

TELEGRAPHIC.

The First News Dispatch

Reply from the Portland Press.

The Fearful Explosion at Aspinwall.

Through the kind consideration of Mr. Haines and the courtesy of Mr. Henderson, the operator, we were enabled to obtain at midnight the following interesting news dispatch:

To the Press of Victoria:
PORTLAND, April 24.—We, in return, tender our congratulations on the opening of direct telegraphic communication between Portland and Victoria.

Daily Morning Oregonian.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The following is additional news about the explosion at Aspinwall:

The European arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 21st instant, and on the afternoon of the same day came alongside the railroad company's wharf generally used by the line in discharging cargo. Nearly all the local freight was out, when about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, a terrific explosion occurred on board which tore away the upper parts of the ship and blew several large plates off the side. The wharf at which the vessel was and which was some 400 feet long was literally torn to pieces. The structure was completely demolished to within 100 feet of the freight house and hardly a plank remained in the entire length of the structure that was not wrenched from its fastenings. Immediately in front of where the vessel lay a gap was cut through the wharf, the piles and planking entirely disappearing.

The ship and wharf both caught fire and the latter was saved from entire destruction only by the exertions of several citizens who got the fire engines to work, and in a few hours, regardless of the flames and of the risk incurred from another explosion of the burning ship. The Panama Railroad Company's splendid freight house is left a pile of ruins. The force of air caused by the concussion seems to have raised the iron and slate upward a few feet its own weight, bringing it down with immense force into the building, and carrying with it both the end walls, leaving the house excepting the side walls, which appeared but little injured, a mass of ruins. It would be difficult to conceive a more complete wreck than that presented by the freight house and wharf. Fears are being entertained that a second explosion would occur, as the cause of the disaster was still unknown, and none of the officers or crew of the ship were left who could give any explanation of its cause. It was thought best to have the burning ship towed into the stream. The Royal Mail steamship Lamart, which had arrived the evening before, immediately got up steam and prepared to tow the burning ship out, but before this could be accomplished another explosion took place though not of sufficient force to cause any injury. It was supposed to be a magazine which contained a small quantity of powder for ship's use. The Lamart then made fast to the burning hull and towed her out. The two vessels had barely reached the opposite side of the bay when another explosion more terrific than the first occurred, but fortunately the ship being far from the city and in deep water no harm resulted.

The last explosion is supposed to have broken up the hull, as in less than half an hour after it occurred the unfortunate ship went down. The top of the smoke stack is the only part now visible. The West Indian and Pacific Company's steamship Caribbean, which lay in close proximity to the European at the time of the first explosion, has sustained serious injury. Immense iron girders were snapped in twain, and thirteen of her frames were broken; while the braces of the heaviest timber, were torn from their places. All her boats are rendered useless by the concussion, and everything of a fragile nature is shattered into fragments. It is now pretty certain that the explosion was caused by the combustion of glycerine oil on board ship under an ordinary bill of lading for a mining company in San Francisco. There were seventy cases. The estimated damage reaches at the least computation one million dollars, and very probably it will exceed that amount. Scarcely a building in the place escaped without more or less damage. Those of a substantial nature suffered most, nearly all of the brick and stone buildings were badly injured, but the freight house is the only one rendered uninhabitable. Hardly a whole window of glass remains in the city, and the destruction of glassware, crockery, and such like is really wonderful. Although many vessels were lying in close proximity to the European at the time of the disaster, none excepting the Caribbean sustained any serious damage. Some immense iron girders nearly twelve inches deep were snapped off like pipe stems. The frames were broken, the knees and braces of the heaviest timbers were torn from their places, all her boats, and in fact everything light was torn to pieces. The loss of life by the disaster is much greater than was anticipated, from 50 to 60 persons have been killed, including those who have died of their wounds. The Railroad Company's hospital is full of wounded, most of whom are doing well. The ruins of the freight house have been, and are undergoing removal, and as yet four dead bodies have been discovered in the water near the dock; the bodies have been recovered. Of all the souls on board the European at the time of the explosion, only twelve are unharmed. Lost known from the ship are Captain Cole, chief officer; Mr. Parson, second officer; Mr. Burrows, surgeon; Edward Davis, carpenter; W. Pritchard, sailor; G. A. Young, sailor; W. Bremond,

sailor; Richard, cabin boy; lost from shore are Mr. Salvo and 15 others missing unknown.

