would succeed by arming slaves, but they could at least carry on the war another year. We can't carry the war through another campaign; I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices. To an inquiry if peace be not made before spring, whether he would take command of the armies with unlimited power, he said he would take any position to which his country called him, but did not think he could save the cause now, and that no human power could save it.

FALL OF RICHMOND!

Gen. Alvord, of the U. S. Army, who arrived in this city by the Sierra Nevada yesterday *en route* to Washington, informs us that just before leaving Portland he received a private telegram from San Francisco, stating that a great battle had been going on for three days between Grant and Lee, before Richmond. The contest was of a most obstinate and bloody nature, but the advantage day decidedly with the Federal forces, who drove the enemy back at all points, carrying the most important portions of Lee's lines.

The steamer was delayed two or three hours to take on more freight, and just as she moved off into the stream, a messenger from the telegraph office rushed down to the wharf with a second dispatch, shouting that Richmond was taken. The steamer however had got under weigh, and no further particulars were obtained. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the statement is correct, and that the Confederate capital has at length fallen.

CALIFORNIA.

[Newspaper dates to 28th March.]

The O'Byrne Court of Inquiry.—The Military Board of Inquiry in the case of Quartermaster O'Byrne, met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, all the members present:

J. L. Laird, (Proprietor of the Continental Hotel,) sworn.—Mr. O'Byrne came there in 1863, and engaged rooms for himself and family. In 1864, he notified O'Byrne that he must pay his bill, or leave. He paid twenty-five dollars, leaving a balance of over one hundred and eighty dollars, for which he gave his note. The note has never been paid, nor has he any assurance that it ever will be, except Mr. O'Byrne's promise. In answer to a question by defendant, witness stated that Mr. O'Byrne had deposited with him an article of value worth seventy-five dollars as security, which he (witness) still retains.

D. F. Moses, sworn—Knew O'Byrne two years ago in Victoria, where he represented himself as an Englishman, and was received by the authorities as such. Witness was under the impression that he was in sympathy with the South, but could not say positively. On his arrival there, O'Byrne represented himself as a correspondent of the London *Times*, and was at first held in favorable estimation, though subsequently he became less popular. Witness was positive that O'Byrne was regarded as an Englishman by the authorities of Victoria.

Henry Andrews sworn—Was employed in the *Alta* office during O'Byrne's connection with that paper. Do not recollect hearing him express himself with regard to our national difficulties. Was under the impression that he was in sympathy with the rebellion. The ground of my impression was that he would not vote, as he was not a citizen.

Board adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

More Convictions in the Great Republic Cases.—The trial of Lot Walls, first mate, and William Coe, second mate, of the ship Great Republic, jointly indicted, and also the former on another indictment, charged singly, in the United States District Court, resulted yesterday in the conviction of both the defendants. Walls was found guilty on his single indictment, of cruel and unusual treatment of the Portuguese sailor, Coe was convicted on the joint indictment for assault and battery on the Scotch boys.

The Hon. Henry Edgerton is quite ill with typhoid fever. Being one of the counsel employed for the defence, in the McCarthy libel case, the trial which was commenced over a week ago, remains in *statu quo*.

Another Sudden Death.—Mr. J. M. McDonald, proprietor of the Eclipse stables, on Pacific street, between Kearney and Montgomery, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon.

Tug for the Columbia River.—Messrs. Middlemas and Boole are building a tug propeller for service on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River and up the river. Her length is 100 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; hold, 9½ feet. She will have 28-inch cylinders, with 26-inch stroke, exerting a power approximating to 160 horses.

Board of Health to be Created.—The new Health Order, provides for organizing a Board of Health, of which the Mayor shall be president, and the members be selected by the Board of Supervisors from among their members, the body of the citizens, and the medical men of the county, "who are citizens."

"Ile."—The Napa *Reporter* says the petroleum excitement prevails in that county to an alarming extent. Parties from one end of the valley to the other, are seeking for coal oil.

Honorable Position Tendered.—Mr. J. C. Pelton has been tendered the superintendency of the University of Washington Territory, by the Board of Regents of that institution.

