gives the following account of the expedition up the Roanoke river:—The gunboat expedition, sent up the Roanoke river, when opposite Jamestown, eighty miles above Plymouth, suddenly came in contact with some torpedoes placed in the channel by the rebels, and some blows were given. The flag ship Wagoner, the Commodore, and the gunboat, took the lead and passed the torpedoes. The Osage, Lieut. Commander Arnold, following her, came in contact with the obstructions, but successfully passed it, until being struck on the stern by something which proved to be a large torpedo, which exploded, blew up the Osage, sinking in a few minutes. After blowing up the Osage, the remainder of the fleet remained there until the morning, when the vessels unharmed by the explosion passed up the river. Soon after Commander McDowell's departure, on special duty his aid, Paymaster Landrum, on the steamer Bagley, with two guns. On arriving in the vicinity of the spot where the Osage sank a torpedo exploded under the Bagley, blowing a hole through her, and sinking immediately. A man and a boy were killed, but the officers and the rest of the crew escaped by swimming. Paymaster Landrum and Capt. Ames, commanding the tug, swam to the wreck of the Osage, where they were picked up soon after the sinking of the Bagley. The Swan, picket launch No. 5, was also destroyed. A large number of perfect network of torpedoes, a large number have already been taken out, and a still larger number is supposed to remain.

An official dispatch from City Point, Va., the Richmond Dispatch of today, after fully confirming the capture of Bristol, Tenn., previous to the capture of Fort Fisher, states that the Federal forces then advanced up the railroad toward Abingdon, which it presumes fell into their hands. The next we hear of them, they had at nine o'clock yesterday morning, rounded down upon Grady Springs Depot, thirteen miles this side of Abingdon, taking every one there by surprise, capturing all the railroad employees except one, and then accounts the enemy (Federal) were marching up the railroad in the direction of Martin, which is twenty-seven miles this side of Abingdon. This would in Brocklin's rear.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Tribune's London letter says:—The Laurel, which left Liverpool early in October with Sumner and some of the other Alabama joined the Sea King at Madeira on the 13th, of the same month. The vessels then sailed for Porto Rico where the Laurel transferred to the Sea King four 48-pounders, two 32's, and 12 12 pounders, and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. Four men of the Laurel volunteered and joined the Sea King, whose name has been changed to the Shenandoah. The transfer of the Laurel's four men was made under the supervision of the Sea King's captain, for the two ships then sailed for Tenerife; where the Sea King was put ashore, after giving a good report. The Shenandoah is 1,000 tons register, and very fast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Acting Rear Admiral Stedman, commanding the East Gulf squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 3d, the destruction of the salt works on Rocky Point, Tampa Bay, by a detachment from the United States steamer San Juan, and the ship Hendrick Adams, and Ariel. The salt works, and everything of value connected with the works, were demolished without a single casualty on our part.

ANNEVILLE, Dec. 16.—During last night Hood withdrew his army from the river and took a position covering Hillsboro, Grady White, and the Franklin troops, the private lines had been carefully prepared for this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily, but the second was very stubbornly defended, and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding. Two parties, however, and twenty pieces of artillery, two hundred and five men, including Gen. Jackson with the remainder of his division were taken, the enemy forced back two miles, and their army broken in two parts: one part on White's Pike and the other on the Franklin road with a range of hills and hills between them. Stedman and Wood are pressing down on them. A. J. Smith, and Ruel cannot make such another day's fight, while Thomas is in good condition to press him. Everybody—both white and black—acted splendidly.

(Signed) STANTON.
The Examiner of the 14th says: Up to yesterday forenoon no fighting had taken place between Sherman's army and the Confederate troops at the capture of Savannah. A contemporary paper speaks of Savannah as invested. This is not the case. Savannah is no more invested than Richmond, and we have no evidence that it stands in the least danger from assault or siege. An official dispatch yesterday mentions that Sherman had developed his army near the town, but that does not signify that he will get into the trenches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Despatches have been received to-day from Gen. Foster, who had a personal interview on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th inst., with Sherman at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault on the preceding day. Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture by the rebel forces, there confidently expected.

It was to be surrounded in two days if not surrendered. Gen. Sherman would open his batteries upon it. Gen. Foster reports that Sherman's army was in splendid condition, having lived during the march on turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes and other good things, in the richest part of Georgia.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 16th says: Gen. Foster is quiet under his failure on the Savannah Railroad. Sherman has seemingly despaired of opening a communication with the sea at Beaufort. The capture of Fort McAllister is announced, but the liability of its capture has been well understood. Sherman will now be able to get supplies by the way of Assawab Sound, and should he capture Savannah will have exchanged a city in the interior for a city on the coast. Hood had been completely closed to commerce since the loss of Fort Fisher in 1862.

