

**A SCHEME FOR THE FENIANS.**

We do not know that we are actually justified in finding profitable employment for the Fenians—in fact as things go we would be more commended if we could discover some scheme that would quietly dispose of all the head-centres and their deluded followers that at present threaten the peace of the Northern portion of the American continent. We hate, however, to see even so much filibustering wasted—we hate to see efforts misdirected and energies misapplied. Everyone knows that neither Canada nor Ireland can be wrested from the British Empire by the Fenians—that every exertion made in that behalf is so much time and money and life fruitlessly thrown away. The whole project from beginning to end is a dream more wild than can be found in any child's story-book. While we say this, we do not underrate the power or strength of the Fenians. We know they are, with all their divisions, absurdities, and delinquencies, a potent body for mischief, numbering as they do two or three hundred thousand men. They have, however, unfortunately for themselves more muscle than mind. Their leaders are more remarkable for expending the patriotic funds on their persons, providing themselves with Sybarite luxuries, and quarrelling over the plunder, than for enunciating a practical programme that would turn the organization to good account. In the hands of a really clever and vigorous intellect, Fenianism might, instead of being a source of injury and to a great extent of ridicule, be productive of much good. Instead of being a half-military organization for achieving the impossible—instead of being a huge Don Quixote, without the romance of the Spanish knight, it might have been a great industrial body peopling up some of the uninhabited places of the earth, and erecting an Irish nationality far away from the rule of the "Sassenach." But taking it in its worst light—looking upon it as a gigantic filibustering organization—there was an ample field open to it, a brilliant prospect for a clever and ambitious leader, in Mexican affairs. Here was a country crying out for assistance against European aggression—here was a bleeding victim lying before the chivalrous eyes of the O'Mahonies, Roberts's, Stephens's and Sweeney's—and a victim that could, with a wave of the Fenian sword, have been relieved: Why did not the head-centres cease running the centre of their heads against the British stone wall, and if they were "spillin' for a fight," try their hands with less tough material—with the Emperor Maximilian? They could then have revived that horrible period of English history, when Henry II sent men over to Ireland to succor a certain native potentate. They could have adopted the cunning of the English of that day, and, after driving the European cohorts from the Mexican soil, established themselves as owners of the country. The opportunity has not yet fled. If the pugnacious ardor of the Fenian will only keep a little calm, until Austria and Prussia shall have commenced hostilities and the rest of the European powers shall have become entangled, as they are likely to be, in the web, success is certain. The United States are bound to wink at, if not indeed encourage, the project, and, with Europe in a turmoil, there will be no difficulty in clearing out Maximilian. Then will follow, under a clever man of the Cromwellian stamp, if such is to be found, a kind of republican dictatorship—an anomaly in its way, but a very plausible system of Government immediately after the anarchy and confusion of war. This "head centre" will so dispose of the troops as to make the Fenians really masters of the country. Next will follow great bids for an Irish population. The "Green Island" will be depopulated—the Irish in the States will go to found a new nationality, and in less than half-a-century the Fenians, instead of being homeless marauders, will be a great recognized power in the Councils of the world. The Mexicans, will no doubt take their fate more patiently than the Irish have done,—nothing indeed will or can occur to mar the project. And what a project! England will get rid of the Irish difficulty as well as the active enemy of the Celtic population in the United States, the latter power will get rid of a most mischievous element in the Great Republic, and the Fenians themselves will be able to exchange a small island like Ireland, in which rain and poverty have had competitive struggles, for an extensive, wealthy and magnificent country like Mexico. It will be a general benefit all round. The only question is—has Sweeney or his colleagues the ability to carry out the programme? If they have, there it is—we charge nothing for the suggestions—all we desire is to see the filibustering remove itself once and for all to a more genial climate than that of Canada.

**BANK OF LONDON.**—A San Francisco telegram says that this bank acted as the agent and correspondent of Donohoe, Kelly & Co., of this city. When suspended, its business was at once transferred to the Consolidated Limited, which will receive remittances and pay all drafts, so that persons who have transacted business in London through Donohoe, Kelly & Co. will sustain no losses.