Drowned and Body Recovered.—On Friday evening, at about half-past eight o'clock, Dr. Oscar L. Cook fell into the Bay from the railroad and ferry pier at Oakland, and was drowned.

Found Drowned.—The body of Phillip Grosse, a German shoemaker, was found yesterday morning, floating in the Bay, near Broadway wharf.

ROME.

The *Giornale di Roma* of to-day (9th) contradicts the statement, that the representatives of the Holy See in foreign countries have given, by order from Rome, any explanations or commentaries upon the Encyclical.

ENGLISH MAIL NEWS.

[DATES TO FEBRUARY 12.]

The Colonial Office has given way on the question of pensions to ex-governors of colonies. Mr. Cardwell announced on Thursday that the Government was prepared to bring in a bill on the subject, and we trust it will be a liberal one. No economy can be more fatuous than that which prefers inferior men to these governorships because able men cost money. The governors are rapidly becoming ambassadors, and must be taught that fitting representation is for them a duty as well as thrift.

Wills and Bequests.—The will of the Most Noble Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, K. G., P. C., D. C. L., of Clumber, Notts, and of Portman square, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by two of the executors and trustees, viz., the Right Hon. William Edward Gladstone, P. C., and the Right Hon. George Warren Baron de Tabley, power being reserved to Lord Robert Clinton (the testator's brother) to prove hereafter. The personalty was sworn under £250,000. The will is of considerable length, and there are six codicils. His grace has charged his estates with liberal annuities for his younger sons, as also for his grace's brothers, Lord Robert and Lord Robert Clinton, appointing his son, the present duke, residuary legatee. To each of his executors acting, he has left £200, and to his valet a legacy of £200.

The *Morning Post* was cast in an action for libel on February 10th, and was awarded to pay £1000 damages to the plaintiff. The case arose out of the extraordinary legal proceedings respecting the Egmont estates in Ireland. The last Earl of Egmont left the estates to a friend of his. The present Earl, on coming to the title many years afterwards, challenged the will, and it was for some comments on the conduct of the plaintiff, who was mixed up in the cause, and while the matter was still in dependence, that the action of yesterday was brought.

The inquest on the persons killed by the fall of the flooring of the Roman Catholic School at Westminster was concluded Feb. 18th. A witness deposed that the broken beam, which caused the mischief, was Baltic timber, and not, as the inspector for the district stated, American timber. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

There is a fatality attending English water reservoirs just now. A canal burst recently near Birmingham, and a reservoir burst near Wolverhampton, which is situated between two lines of railway. The water, which is said to have been swollen by recent thaws, broke through the embankment and swept away a great number of cattle and sheep from the adjacent fields, which were flooded to some depth. The destruction of property was very great.

The French Government has demanded explanations from the Governor of New Caledonia as to his treatment of missionaries in Lifu. It is not, says M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the object of the Emperor to impede Protestant missionaries, but rather to encourage them. The acts of violence of which the London Mission recently complained are indignantly disavowed, and the mission apparently may be re-established.

Fire at Sandringham Hall.—A rumor spread with great rapidity in town on Thursday afternoon, to the effect that Sandringham Hall, Norfolk, the seat of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had been totally destroyed by fire; but the following are the real facts: "A fire was discovered at an early hour in one of the sleeping apartments in the upper portion of Sandringham Hall. The furniture within the apartment was consumed, but the flames were fortunately confined to the room in which they originated. The damage done is but of very trifling extent."

Departure of Alleged Federal Recruits for America.—A number of Welsh miners from Merthyr Tydvil and other localities in North and South Wales, sailed on Wednesday from Liverpool to New York, in the Inman steamer City of Boston. Having very good reason for believing that the simple Welshmen had been entrapped by Federal recruiting agents, the local police instituted inquiries amongst the miners, but they were unable to elicit any information which would justify them in interfering with the departure of the steamer. There is, however, very little doubt but that the men have been engaged for mining operations of a character the reverse of peaceful, and that on arriving at New York they will be treated like the passengers of the ship Great Western, which sailed from Liverpool a few months ago.