FORKES MONROE, December 17.—The steamers Northern Light and Yarna arrived from Charleston last night with 800 released Union prisoners. At the time of sailing all the fighting of the men of war and other vessels reported by Admiral Dahlgren's fleet were gaily hung with the colors in token of the success of some movement of Sherman's, the exact nature of which could not be learned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Nothing has been heard from Thomas to-day. Our official despatches state that the Federal Marshal at Louisville reports 5,000 prisoners, and 39 pieces of artillery already secured. It is now certain that in the transmitting of Thomas' report last night a telegraphic mistake was made at Louisville or Nashville in the estimated number of our casualties. The dispatch, which placed the number of our losses at 3,000, very few have been killed.

A dispatch from Lexington this evening states that on the 13th inst., at Kingsport, Tenn., Burbridge had a fight with Basil Duke's brigade, formerly John Morgan's, and routed it with a loss to the enemy of 150 killed, wounded prisoners and their train, and Dick Morgan, brother of John, was captured.

(Signed) STANTON.
New York, Dec. 19.—The Herald's correspondent from Butler's Headquarters on the 18th, says: Last evening about 6 o'clock, the lines of Bragg, Major General Ewett, commanding at Bermuda Hundred, were attacked by the rebels. The firing, which was both heavy and incessant for an hour, was mostly confined to the pickets, though there were sufficient artillery used on our side to repel it.

Five rebel gunboats, and the two same Virginia and Richmond, were distinctly observed lying under the guns of Fort Bartley yesterday, towards evening, and they are reported to be there for a purpose.

A telegram to the Richmond Whig from Lynchburg, the 14th, says: A body of 200 rebels returning towards Beaufort Station on the Tennessee road, nine miles west of Beaufort, where a fight is said to be progressing at the last account.

New York, Dec. 19th.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th has a semi-official editorial in favor of the arming of the slaves, which says that Gen. Lee is in favor of the proposition. The Enquirer says: when we supplicate European nations for help, we must be prepared to receive it on their conditions, which will be the abolition of slavery. It also asks—shall we prolong the war, sacrifice our children and destroy our country for the sake of negroes? It concludes—we must not delay and despise the enemy far more than we do.

New York, Dec. 17.—The President disapproving of so much rebel raiding, recent order directing the pursuit of rebel raiders out of the borders of the U. S. Gen. Dix has issued another order, requiring that the raiders be driven away from the border, and destroy our country for the sake of negroes? It concludes—we must not delay and despise the enemy far more than we do.

The Evening Post publishes a detailed statement of the vessels composing Admiral Porter's fleet, which started upon an expedition on Monday last from Hampton Roads. There are in all sixty-four vessels, carrying 1,000 guns, and 15,000 men.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 15.—To-day has been very quiet along the lines.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Atlantic City, from the west coast of Mexico, arrived on Monday. The Wild Hunter sailed on the 15th inst. for San Francisco.

GOULD.—The following is a copy of a private despatch from Chicago, dated December 19—6:30 p.m.: "Gold opened at 221 and declined to 215 at noon—the effect of Thomas' victory."

PORTLAND, Dec. 20, 10 P. M.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OREGON, 20 miles from Nashville, Dec. 16.—I have the honor to report that the enemy has been pressed all points to-day on his line, and they are in full retreat.

General Hatch, of Wilson's cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left and captured a large number of prisoners, number not yet reported. Gen. McArthur's corps being the next on the left, carried several hills and captured a large number of prisoners and six pieces of artillery.

Brevet Gen. Smith, next on the left of the field, carried two points of the enemy's line with McArthur's Brigade, capturing sixteen pieces, two guns, and about 3,000 prisoners.

Gen. Garret's division, next on the left of the line, carried the enemy's entrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy in line.

Gen. Wood's troops on the Franklin pike, took up the assault, capturing the enemy's entrenchments, eight pieces of artillery, and over a hundred prisoners. He drove the enemy within a mile of Beaufort.

Maj. Gen. Stedman commanding the detachment of the different divisions of the Mississippi, nobly supported Wood's left, and bore a most honorable part.

I have ordered the pursuit to continue until the utmost enthusiasm prevails. Brigadier Gen. R. W. Johnson successfully drove the enemy, with the co-operation of the gunboats under command Smith, from their entrenchments, capturing all the artillery, below Nashville.

Brigadier Gen. Caxton's Brigade covered the right and rear in the operations of yesterday. All quiet to-day.

Although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by Johnson and Caxton's command, I know they have large numbers. The enemy's small arms which they abandoned in their retreat. Happy state this, which has been a heavy loss to us, probably not exceeding 3,000, but few of whom are killed.