**THE CEDAR HILL ROAD CASE.**  
**THE INQUEST—THIRD DAY.**

The adjourned inquest on the death of the Indian Machiel was held before Mr. Pemberton yesterday:

**Dr. Davie**, re-examined by Mr. Copland— I think the stone produced in Court would have caused the wound; that part on which is blood would not be the part of the stone that came into contact with the head of the deceased, but the sharp edge; there were no marks of violence on the body except those described in my former evidence; had the stick produced in court been used there would have been external marks on the body; I should say deceased was 15 or 16 years of age; the external wound would bleed some time after; the wound in the eye was not a serious one, and might have been caused by the blow from a stick or stone or from a fall.

**Wm. Fraser**, re-examined by Mr. Copland— I have seen the body of the deceased since Thursday, and recognised the same Indian pointed out to me by the Chinaman as having struck him; deceased returned towards town, and about 100 yards off met three other Indians, one carrying a pack; he spoke to the Indians and they all turned off the road and did not return; there was another Indian in a red blanket came past; I said "that Indian is not a good man, he does not belong to my tribe"; he first said he belonged to Nainaimo and afterwards to Quamichan; I see the Indian Chenute in court; have known him some time; I saw him in the ranch over the ferry on Saturday; I saw spots of blood on his blanket; I see them now but not so distinctly; he did not appear to like my examining his blanket; he did not appear to know me; others were with me; he said he was going to help the Chinaman to recover his goods when he struck him in the head; he told me deceased was "no good"; and had been in the chain gang; deceased staggered along the road as if half drunk; Chenute was more drunk than the other.

**Chenute**, re-examined— I did not see the man (Fraser) on Monday last; I saw the Chinaman washing his face at Merriman's house. [The evidence here became too contradictory for publication, witness pretended not to understand Chenute until witnesses stated that they had conversed with him in that language.]

**Robert Irving**, sworn— I am a laborer residing at Cedar Hill; I remember Monday last; I saw a Chinaman coming down the road from Merriman's, about one o'clock, with his face cut and the blood running; afterwards I saw two Indians; the first Indian was not sober; I saw the body of the first Indian at the dead house; the Chinaman pointed out deceased as the Indian who struck him; Fraser asked him why he did it; he did not reply but went towards town, and soon after joined the other Indians and went over the rocks; Chenute I identify as one of the other two; he was half drunk; I asked him if he knew deceased; he said he did not know anything about him; I gave him a small piece of tobacco; he said deceased belonged to a Nainaimo tribe; when I was going home in the evening I heard the Indians fighting and two shots fired.

**Dr. Turner and Haggis** considered from the nature of the wound that death was caused by a fall.

**Officer Tenniel** re-examined by Mr. Copland— The body of deceased was put into wagon on this side of the Oakland Hotel and taken out near the Bridge Tavern; it was taken out and given to the Indians because I did not care to drive a dead body through the town; I looked at the coats but did not examine the sleeves; the coats were at my feet all the time and did not come into contact with the body, there was no blood in the fore part of the wagon; I do not think I said on a former occasion that I was sorry I had not examined the coats before putting them into the wagon; I did not see any blood on the coats before putting them into the wagon; the head of the body was towards the horses; I compared the stone with the wound, and the shape corresponds with the wound; there was no blood oozing from the wound when I first saw it.

**Mrs. Merriman**, sworn— Corroborated the evidence of Fraser and Irving.

**Mr. Snider**— I live near Cedar Hill; Hatch was at my house on Tuesday morning last about half-past five or six; he asked me if I had heard the Indians fighting during the night? I said I had, and that I believed by the cries they had killed some one; we went up (Ford, Hutch and my boy); when we got to where the Indians were we saw blood on the road; I saw an Indian and asked him what was the matter? they told me three men had killed their *tilkum*, but did not know who; they saw Hatch with me; I told them to get a doctor; Chenute said it was too far; deceased was not dead then and I told them he would get over; I thought he was more drunk than anything else; they told me deceased never drank whiskey; I joked Hatch and the others about having done it; I do not know who they suspected; I was only joking with the boys and did not for a moment think they had done it; Chenute spoke to me in Chenook.