Telegraphic communication between Bagdad and Calcutta was opened on 29th January. As the communication between Bagdad and Constantinople is complete, all India is now in communication with all Europe.

The Sheffield detectives have succeeded, during the last few days, in breaking up a gang of garotters and burglars, who have committed several daring outrages in that town. On Saturday, two men were brought before the bench, on a charge of committing the daring outrage on Mr. Burnby, coal agent to Earl Fitzwilliam, which was of such an atrocious character as to excite a general terror in the public mind.

Fearful Colliery Accident.—On Thursday, six men went to work in No. 10 pit, at the Salt Wells Colliery, Dudley, belonging to the Earl of Dudley. Shortly afterwards the butty passing heard groans from the part of the pit where the men were working, and gave an alarm. Assistance was procured, and on going down the pit it was found that a large mass of coal had fallen, so large that the bodies were not recovered till late on Thursday evening, when the only means of identifying the men was by their clothes, so shockingly were they mutilated.

The Rappahannock.—The trial of Mr. Rumble for an alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, was brought to a close on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with loud cheers in the court.

ITALY.

Turin, February 10th.—It is stated that the Commission appointed to select a locality for the establishment of a military port for the Southern Italian provinces, have fixed upon the port of Saranto.

FRANCE.

A rumor is mentioned by the *Opinion Nationale* to the effect that the French Ambassador at Rome is about to be recalled *en congé*. Such an event is probable enough, and probably its probability is the only ground for the rumor. Further, and of a cognate character, the assertion is made that at a consistory to be held by the Pope at Easter, a number of French bishops will proceed to Rome in order to hear with their own ears the opinion his Holiness entertains of the Convention between Italy and France. Our correspondent, recurring to the alleged cession of Mexican provinces to France, states that the governmental denial of the fact receives full credit in Paris, on the ground that its interests are best served by speaking the truth in the present instance. It is pointed out that the transaction would be so manifestly injurious to France, by bringing her into a position of difficulty, danger, and expense, without any equivalent whatever, that it is absurd to suppose such a step has been taken. Neither, if desirable is, it necessary as a guarantee to France for her outlay in the late expedition, since Mexico has undertaken to pay the French army, and has hitherto fulfilled her pledge.—*Standard*.

PRUSSIA.

The issue of the conflict in Prussia is still uncertain. The King, it is said, is so irritated by the demeanour of Austria that he is half disposed to compromise with his Parliament, and has invited Herr Grabow to court. Herr Grabow went, and was courteously received, but accepted a few days after a civic crown offered him by the city of Cologne for his firm resistance to the King's Government. On the other hand, according to the latest telegrams, the King has resolved to adhere to his military programme, and the Chamber is equally resolved not to accept it, and reconciliation is, therefore, regarded as "impossible." All this while Herr Von Bismarck is promising to ask for nine millions sterling wherewith to build a fleet, a sum which he certainly cannot get without the Chamber. He probably trusts to the desire of all northern Germany for a navy to coerce the Chamber—but that desire may operate in another way. The Chamber may refuse the grant, and the discredit of delaying the navy attach to the Government instead of to the Chambers. When the Peers in 1789 proposed to cheapen bread, the Tiers Etat simply replied that the dearness lay with the Peers, who would not cheapen it by yielding to the will of the Commons.

IRELAND.

Mr. M'Kenna went through the town of Tralee, on Monday, canvassing; but he was soon interrupted by a mob, which swelled to a formidable multitude, evidently intent on mischief. The mob assumed a riotous character, stones were thrown, and some persons were knocked down, among whom was a resident magistrate. The military were called out in aid of the police, a squadron of Hussars dashed through the crowd, followed by 200 infantry, and order was restored. In Killarney, The O'Donoghue's party burned Mr. M'Kenna in effigy. In Cork the people behaved better, but the excitement is intense. There are in the city about 3,200 electors, of whom 1,900 are said to be liberals, and 1,300 conservatives. The latter can turn the scale. Mr. Maguire has gone to London to get free from Dungarvan. Mr. Murphy is nephew to the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and he has many cousins among the high Catholic families. Mr. Maguire's strength is among the active and prosperous men of business and the people, who regard him as a great benefactor of the city. Most of the priests are neutral.