WASHINGTON.—The Freedmen's celebration of Emancipation in the District of Columbia took place to-day, having been postponed from Monday on account of the weather.

Two regiments of colored troops and various Irish delegations joined in the procession, which, after marching through the principal streets, ended at the White House grounds, where President Johnson came out and addressed them, after three cheers:

MR. COLORED FRIENDS—I thank you for the compliment you have paid me on this your day of liberty, and I will remark in this connection that I am satisfied the time will come, and that too before a great while, when the colored people will find out who have selected them as a hobby—a pretense by which they can be successful in obtaining and keeping power—and who have been their true friends—and who wanted them to participate in and enjoy the blessings of freedom. The time will come when they will know who contributed as much as any other man, and without being thought egotistical, I may say contributed more in promoting the national guarantee of abolition of slavery in all the States, by the ratification of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, giving a national guarantee that slavery shall not be permitted to exist or be re-established in any State or in the jurisdiction of the United States. I know how easy a matter it is to prejudice your minds and how easy it is to foster prejudice and unkind feelings. I care not that I have been engaged in a work in which my all has been imperiled. I was not engaged in it as a hobby, nor did I treat colored men for the sake of gaining power. I feel and I know that my efforts have contributed as much if not far more in accomplishing that great national guarantee than those of any other living man in the United States (enthusiastic applause).

It is very easy for the colored men to have pretended friends in high places, far removed from danger, whose eyes have only abstrusely gazed on freedom, who have never risked their limbs and life and property, and who never contributed a sixpence in furtherance of this great work, while another has perilled his all, everything dear to man and those whom he raised and live with him, and who now enjoy his property with his consent, and who now receive his assistance; if yet some assume to be who have never been considered such great defenders of colored men, then let me mingle with you in celebrating the day which commenced your freedom. I do in sincerity and truth trust in God that the blessings which have been conferred may be enjoyed and appreciated by you and that you may give them proper direction. The bands then struck up a lively tune, meanwhile the President remained on the balcony with very many approached and shook hands with him and thanked him for his advice, when the President replied "Yes, my man, you will find out in the long run who is your friend, and I have always tried to be such to this." The negro replied, "Excuse me, Mr. President, but I hope you will do a little better by us hereafter than you have been doing." The procession marched along Pennsylvania Avenue and passing around the Capitol building cheer after cheer rent the air in compliment to the legislation of their friends. The members of both Houses crowded the portico as the procession passed on its return to Franklin Square. Senators Turnbull and Wilson and Major General Howard made speeches; about 10,000 persons participated in the celebration.

(From the Oregonian.)
EASTERN NEWS.
CHICAGO, April 18.—Gen. Meade and staff have gone to Eastport, Me., supposed to look after the Fenians.

The House committee on territories have had under consideration for some time an application of the people of Utah, asking admission into the Union. The committee have taken considerable evidence in relation to it, and are of opinion that the condition of affairs in that territory will not permit their admission. There were some rich developments before the committee relative to polygamy.

Petitions from several thousand citizens of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Michigan, were presented to the House, in favor of increasing the duty on foreign wool.

The report of the House judiciary committee, containing strong evidence against Jeff. Davis, heretofore in possession of the bureau of military business, will be presented on Friday, the 20th inst.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Lincoln funeral car was purchased by H. C. Durand, who tenders it for the use of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the accommodation of its officers on special occasions. The car leaves in a few days for the west, with several Government directors, who go out to examine the condition of the road. The car was bought in by Ward H. Lamont, at a sale of Government railroad stock last week, to prevent its purchase by speculators, and the Secretary of War consents to the final disposition as above.

NEW YORK, March 18th.—The steamer City of Norwich of the New London line, collided on the Sound with a schooner at 4 o'clock this morning. The schooner was set on fire and burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that ten lives were lost.

The car drivers' strike has broken out with increased violence. The drivers found they were to be deceived under the arrangement made yesterday.

A fire at Titusville, Pa., this morning destroyed a number of blocks in the central part of the city. Loss, over \$300,000.

WASHINGTON, April 18th.—The U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, informs the State Department that a disease resembling the rinderpest has broken out along the line of the Panama Railroad. A large number of cattle are dying daily.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says the navy department is about organizing squadrons for the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. The former to consist of 7 vessels with the Pensacola as flag ship, and the latter of 5 vessels.

CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The efforts of the detective police to ascertain the whereabouts of the money stolen from the Russ

House have been crowned with success. The actions of a sister of one of the incarcerated led the officers to watch her movements, and the result has been the recovery of \$11,487, of the amount stolen, the balance having been expended on the culprits.

The coroner commenced an investigation of the explosion at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s today. Although a large amount of testimony was elicited from attachés of the house and chemical experiments, but little proved of interest. There is a strong feeling of opposition to nitro-glycerine by the manufacturers of gunpowder, and large stories may be anticipated.

The San José Railroad Company have laid out a park of three acres at San Mateo, and on the 26th the Odd Fellows gave their annual pic-nic excursion there.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION—SIX MEN KILLED.
COLFAX, Cal., April 18th, 9 p. m.—A terrible explosion occurred at Camp Nise, near Cold Run, on the line of the Pacific Railroad. Six men were killed, three white and three black. The foreman, J. Hogan, was blown to pieces, and part of his body not found. One man was thrown 50 feet into the air and 100 feet from the blast. The blast had been set off, and while re-loading for a second blast the explosion took place. No further particulars.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The ruins of the walls which were shattered by the late explosion have nearly all been cleared away, but no more human remains have been found, except an arm, which was unwrapped from the rubbish this morning. J. H. Wright, who was engaged in the blasting, is missing, it will be out in a few days. There is now only one person, a Chinaman, missing. From the fact that no remains were found in the cook room where he is supposed to have been at the time of the explosion, it is thought that he escaped unhurt, and has not since made his appearance.

The Board of Supervisors on Monday night adopted a resolution empowering and directing the Chief of Police to search out all the nitro-glycerine oil anywhere in the city and County of San Francisco and destroy the same. Chief Burke notified Bondmann, Neilson & Co. of his instructions and intention to observe them to the very letter, and they accordingly applied to the Fifteenth District Court for an injunction to restrain him in carrying out such intention. In their complaint they allege that they have for some time past been sole agents for this State of a newly invented material for blasting purposes.

The matter was brought before Judge Cowles who issued a restraining order, directing Chief Justice Burke, his employees, agents, servants, or subordinates to refrain from destroying, interfering with or molesting the property described in the complaint as 900 pounds of nitro-glycerine or glonoin, stored as therein described, or any part thereof, or committing any injury thereto. The matter will be brought before the Board of Supervisors again next Monday evening, when other measures will be taken in regard to the storage and transportation of the dangerous material, to provide against accidents in the future.

NEW ASSAY OFFICES.
In the Senate Ramsay, of Minnesota, introduced a bill for the establishment of offices for melting, assaying and stamping gold and silver at Albany, Oregon; Tucson, Arizona; Austin, Nevada; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Salt Lake, Utah; Boise City, Idaho; Virginia City, Montana; and Dunleith, Minnesota. Option is given the miner to receive his gold in bars or ingots, or in two per cent, or in gold notes payable at San Francisco or Philadelphia. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a joint resolution to discontinue the branch mint of New Orleans and transfer its machinery to Nevada.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.
The Albany Evening Journal says it is a fact worthy of note, that in all recent elections, State or local, the Republican party has been strongest where the issues were most plainly made, and there is no mistaking the popular verdict in favor of sustaining the party in Congress.

DEMOCRATIC MISCHIEF MAKERS.
The New York Times says: Strongly as we felt constrained to censure the course pursued by the radicals in Congress, we apprehend the mischief they have actually done is less than that arising from the counsels and conduct of those who claim to be the particular friends of the South.

THE AUSTRIA ROBBERY.
The case of Lambert and McElroy, who are under arrest, charged with having robbed Collector Adams, of Astoria, of \$20,000 in gold, on board the steamer Oregon, last December, is under investigation before the United States Grand Jury. The robbery having been committed on the high sea, the offense is cognizable only in the United States District Court.

EFFORT TO RELEASE DICK TURNER.
The counsel of Dick Turner, the notorious keeper of Libby prison, is in Washington City trying to secure the release of his client from imprisonment.

REPORT OF THE NEW OVERLAND MAIL DENIED.
The Herald's correspondent denies the report of an overland mail contract with Ben. Holliday via Smoky Hill route.