**Nathaniel Loder** corroborated the evidence of Snider.

The jury at the conclusion of the enquiry found a verdict "That the deceased Indian Machiel died from a wound on the back of the head, but how caused there has been no evidence to show."

The accused man Hatch, Vincent and Ford will be brought before the Magistrate to-day.

**A SPRING DITTY.**

What is it swells my laboring breast,  
With sharp and sudden pang?  
Why do I strike my manly chest,  
With this emphatic bang?  
Why rush salt teardrops to my eye?  
Why does my head so swim?  
Why is my lip so parched and dry,  
And why my sight so dim?  
Why does my voice refuse to tell  
The wretched thing I am?  
Why does this sudden anguish swell  
My tortured diaphragm?  
"Why?" do you ask? You shall be told:  
The simple facts are these:  
Because I've somehow caught a cold—  
And don't I want to sneeze!

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

MONDAY, June 11.  
Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p.m.—Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie, Powell, McClure, Trimble, Ash, Cochrane, Pidwell.

**STREAM COMMUNICATION.**

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, in reply to a Writ of *Capias* which had been issued at the instance of Mr. Keenan, of the Fashion Hotel, in respect of an alleged debt of \$131, lost stated to have been sustained by Mr. Keenan on the purchase of sundry articles of plate bought by the late Mrs. Keenan at the Assignees' sale of Colverwell's (the bankrupt) effects in June, 1865, when Mr. Scott was auctioneer.

Several legal points were involved in the question at issue, but the two principal matters in fact were whether Scott guaranteed the articles sold to be *silver*, and whether he had made himself personally liable for any loss sustained by the plaintiff (Keenan) Scott having disclosed his principals; on these two grounds the Chief Justice held that the arrest was untenable, and the *Capias* was discharged.

Mr. Rigg, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared for Mr. Scott, and Mr. Green (Peakes and Green) for Mr. Keenan. Mr. Scott has commenced proceedings against Mr. Keenan for damages.

**From British Columbia.**

**GOOD NEWS FROM CARIBOO.**

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 50 passengers and Dietz & Nelson's Express, bringing a few thousand dollars in treasure.

Among the passengers were Messrs. Robt. Greig, Manager of the Richfield branch of the Bank of British Columbia, Mr. M. G. Phillips, late Recorder at Williams Creek, and Mr. H. N. Steele, who left on the 4th instant. They represent that the prospects of Cariboo never looked so bright, and it is confidently expected that the yield of gold this season will exceed that of last year by over one-half. Mr. Steele, who is an old and experienced miner, and one of the pioneers of Williams Creek, has the most unbounded faith in the country. He considers it the richest mining district in the world, and says where hundreds are now working, in a few years there will be thousands. Every person at present appears to be doing well, and making money on the creek.

The Aurora Company were taking out the biggest kind of pay. They washed up on Sunday week 305 ounces, the result of two days' washing, although the gold was taken out in six hours. Hilton, the foreman, was of opinion they would be able to wash out 1,000 ounces. The company were evidently in very rich ground, which might yield enormously. The Forest Hill Co. were doing very well; on Sunday they took out a piece weighing 339. The Forest Rose Co. had struck what was supposed to be the Prairie Flower lead. The Caledonia was also doing very well. The Davis Co. were taking out big pay, but Judge Begbie was determined to interdict them and had granted a Chancery injunction on behalf of the Aurora. This had occasioned much dissatisfaction, and some trouble was expected. The Bedrock Flume was considered a good thing. Many of the claims were taking out good wages, and there was more genuine mining going on than had ever been seen before. Grouse Creek was turning out much gold, and is considered rich.