TOLERATION IN MEXICO.

The following imperial decrees have been promulgated by Maximilian, and explain the difficulty existing between himself and the Church of Rome:

Imperial Decree.—Maximilian has issued the following decree concerning religious matters in Mexico:

"By Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico:

Having consulted our Council of Ministers, we hereby decree the following articles:

Article 1. The Empire protects the Catholic Apostolical Roman Church as the religion of State.

Article 2. Free and ample tolerarion is extended throughout the territory of the Empire to all religions which are not opposed to civilization and good habits. The establishment of a new religion will, however, require authorization by the Government.

Article 3. As circumstances may require, instructions will be issued to the police regarding the exercise of religion.

Article 4. The Council of State shall be informed of any abuses committed by the local authorities against the exercise of other religions, and against the liberty which the laws guarantee to their ministers.

This decree shall be deposited in the archives of the Empire, and published in the official journals.

Given in the Palace of Mexico, 26th of January, 1865. Maximilian.

By order of his Imperial Majesty,

Petro Escudro, y Exhaunac, Minister of Justice."

JAPAN.

We learn by telegram from Shanghai of Dec. 26, that two Japanese have been executed for the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird. This act of justice has had unfortunately no deterring influence over the natives, for two French sailors have since been murdered. The political aspect of affairs is very unsatisfactory; the Mikado is reported to have repudiated the late convention, and Prince Nagato has commenced rebuilding the batteries in the Straits of Simonosaki. Under these circumstances, the British forces are still kept in the Bay of Jeddo.

NEW ZEALAND.

Melbourne, Dec. 24.—Advices from New Zealand announce that Sir George Grey has accepted the resignation of the Fox Ministry. A new Cabinet has been formed under Mr. Weyl(?) It is said to intend removing the seat of Government to Wellington.

The Government has announced that prompt steps will soon be taken to put down the native rebellion.

SPAIN.

The *Epoca* says: "It is rumored that an English firm has offered to advance to the Government 600 millions of reals on the guarantee of taxes to be collected in advance and that a representative of the firm has arrived here to specify the conditions on which the loan will be granted."

AUSTRIA.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of Feb. 10th says: "In reply to the false rumors now current, we state that the military tribunal of Buda having condemned the landed proprietor Medeczky, and the bailiff Benitv, to be hung for high treason committed in Hungary, this sentence has been commuted by his Majesty to twenty years' imprisonment. Paul Almasy and five other individuals have been condemned to fourteen years' imprisonment, and Linen to six years' imprisonment and loss of his nobility."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Warsaw, February 10th.—The Governor of Poland has received the official instructions of the Russian Government for the reorganisation of the Kingdom of Poland.

Under these instructions the Imperial Commissions for special purposes and the existing provincial governments are suspended and the different branches of the public administration will henceforth be only departments of the respective Ministers at St. Petersburg.

The whole of Poland is to be divided into 27 departments each under the direction of a Prefect.

The post of Governor of Poland is suppressed, the functions of this office being fulfilled by the Chief of the Civil Administration and the Commander in Chief of the troops stationed in the Polish provinces.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases; he has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Ointment and Pills, which embody the principle naturally designated for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and still more satisfactory is it, that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

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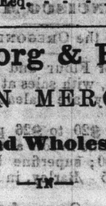
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"A triumph of ingenuity.—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.
"More splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.
"Some of them are of great beauty, and the English watch trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this new attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.
"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8th, 1862.
WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Horizontible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to £7 10s. each.
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Do. do. 6 jewels	19	23	12	13
Do. do. 8 jewels	24	27	15	16
Do. do. extra, 10 jewels	28	32	18	20
Do. do. do.	35	36	22	25

Benson's Indian Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted, hot climates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face...£11 11 0 Hunters, £12 12 0
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Foreign Watches Warranted.—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.
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