

he knew that his friend called the fear

THE SUNNY SIDE. only count the hours that shine, For night is nought to me; Why should the heart seek wildly for The joys it cannot see ? Tis vain to yearn for unknown bliss, And sigh the soul away ; And God has placed us in a world, That has both night and day.

I only count the hours that shine, The others, let them go; We should not mourn o'er fancied ills, We know thou art not so ; While darkness only follows light, We never should complain ; The darkest hour precedes the morn-The day will come again.

1 only count the hours that shine -Let sorrows cloud depart ; The memories of a happy past Shed sunlight o'er the heart ; Then let the present with its joy, Usurp the throne of care ; And happiness without alloy, Will come for all to share.

I only count the hours that shine, 'There's light as well as shade ; I scorn philosophy, that says That "all that's bright must fade." Enough to know that God has given A world where sunbeams glow, And soon the unknown joys of heaven The earth bound soul shall know.

1 only count the hours that shine, The rest are naught to me; Why should the soul roam sadly on, In paths it cannot see ? And where's the wisdom to complain, Since sorow dies away, For soon shall dawn the golden light Of an eternal day !

fiance of their instructions, violated the laws of the United States, her Majesty's govern-ment would, both out of deference to the United States, and from a due regard to the authority of the British crown, have removed those officers from the next which then Years passed on, and the Giant the strength of manhood, hono "What fails thee "now ?" aski

Giant, "surely there is nothing left desire ?" "I am weary of the injustice of m answered, "my heart grows sick as I the sin and misery which I have no po-avert: I long for rest." And the trembled, for he thought he he footsteps of Death; but Death ca

The third time the Giant visited his he found him in old age, but vigorot beautiful as in youth, and the Giant & "How greatly art thou blessed ! The no sickness; nor infirmaties; thou art where respected and loved: life is surel pleasant to thee?" "Thou speakest truly," answered the but my friends have all left me, a beart is often lonely, at night in my dr see them again, they walk in green fiel neath the paim trees, and the birds sin sweetest songs that my ears ever hear when I awake in the morning and find still on earth, I am sorrowful. Perhap: day I shall find my dreams true." The next morning the old man aw not from his sleep; his dreams were by true.---N. Y. Obs.

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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN C ES-

TION. (From Willmer & Smith's European June 28.)

Having been favored by Lord Cla with an official copy of the following pondence, especially for the American of the European Times of this day, will lish below the essential portions of Mr. (ton's letter, dated the 19th, and also th letters addressed to Mr. Dallas by Lor endon, each dated the 26th instant :--RECRUITING IN THE UN STATES.

DESPATCH OF EARL CLARENDON UPO! CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL.

On Thursday evening further paper tive to recruiting in the United State presented to Parliament. They includ Ar. Marcy's despatch communicating the fi-the dismissal of the British Minister an British Consuls, and the affidavits which accompanied the same; a letter from Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon, ted London, June 19; a memorandum by (sul Barclay, containing a denial of Mr. M y's by's charges ipssimis verbis ; corresponden

one, States, that her Majesty's officers had, in de-fiance of their instructions, violated the laws of the United States, her Majesty's govern-ment would, both out of deference to the and Mission to any possessions and Mission to any possessions

officers from the posts which they If the government of a foreign country wer

k at capriciously, and without any apparent belief to that it had good ground tor doing so, to break it off its diplomatic relations with the minister accredited to it by her Majesty, her Majesty's not confidential servants, answerable for maintain-ing the honor and dignity of the crown, sould not hesitate as to advising her Majesty equal-and ly to break' off all diplomatic intercourse with the minister of such goovernments accredited

the minister of such governments accredited hast to her court. But in the present case her Majesty's gov ery-

ernment are bound to accept the formal and repeated declarations of the President of his belief that these officers of her Majesty have violated the laws of the Union, and are on that account, unacceptable organs of commu be- nication with the government and authorities

of the United States ; and her Majesty's and government cannot deny to the governm yself | the United : tates a right similar to that which one in a parallel case, they would claim for them-selves, the right, namely, of forming their own ened judgment as to the bearing of the laws of the Union upon transactions which have taken

place within the Union. I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that, however deeply her Majesty's government regret a proceeding on the part of the President of the United States which cannot

but be considered of an unfriendly character, they have not deemed it their duty on that account to advise her Majesty to command me to suspend my diplomatic intercourse with you ; and I have to assure you that the high personal esteem which is felt for you by all the members of her Majesty's government will render it most agreeable to myself to have the

honor of entering into comm you upon all matters connected with the muual relations of our two countries. You will be certain of meeting, on the part of her Majesty's government, the most friendly feelings towards the United States, and the most anx-

ious desire so to arrange all questions of difference, as to reconcile the just rights and real intercourse of the two countries with the of maintenance of those amicable relations, the preservation of which is of so great importance to both.