[From the Sentinel of the 4th.]

**WILLIAMS CREEK.**

Work is being carried on in the various claims from one end of the creek to the other with great energy. No remarkable strikes have been made however since our last general report. Every man appears to be busy, and even the returning Big Benders, who are arriving here daily, are readily finding employment.

We hear the Cameron Company have discovered some rich ground on the West side of the creek, and have located a great portion of the old Despard claim, which was abandoned in 1863.

**MINK GULCH.**

We understand that a company at the mouth of this gulch have taken out good prospects during the last week; the gold is very coarse.

**GROUSE CREEK.**

The Ne'er do Well Company took out of two sets of timbers, last week \$500. The Discovery Company took out for two days work 50 ounces, they are busy sinking an air shaft.

The Heron Company have run a tunnel 170 feet into the hill, and sunk three shafts in it, in the last one it was found that the bed rock was pitching towards the creek; they have gone back a short distance and are sinking another.

The Reid Company, 6 shares, have been busy running a ground sluice on the opposite side of the creek to where the channel has been found, they have found the rim rock pitching into the hill; some pay was taken out inside this rim rock last season.

**ANTLER CREEK.**

The water has risen in this creek, stopping for a time active operations in claims located in the bed of it. Neil & Co. in the bank below the canon will commence to wash next week. Ross & Co. are working on the opposite bank.

**Provisions are plentiful on the creek.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Goods are being freighted from Yale to Williams creek for 170c per lb. Freight will be even lower than this as the season advances.

We understand that Mr. J. S. Thompson has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of this District. He holds his appointment direct from Mr. Homer.

A new building, called the "Cambrian Hall," was opened at Barkerville, on Saturday evening. We understand it has been built by a society of Welshmen and will be used as a Meeting House and News and Lecture Room.

**HOMESTEAD BILL.**

Council in committee on this bill, the Hon. Treasurer in the chair. The residue of the clauses were considered, when the committee reported progress and the Council adjourned.

**SUPREME COURT.**

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM—IN CHAMBERS.  
MONDAY, June 11.

**Scott v. Keenan**—In re arrest of Scott by Keenan under writ of *Capias*.

This was an application by Mr. Daniel Scott, the auctioneer, to set aside a Writ of *Capias* which had been issued at the instance of Mr. Keenan, of the Fashion Hotel, in respect of an alleged debt of \$131, lost stated to have been sustained by Mr. Keenan on the purchase of sundry articles of plate bought by the late Mrs. Keenan at the Assignees' sale of Colverwell's (the bankrupt) effects in June, 1865, when Mr. Scott was auctioneer.

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The weather has been as pleasant as it could possibly be in the lower country at this season of the year. The effects of this uninterrupted spell of warm weather are to be observed in the increased body of water which now fills the creeks and gulches, everywhere converting streamlets into torrents and creeks into rivers.

**[From the Columbian.]**

From Mr. R. N. Steele, who left Williams Creek on the 4th inst., we learn that prospects in Cariboo looked very bright. The following claims were doing well:

The Cameron, Moffat, Caledonia, Last Chance and California Tunnel Companies were paying well.

The Davis Company had declared dividends of \$1,100 to the share for a week's work.

The Aurora Company was paying well, on Sunday, the 3d inst., they cleaned up 305 ounces for six hours' washing.

The Morning Star Company had got a large prospect.

The Reid Company, in Conklin Gulch, got \$100 in the bottom of a new shaft.

Provisions on the creek were plentiful and cheap.