PROTECTION ON THE PLAINS.
Gen. Sherman says the route over the plains from Omaha via Fort Kearney, MePherson and Laramie, will be guarded by regular troops, and that he will attempt to have the new road pretty well guarded by Big Horn river, north of the Black Hills to the Pawnee river, intersecting other roads to the head waters of the Yellowstone, and will also guard as well as possible the Mineral river route. He says he cannot undertake to guard the Nebraska route.

CASE IN INDIANA UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.
CHICAGO, April 16.—Judge Test, in the Circuit Court of Lafayette county, Indiana, decided that the amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing slavery makes all negroes citizens, and therefore the 13th section of the Indiana Constitution and the black laws are void. The question came before him on an appeal of a colored citizen to enforce a contract, claiming the benefits of the civil rights act. Judge Test says: "Without reference to the civil rights act, I

shall sustain the demurrer to the defendant's answer, being fully satisfied that the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States, independent of the act of Congress on the subject."

The Tennessee legislature on Saturday expelled James R. Hood, Conservative member from Chattanooga, for having actively instigated the late revolutionary proceedings, without resigning himself. Chattanooga will elect a radical member to fill the vacancy.

LAUNCHING OF THE STEAMSHIP OREGONIAN.
CHICAGO, April 16.—The steamship Oregonian, built by Messrs. Laurence & Fenike of New York, for Ladd & Bradford, and intended to run between San Francisco and Portland, was launched on Friday, 13th instant. She is not expected to be ready for her first trip for three months.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.
(Newspaper dates to the 16th.)
The various Lodges of Odd Fellows of the city will have a grand celebration of their anniversary, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at Redwoods.

A Santa Clara dispatch, dated April 12th, has the following: "The Fenians are here in full force to-night. Wagon loads of them from the country have been coming in all the evening, and several omnibus loads came from San Jose. The Fenian military company from San Jose, headed by a band, also came over. The town is full of Fenians. Two boxes of arms were received here today, and a company is to use them in drilling. Bonfires illuminate the streets, and the Fenians are to be addressed by Colonel Welch, formerly of Sherman's staff. He is a good speaker, and great enthusiasm prevails. It is understood that more arms are expected in a few days for other companies."

European News.
NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamer City of New York arrived with Liverpool dates to the 7th. Consols, 86½ @ 86½; 5 20's, 56½ @ 58. Renten, 68½.

The German situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the pacific reports.

Florence journals declare that no military preparations are being made by Italy, beyond the ordinary requirements of the service.

It is stated that the French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments. The first in next November; the second detachment in March, 1867, and the third in November, 1867.

French troops have been ordered into camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual; giving rise to a report that France intends to form an army of observation on the Rhine frontier.

Hong Kong advices to March 5th, say the tea season had closed. The total exports were 114,000,000 lbs.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Saxonia has arrived from Hamburg via Southampton. Consols closed at 86½ @ 86½; 5-20's 71½ @ 71½. Renten 67c.

The Times city article says: "The English funds advanced in consequence of the less threatening accounts from Germany, coupled with a rumor of mediation. The anticipation of war between Austria and Prussia had made a most unfavorable impression on commercial affairs throughout France. The anxiety instead of being dispelled by an elaborate article in the Constitutionnel, which is said to have emanated from the Foreign Office, has increased. There is an apprehension that if these powers go to war, France cannot, even if she would, maintain a neutrality."

The Prussian note to the minor States says: Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered armaments of a threatening character, which compels Prussia to arms. Prussia now seeks guarantees for her security, having only endeavored to obtain them an alliance with Austria. Von Bismarck asks the support of the minor States in the event of being attacked by Austria, or compelled to make war.

Vienna papers say war is inevitable, and that an attempt will be made to make over minor states to Prussia.

Austria has called in soldiers on furlough.

Several minor States have resolved on neutrality.

The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin had presented despatches declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful, and that its military preparations were made with no hostile intent, and that the Imperial Government was determined, under all circumstances, to abide by its duty under the federal compact. Hope was expressed that the Prussian government would feel at liberty to give a similar assurance to Austria.

A Berlin telegram says: It is believed that in reply to the despatch of the Austrian Ambassador, Prussia will state that she has no intention of following an offensive policy, but would desire an explanation respecting the arming of Austria.

A Vienna letter says: Arrangements are made so that Austria can mobilize 485,000 men within a fortnight. Austria has prohibited the exportation of horses.

A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 70,000 men under Gen. Cialdini and the principal Generals were summoned to meet them on the 6th.