I am, &c. (Signed) CLARENDON.

Mr. Crampton's letter occupies upwards of eight folio pages.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE or territory on the Mosquito coast, UNITED STATES RESPECTING

Majesty's government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negocia-

CRETARY MARCY. A Parliamentary paper, issued on Thursday evening, contains the letter of Mr. Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas upon the Central A merican question, commanicated to the Earl of Clarendon by Mr. Dallas on the 11th inst., and also the Earl of Clarendon's reply. The latter document is as follows :--THE EARL OF CLARENT ON TO MR. DALLAS. Foreign office, June 26, 1856. SIR,-The despatch of the Secretary of State of the United States, dated the 24th ultimo, a copy of which as placed by you in my hands on the 11th instation the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, reearding the construction and effect of the Government and that of the Onited States, regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of April 19, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally, has received the attentive consideration of her Majesty's govhas been contemplated. that country and the British posses

Before I proceed to communicate to you the views of her Majesty's Government in reply to this despatch, I will beg leave to re-mark, in reference to Mr. Marcy's observain the settlement of that question, no tion that direct communication upon the main subject had for some time ceased between Mr. Buchannan and myself, that such commu-nication had ceased because it appeared to her Majesty's Government that further correspondence was not likely to lead to a settlement of the question at issue. That question turned upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1850, respecting which her Majesty's gov-ernment learnt for the first time from Mr. ernment learnt for the first time from Mr. Buchannan that a view had been taken by the present government of the United States dif-ferent from that of the preceding government. The treaty arose out of the various projects which were started for commercial communications across Central America, between the

Atlantic and the Pacific, and especially had reference to the scheme of a ship canal by the river St. John and Lake Nicaragua. The river St. John and Lake Nicaragua. main object of the treaty was to provide a security that such lines of commercial com-

as follows :--

munication, through whatever part of Central America they might pass, should be free for the use of all nations, and should not fall under the exclusive control of any power. These objects and purposes are clearly ex-plained and stated in the 1st article, which is

" The governments of Great Britain and the United States hereby declare that neither

or territory on the Mosquito coast, and her Majesty's government consider now, as they always have considered, that the future con-dition of the Mosquito Indians, for which her become to be absent with the dead, without a hope even of their remains being without a hope even of their remains being recovered from the ruins. Two of them were

1. Bell, 629.

Juan de Nicaragua, or any other point in Central America"; and her Majesty's gov-ernment agree with Mr. Marcy that such a upholsters of Messrs Jacques & Hay's cs-tablishment, who work in the ware-room on proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such pretensions has were been advanced, and no such pretensions has Until a late hour in the evening, relatives were going round; asking if their friends had yet been heard of, and always with the same mel-

ancholy answer. Before the engines could reach the ground, fire had obtained the entire mastery of the building. The men attached their hose to the hydraats and found that there was no water With respect to the district of Belize aer Majesty's government consider that the only question to be determined as regards Central America, is that of the boundary between in them; they then moved their engines to the bay and commenced to draw from that ons; and

source, aided by a few carters. Their efforts nountable difficulty need be anticipated. source, alded by a few carters. Then enorts were utterly powerless, however, against such a flame. The wind was blowing from the westward and northward, and it poured a body With respect to Ruatan and the other Bay Islands, these at different periods, have been held by Great Britain as well as by Spain, and having been again occupied by British settlers, formal possession was taken of Ruatan in 1839 by Great Britain, which has since of fire through the windows down upon the building which had been used as a varnish and oil store, and upon the piles of lumber upon the wharf, which nothing could resist. There was a want of men to work the engines, also; the heat of the day as well as of the flames, been uninterruptedly maintained. The popu-lation increased fast, and magistrates were was a want of men to work the engines, also; the heat of the day as well as of the flames, was most oppressive, and in short, nothing was done effectually. It was supposed, from the direction of the wind, that the dwelling house of Mr. Jacques and the brewery of Messrs. Cayley and Nash were in no danger. They had escaped the former fire and did not appear to be in greater peril now. The wind chang-ed, however, suddenly to the south, and the aspect of affairs was changed. Two small frame dwellings, occupied by workmen in the factory, caught fire, and the flames'soon spread to the brewery and to the piles of lumber be-tween the houses and the railway; Mr. Jac-ques' house soon followed, and everything combustible within reach fell a prey to the devouring element. The roof of the brewery was composed of shingles set in mortar, and it resisted the flames for a long time. A lit-tle help from the engines would save it, but, unfortunately, all the machines were at the other side of the fire, and the burning lumber from time to time appointed by the superin-tendent of Belize, until 1852, when these islands received a regular form of colonial government solely for the purpose of their better internal administration; Great Brit-ain did not thereby acquire any territorial

rights that she did not previously possess. The Government of the United States, however, maintain that, even supposing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty were only prospect-ive in its operations, these Islands were no part of the British dominions earlier than

narried only a few days.