Gen. H. T. Hoxie, to Captain Maj. Gen. Comandante.

ON BOARD SHIP PAQUIN, PORT ROYAL, Dec. 15.—To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.
It is my pleasure to report that General Sherman with his army is near Savannah, and in direct communication with him. In view of his arrival which I have expected, I had stationed steamers at different points and came from Tallahassee yesterday in order to be at hand. Capt. Duxson states that his forces were in contact with the rebels a few miles outside of Savannah. He says Sherman's is fully provided and is not in want of anything.

The following letter from Sherman was written before he started upon his march. It shows that he reached the point at which he aimed, accomplishing his work some days earlier than he expected.

DALTON, Ga., Nov. 3.—In a few days I will be off for the salt water where I hope to meet my old friend Foster again. Be kind enough to write to him and tell him to look for me on or about Christmas, between Hilton Head and Savannah. SHERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Evening Telegraph says:—

Another scout has arrived from Sherman, who reports that Savannah was captured on the 10th. Saxton's Dec. 16.—The American's Anna-polis dispatch says the steamer Savannah has just arrived with news from Sherman. He had captured Savannah and 15,000 prisoners after eight hours of severe fighting.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS, Dec. 17.

Portland, Me., Dec. 17.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool the 1st December, has arrived. It has brought with it a large number of passengers, and a large quantity of goods. It is expected that it will bring with it a large number of passengers, and a large quantity of goods.

Earl Russell had replied to the recent manifesto of the Confederate Congress, expressing equal friendship for the North and South, deprecating war, and pledging England to strict neutrality. He says, in reply to J. S. Sidel and Dudley Mank: "I have had the honor to receive a copy which you have sent me of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the so-called Confederate States of America. Her Majesty's Government deeply regrets the nature of the struggle between the North and the Southern States of the formerly united States of North America. Great Britain has since 1783 remained, with the exception of a short period, connected by friendly relations with both the Northern and Southern States, and since the commencement of the civil war which broke out in 1861, her Majesty's Government has continued to entertain sentiments of friendship equally for the North and South. Of the causes of rupture, her Majesty's Government has never pretended to judge; they deplored the commencement of the sanguinary struggle, and anxiously look forward to a period of its termination. To the meantime, they are convinced they must counsel the interests of peace and the rights of all parties by observing a strict and impartial neutrality. Such neutrality, her Majesty has faithfully maintained and will continue to maintain."

The London Times says:—From Earl Russell's letter England does not favor either with North or South. First he snubs the Confederates; they are Confederate States, and have the right to establish their right to an application. This, too, is a compliment to the United States, they are the former United States, and they are the latter United States. Earl Russell seems to be apparently afraid that neither does not mean both, therefore he must maintain, even in words, strict neutrality; that is necessary to avoid any demonstration of friendship to either belligerent.

The London Times thinks that President Lincoln will make some attempt to close the war by negotiating for peace.

The Federal troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Holstein, under a demand from Prussia.

A meeting was held at Bristol to celebrate President Lincoln's election. Cheers were given for Jeff Davis and Gen. Lee, and growls for Butler and Lincoln. A trust was then made for the plot, and the speakers were driven away from the place. The police finally cleared the room.

CANADA.

[DATE TO NOV. 19th].

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Hon. O. Mowatt having accepted the vacant post of Vice-Chancellor, the election of some gentleman to occupy the position of Postmaster General is now under consideration. We understand that the Hon. G. F. Blair and the Hon. W. F. Howland have been mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Mowatt.

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE.—The Globe's Quebec correspondent says that the death of Mr. Desbarats, Queen's Printer, has been seized by the Government to consider the whole subject of the public printing, and that one member of the Cabinet has been authorized to examine the European and American practices, in order to suggest some more economical mode than the present.

THE FORTRESS IN TORONTO.—The Mayor of Toronto has had notice of an intended attack upon Canada by the Fenians of the United States. There may be as much truth in this as in some of the alarming reports circulated on the American frontier respecting raids from Canada; but it is always best to be on the safe side, and make vigilance supply the place of cure.

It is announced by the Montreal Gazette that Parliament will meet on or about the 18th of January.

FAIR OF SNOW IN LONDON.—On Sunday there was a heavy fall of snow in London, C. W., and neighborhood.

NEW GRENADA.

Our files of the Mercantile Chronicle and Panama Star are to December 3rd.

The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus took place on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst. The Panamanians had a jervial time, the festivities being of a universally brilliant character.