An Adriatic squadron is forming to cruise on the Adriatic. On the contrary, a letter denies the story of these armaments and also that an understanding has been agreed on between Italy and Prussia.

The Italian official Gazette publishes a contract, concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil, and Italy, for a telegraph to America.

Shanghai advices, March 9th, say the Imperialists had gained a great victory over the rebels in the north. Over 5,000 of the latter are said to have been slaughtered or captured.

The Road to Health and Long Life.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into circulation the purest elements for sustaining an repairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility.
How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for restoring a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are therefore confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Diseases of the Head and Heart.
These formidable diseases are, unfortunately of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

Females of all Ages and Classes.
The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions in womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.
Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength, and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom, and dejection.

Despondency, Low Spirits.
The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses, to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, looseness of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these fine regulating Pills never fails in removing all causes of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

Influenza, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Cough and Colds.
In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diphtheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the most successful effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the tissue, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Acne, Debility, Inflammation, Second ary
Asthma, Dropsy, Jaundice, Symptoms
Bilious Com- Dysentery, Rheumatism, Tumours
plaint, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Gout, Strains
Blotches on Face, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Gout, Strains
Bowel Com- Irregularity, Rheumatism, Gout, Strains
plaints, Fever of all kinds, Retention of urine, Venereal
Constipation, Piles, Scrophulous, or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Weakness
of the Stomach, Sore Throat, Weakness
Consumption, Headaches, Stone and Gravel, from what
ever cause,
etc., etc.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world at the following prices:—1s, 1/4d; 2s, 2d; 3s, 6d; 4s, 2s; and 8s, each Box.

There is considerable saving by taking the large sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness
PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of FOWLER'S PEPSINE GLOBULES in BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. THE POWDER IS PURE, HE WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES A NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE.
And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.
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Orders to be made payable in London. ml

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods; and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & FERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives of the highest quality.

The friends of the absentee have sustained another feat in the House of Assembly with the unsuccessful attempt to smuggle through the tract abrogating bill, they

tract abrogating bill, they defiance of all Parliamentary on Monday a measure aimed at that of compelling taxpayers of the colony to resident defaulters, and a Governor to break faith with purchased lots at the sheriff's last. The measure was Mr. Cochrane in the form asking that an address be presented to the House of Assembly in support of the measure, and that the measure be passed.

It was in vain that it was attempted to relieve hardship of non-residents perpetrating wilfully the grand hardship and injustice on the ground—in vain it was shown that the Government would be word, that the credit of the would be hopelessly injured, a confidence would be ruthless both the Executive and the in was in vain, we say, that were pointed out, the support measure, under an infatigable incredible, persisted in attempting through the House, and that every form and restraint. In graceful manner which characterized introduction and passage of a bill on Monday week, this scheme never been so much as hitherto was endeavored to be forced House, was introduced, and passed minutes, under the suspension through its first and second readings on the part of the measure the matter was met by a bearing arrogance and injustice climax was capped when on Trimble it was decided that should not go to committee be summarily passed in a In the history of British legislation the earliest days down to the present disgraceful proceeding has attempted. The Committee of the great safeguard of minority subject receives a thorough dis by clause, and members are all as often as they like. To say ure shall not go to Committee force, that it shall not be discussed course implies that the cause is and will not bear the light.

said, the action of the House of of action; may, more, it was a The suspension of the rules of legislature has but one meaning, removing the necessity of having readings of a bill at different sittings through Committee of the W third reading to be carried, at the one sitting. To say that shall be dispensed with, is to power to dispense with the second reading—in fact to abrogate elementary form. The forms be its own absurdity. Forms are as by a simple suspension of the rules as we have already shown is the time at which the forms are out. The minority in the House protested in vain against this their Parliamentary rights; this was persisted in, and Messrs. Ash and M'Clure were confined to once—and even that once they for—on a question that air thing sacred in the Government country. The unscrupulous man ever like most evil designs, very object they were intended. The time was limited in which could pass to prove awaiting.

o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, would the Government accept redeem the lots sold in April, therefore necessary that the order to be effective should be transmitted to Governor Kennedy Treasury had closed. To prevent the scheme passing in this time of the minority, and although duty the minority performed it, jury were defeated. Two had to be consumed in two from Messrs. DeCosmos and the latter gentleman spoke o'clock p.m. on Monday till