The following were taken to

was put under medical care.

nd family.

If the difference between the two governments on this subject cannot be arranged by direct negotiations, there seems no reason why they might not form the matter of a re-ference to a third power. Her Majesty's Government have learned with satisfaction that you are instructed to

CLARENDON.

enter into communication with me in respect to Central America, in order to ascertain, in other side of the fire, and the burning lumber the first place, whether existing differences separated them from the brewery. cannot be promptly terminated by direct ne-

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. We commence the record of details under

s with renewed vigor. So earnest was sympathy with the sufferers, that the dayor has called a meeting of the citizens this even-

No. 45.

THE OTHER LOSSES.

foreigners without friends, but the others were married men, and well known as among the been saved. If it was not injured, we be-It was doubtful last evening whether the beer in the lower story of the brewery had tion. It is not contended, nor never has been contended, that the British Government, con-sistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could in the name of the Mosquito In-dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and hold San upholsters of Messrs Jacques & Hay's can dians " take with military force, and hold San dians " take with military force, and h tons of hops were saved, of the value of £200. the firemen made far too free with the beer in the brewery, breaking open, in the most reckless way, far more than they required to drink

Mr. Raikes, a gentleman is tely from ng-land, occupied a house adjoining the brewery. His furniture was removed, as also the furniture of the workmen living in the two frame houses adjoining.- Toronto Globe

HE DIVER AND THE TREASURE. A TRUE HISTORY OF THE

Raising of the Safe of the Atlantic. Our readers were several days since highly amused by the fanciful relation of The Detroit Advertiser, of the raising of the safe of the steamer Atlantic, sunk in Lake Erie, Au-

gust 4, 185%. this morning we were favored with an in-erview with E. P. Harrington of Westfield, New York, the successful rescuer of the safe, and gave the items of the occurrence, which, it it be devoid of wonderful meetings with "beautiful ladies" and "children" is nevertheless very interesting and true. Mr. Harrington has had three years' experience as a diver, and during the past winter has been en-gaged on the Mississippi in his business. As-sociated with him in this undertaking were Martin Qugley and Charles O. Gardner of Chateque, New York, and William Newton. of Detroit. They proceeded in the schooner *Fletcher* to the locality of the steamer Atlantic which lies about three miles from the extreme point of Long Point. They arrived there on the 18th June, and that day was used in preparations. On the 19th, Mr. Harrington, incased in Well's and Gowen's submarine armor, made his first descent. This armor is made of two layers of canvass and one of India rubber, the rubber occupying the middle, it is loose and flexible, and of course resists no pressure. From in front of the mouth proceeds a tube composed of nine al-ternate layers of canvass and rubber, with a This is flexible too, and being as long as the this melancholy title. The following are the names of those who have not been heard from depth to which the diver goes, and the uppe end being in the open air, secures proper and who are supposed to have perished in the The aperture is three eights of an iration been di opped, and rested against the side of building :--James Minns, a carver, whose residence is at the head of Spadina Avenue, and who leaves a wife and two children. He was a Dressed as above deescribed, with leaden, shoes and with leaden weights attached to his body, amounting in all to 248 pounds, with a rope round his waist, by which he could be raised to the surface, and a check or signal line in his hand, the adventurous diver com-menced his first descent. He was governed econd story in the middle of the fire, and i pposed to have gone up stairs to save some thing, and to have perished in the effort. John Watson, cabinet-maker; was mar ried and had one child. Anthony Ellis, cabinet-maker ; had been by the wreck-line, and struck the promenade deck about forty feet aft the state-room where Charles Drummond, carver ; leaves a wife the Express Company's safe was, which was in the third state-room aft the wheel-house on the larboard side. He remained on deck but ---- Coles, carver ; had been only a short ime in the shop and but little was known of one minute. After descending from 50 to 70 feet, depending upon the clearness of the air above, all is dark to the diver, and he is Ivos Leguere, a Frenchman, carver ; had] been only a short time here. Thomas Gobert, a German ; was also a air above, all is dark to the diver, and he is governed entirely by feeling. The romantic sights recorded by the Advertiser, are there-fore without foundation. The greatest cau-tion as to entangling lines must be used, and vir. Harrington went each time outside of the stanchions, moving, as he advanced, his wreck-line, so that with each dive he ad-vanced nearer the state-room. The second dive he was three minutes upon deck; the third, four; the fourth seven. On the 20th Hospital in a dangerous condition :---John Cook, jumped from fourth story win-dow, and had his left aam fractured. John Conly—was burned at the drying room door, but got down stairs. John Gilbranson-jumped from the third story window, after being badly burned, and third, four; the fourth, seven. On the 20th had his left leg contused. J. Hurtson—jumped from the fourth story, with face, neck, and arms so severely burned, that recovery was considered at first imhe made four dives, and the time on deck was respectively 4 minutes, 7do., 3 do., and the next or eighth, 6, at which time he reached the state-room. Previous to this he had all the time been groping about, and twice was on the hurricane deck, and once near the main deck. The 21st he made seven descents All four remained last night, in the Hospital, in a very precarious state. John Weiler, a German; jumped from the fourth story, and fell on his back on a main deck. The 21st he made seven descents —times respectively, 4, 6, 5, 3, 5, 6 and during which he was busy in breaking in the room window, and breaking down the work on the side below it, and succeded at last in getting a line fast to the ring in the lid of the safe, but finding the aperture too small to al-low the passage of the safe, ascended to wait till the coming day. On the twenty-second, the sixteenth, being the first that day, he was on deck seven minutes, during which time he sawed through the casing and pawel work, and tried to break it off with his hand but could not. The seventeenth, he was on Henry Sommerlant and Frederick Lutz, but could not. The seventeenth, he was on deck 9 minutes, in which he fastened a line to the woodwork, and by it the men above pulled it off. The eighteenth and last descent, he was on deck eleven minutes, Mr. Chambon proceeds to chambon with explored to the standow of the Majory's German to the Standow of the Majory's German to description of the standow of the Majory's German to description of the standow of the Majory's German to description of the standow of the Majory's German to description of the standow of the Majory's German to description of the standow of t