**LATER FROM BIG BEND.**

**[From the Columbian.]**

From Mr. Hatch, of Victoria, who arrived from Seymour on Monday, we obtain the following information:

There are about 500 men at Seymour, chiefly miners, waiting for the water in the creeks to abate and for more definite results of mining operations. Seymour is now the least expensive place to live above Yale, merchants selling freely at the following retail prices: Flour, 16c; bacon, 60c; beans, 20c; tea, \$1 to \$1.50; sugar, 30c; dried apples, 37c; potatoes, 6c at the stores, but frequently sold as low as 3c by the Indians; butter, \$1; beef, 20c to 30c. Most of these articles occasionally change hands at much lower figures, from parties about to leave disposing of their stores. Improvements are completely at a stand, owing to the uncertainty felt respecting the route as well as to the mines. Some of those who came back to Seymour are turning their attention to prospecting the various creeks emptying into Shuswap lake.

The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Marten is running twice a week between Savana's Ferry and Seymour. She charges \$10 fare and \$20 a ton freight. These charges are considered exorbitant, and the small boats are liberally patronised, most of the miners going by them in preference to the steamer. They carry passengers for \$2.50 up and down, and charge \$15 a ton for freight. They make the trip in four and a half days up and two and a half back.

Mr. Trutch was at Cache Creek a week ago yesterday, and would proceed to Savana's Ferry, taking the steamer to Seymour next trip.

Ex-Mayor Harris, of Victoria, had left for Seymour.

The damage done by the flood had been chiefly repaired, and the roads and bridges were again passable.

The wagon road to Yale was again open for traffic, the water in the canyons having fallen about 15 feet. Freight trains were met en route to Lytton.

**ADDRESS TO ROBT. GREIG, ESQ.**

We learn from the *Sentinel* that an address signed universally by every class in the community was presented to Mr. Greig, manager of the Richfield branch of the Bank of British Columbia, previous to his departure, of which the following is a copy:

WILLIAMS CREEK, B. C., 2nd June, 1866.  
ROBERT GREIG, ESQ., DEAR SIR—We have just learned that you are about to leave us, and while we regret exceedingly the necessity which will terminate our agreeable social and business intercourse, it affords us much pleasure to bear testimony to your upright, prompt and manly conduct while Managing Agent of the Bank of British Columbia here; and we hope sincerely that the change in your position will be both agreeable and profitable to yourself, but whatever this be the case or not you will bear with you our best wishes for your welfare and success in future life.

We remain very truly and sincerely your friends,

W. G. Cox, J. P., D. Oppenheimer, Alexander Jack, Robert Burrell, M. Hilton, John Brown, C. Fulton, G. A. Walkem, Thomas Harvey, J. S. Thompson, and 400 others.

Mr. Greig in returning thanks to the deputation who waited on him with the address, said that it gave him great pleasure to find on leaving Cariboo that he had acquired during his residence there the esteem of so many friends, whom he regretted to be compelled to leave, but whose kindness he should never forget.

Mr. Greig was also entertained at supper, together with Mr. M. G. Phillips, the highly respected late Recorder, at the London and Paris Hotel, Richfield, on the 2nd instant. Judge Cox occupied the chair, and Mr. D. Oppenheimer the vice-chair. Among those present were Messrs. Walkem, Burrell, Baie, Gowen, Allan, Fitzgerald, Phillips, Winkler, and many others. The highest eulogies were passed upon the two guests.

**CHINESE LICENSES.**—The Gold Commissioner has had an order translated into the Chinese language and posted at the most prominent places along the creek, calling on all Chinamen who are at work on the mines either on their own account or hired by others, to take out mining licenses at once; he will send out his constable in a few days to ascertain whether they have done so, and those unable to produce a license will be liable to a fine of £50 or three months' imprisonment. This is as it should be, indeed we cannot see why these almond-eyed sons of the flowery kingdom should have been allowed to work our mines so long, without being compelled like their white brethren to contribute their due share of the general taxes of the colony. In every other country they have to contribute liberally to the revenue.—*Sentinel*.