Capt. Plaza, one of the young officers who came to the city with the Battalion de Tiradores, was with some one or more of his friends preparing himself on the afternoon of the 29th of November, to join in the masquerade festivities. He happened to notice in the hands of one of his companions a small revolver, which he made some inquiries about. The young gentleman handed out the pistol for him to look at, but unfortunately, through a careless manner of handling the pistol, it exploded, and a ball penetrated and lodged under the skull of Captain Plaza. Slight hopes only are entertained of his recovery.

DEATH IN SAN FRANCISCO.—We regret extremely to record the decease of Mr. Edward Langley, of the firm of Langley Bros. of this city. Mr. Langley went to San Francisco by the mail steamer, hoping to benefit by the change.

Tuesday, December 27, 1864.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

"After a storm comes a calm," is an observation both true and trite. The controversy of the proposition is, however, equally so, and is especially applicable to the condition of our "latest intelligence." Little over a week ago we were ruffled from a dearth of news. Steamers were like Angels, and the telegraph line persistently "down." The despatches present week, however, come upon us like thunder showers, and from a famine we emerged into a plethora. From Europe learn that the Danish expedition has finally accomplished. Holstein, Lawen Schlewig and portions of Jutland are ceded to Austria and Prussia. Denmark eight millions and a half of dollars and demerits the Prussian shipowners for losses they have sustained during the war. "We are well used to see," says the London Times in alluding to this arrangement, "strong oppress the weak, but we never remember an instance in which so much cruelty was blended with so much perfidy, the rights of nations so glaringly violated, proceedings originating in a pretended appeal to law and justice." This "treaty peace" we perceive by telegrams from C. Race to the New York press, was brought up in the Lower House of the Danish Riksdag and approved by 75 against 21 votes.

The rupture between Spain and Peru, culminated in an ultimatum from the former power, to the effect that if the Peruvian Government does not give prompt and satisfaction the Spanish squadron will once take possession of the principal port of the Republic and destroy its fleet. This is something almost sublime in this megalomaniac attitude of a bankrupt power like Spain. It is only recently that Commissioner were sent by the Bank of Spain to Paris, Frankfurt and Amsterdam to procure a loan without success. The Minister of Finance having no money in the Treasury, led on the capitalists of Madrid, but could do nothing. Their credit in the European money markets, especially under recent pressure, was not high enough to lieve the Government; and yet this is a country that is going to war with a power over twelve thousand miles distant.

Affairs in Greece have been recently most unsatisfactory condition, the National Assembly, like our own Legislature in allness, having sat for several months fruitlessly debating the provisions of the Constitution it was elected to construct. The King was induced by his advisers to give Assembly a little Cromwellian warning; after informing the National body that accepted so much of the draught of Constitution as had been already passed gave them a month to perfect the same. If the Assembly did not accomplish its task in that time, King George "would serve to himself perfect liberty to do such measures as the disappointment of hopes might suggest, and make the National Assembly responsible for the consequences. This extraordinary menace for a monarch made King produced, strange to say, the opposite result which might have been expected in a country so used to revolution movements as Greece. The National Assembly went to work like men and finished up the Constitution, so that the machinery for governing Greece is at last constructed and ready for working as soon as the people elect their members. We know that a step of King George was a stretch of kingly prerogative and one that we do not like to see Governor Kennedy imitate, but we cannot help thinking that our public business, like that of Greece, would grow much quicker and with more beneficial results to the country if a similar pressure were occasionally placed upon our legislative debaters.

It is not often that the English press indulges in criticism of the private life of a British royalty. In a late number of the Times, however, we have a remarkable article on the subject of the late Prince of Wales, something like a eulogy on the treatment foreign royal visitors is conveyed. "Pri Christian of Denmark and his family," says the Times, "were invited to England and to take up their quarters at the Westminster Palace Hotel; and when Prince Humbert Italy came to England, a little while ago was as the guest of the Italian Minister, instead of being lodged in one of our Royal Palaces. Somehow or other in this country it is always the long vacation, or the absence, or the Court is out of town, or it is some other excellent reason for not showing that hearty old English hospitality to visitors which used to be the pride of the nation. No one can truly say that we provide for the wants of the Crown with a bigger parsimonious hand. The Civil List of King of Sweden, who has just been given so noble a reception to the Prince of Wales and his consort, amounts to about fifty thousand pounds a year. Surely, out of the abundance of our wealth and our prosperity ought to be able to afford as much as the hospitable Swedes. When this very King of Sweden visited England, three years ago, and when his brother, the enlightened Prince Oscar, came to us two years ago, they with a reception very different from which they gave to the Prince of Wales. They are now returning good for evil, and confess to a certain feeling of humiliation when we reflect upon the attentions which receive, and how little we have done to serve them." The article is supposed, coming to the Spectator, to be a hint to Prince of Wales, to the English to do better in other Courts what Royal hospitality means.