To the Electors of East Mal. Gentlemen,—For the third time I self for re-election as one of your representatives in the "Commons" of Victoria. The present political feud has an indisposition on the part of the ser class of importers and middle men to put a very small share of these traders make this country their but for a few years, after which their departure for other climes, overflowing pockets, and coarse jingoistic sneers on their tongues at a society, they label our institutions as our social condition. They also, these organized subsidies, have made paw of the Council Chamber. They, by the same means, won the favor of the press, and have immolated themselves by repeatedly insulting gracious Queen, in the person of our and independent Governor.

The aim of this class is to fix the of the taxation on other shoulders than own, to discourage all manufacturers vert the Land Act; and above worse than all, to rob us of the eternal, unbirthright of all free men. This you bank clerk, you shop assistant, you are to be distracted together with him, who wishes to wield the pick—as witness Wm. Stephen at Brighton, and Murray Williamstown, the nominees of this clique, on the question of the mortgage. And remember, my countrymen, have growing up amongst us that of class "shoneen," who will strive to upper hand, which, please God, will, so long as we have the power and voting by ballot.

On offering myself for re-election I did so independent of all classes; the time arrived for discussing the of protection I found the Government honest in their professions, I found only in their valuable Land Act, revision of the tariff, they studied the of the people. Then it was I set them with my heart and soul, and I continue to do so until the sole end of raising and spending the revenue country be conceded, without equivocal reservation, to the people's representatives in the Assembly Chamber.

When a prudent time shall have I will dun for another instalment of tion; and as soon as possible I hope the pleasure of assisting to shape the of the Chamber so that it shall be real presentative institution. Should honored again by your re-electing promise to bring you back that he shall never be found amongst the r I shall never be found amongst the r a small-minded clique of obstruction that I may ever be in the van, my welfare of the country demands.

In conclusion, I beg of you to wipe your eyes the dust which trickles using when they quote the "Constat For centuries, jurists and political misists of the highest order of intellect disagreed, and will continue to disagree the construction of a sentence or sophy of financial economy. And not presuming, I would say it is for do that necessary and common sense helping to build up for all classes of olation employment suitable to their physical developments.

I am, faithfully yours,  
AMBROSE BIDDY

**BIDDY AND THE PREMISES.**—Some years ago Lord Palmerston visited the estate for the purpose of inspecting improvements which were being made one morning he, with a friend walked their guns many miles over it in se game. They had, however, little sport became tired and hungry. In the old Lord Palmerston saw a cabin—a poor cottage, not so good as a stable—to which made his way, in company with his and a keeper, and found the tenement pided by an old woman and her pig lordship asked if she had anything "God bless your honor, sure there's and eggs at your service," was the and while the old woman, without ado, commenced washing the potatoes putting them in a pot, his lordship he would return in half an hour. "What did so, the old woman had prepared substantial meal of potatoes and fresh which, being hungry, he heartily enjoyed. One is naturally in good humor after a however simple it may have been, and Palmerston drew from the old woman she had been many years a widow, worked hard for a livelihood, but when her strength should fail her, she must go to the workhouse; but she fortunately added, "If my husband had lost of the whisky, and kept the money buy a cow, I would have got the age let me the bit of waste land in the of and I'd been as happy as the Queen. there's no helping it, your honor, poor lone woman, I'll be, and nobody care whether poor Biddy is alive or d "Suppose I were to speak to Lord Palmerston," suggested her visitor. "Oh, your honor, it's not the like of you that Palmerston talks to," said Biddy. it himself that has dipper with the Q and tells her what she has to do, and he tell the House of Lords, and the P mfrnt, and all on'em, what they are Sars it's not yourself that'll get widin a of him. Take the country all over, it's the biggest man in it; he's equal to Prince of Wales, and perhaps beyond h "Well," replied his lordship, "I am g to London, and I'll try to see him, be you, are, a deserving creature; so I sha give you anything for your hospitality leave Lord Palmerston to reward "said Biddy; "it's the good maning ge man ye are, but it's not Lord Palmer that you'll see." He lordship shook the woman, by the hand, and departed. and gave Biddy ten acres of land for rent for her lifetime. The old woman light knew no bounds, and when told