CENTRAL AMERICA. REPLY OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON CRETARY MARCY.

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST, JULY 24, 1856.

I SHALL CLING TO THEE IN. SORROW.

I shall cling to thee in sorrow. Whatever may betide, And though dark may be to-morrow,

I am faithful by thy side; For it was first in sorrow's hour, When dark the skies above thee, That my heart learnt to idolize

And fondly, truly love thee.

When sorrow's blasts are raging With stern relentless hate,

Then shall I cling the closer,

And share thy earthly fate ; 1 shall love thee and adore thee

Through evil and through good : Be with thee in thy hours of joy And in thy solitude.

THE GIANT AND DEATH.

There lived once upon a time, a Giant, who was very strong and very kind hearted, Every day he went out seeking what good he might accomplish for men. One morning as he walked abroad, he met one whom he knew was Death. Death was attended by a female with wild eyes, haggard cheeks, attenuated form and faltering step, and who moaned incoherently to herself.

"Hold, Death," cried the Giant, " I must fight with thee to-day."

But Death, as he slowly advanced, replied, "No, I cannot stop; I have much work to do ere the sun sets."

"Thou evil one," cried the Giant, " hold ! I will at least delay thy footsteps, and retaid the desolation thou carriest with thee. I love mankind, therefore do I hate thee, thou fearful one !

But Death only answered, " i must not linger here, many wait for my coming to-day, and would mourn if I tarried."

" Now, surely thou liest," soid the Giant, for all men fear thee, the evil and the good, and at the distant echo of thy footsters they weep and mourn and pray to be delivered from thee. When they paint thee, it is always in black, and with a horrible countenance.

" No," sighed Death, "the good do not fear me; they lear rather, my servants .- One of them is called Fever, she goes with me this morning. See how wild her eyes are, and how pale her cheeks ! I sing sweet songs of ed consuls.

joy and hope to the sick man, but her eyes glare upon him so fiercely, and she raves so madiy, that he cannot hear my voice. Hunger and Cold are twin brother and sister, and always go together. I often bring with me beautiful pictures of green fields where the sun ever shines, and where the paim trees grow, ever shines, and where the paim trees grow, the president had originally taken , of but cold lays her icy fingers upon the heart, and Hunger cries with his loud voice, so that men can see none of the beautiful visions of promise that I paint. My servants, truly, are fearful.—Strive with them if thou would

tendants; and Death answered: "It shall be as thou wilt, and one thing more will I promise thee; I will not go to him until he shall call me himself." Thus they parted, and the Giant gave his young friend all worldly treasure, and rejoiced to behold his happiness. But one day he chanced to meet the young man, and there was a cloud on his brow : _____ is all well with thee?? asked the

the Earl of Clarendon; and, finally, Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy. The important despatch is as follows :-ter

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. DAI Foreign Office, June 28, 18

SIR,—The despatch of Mr. Marcy v you read to me on the 11th instant, an which you placed a copy in my hands, he saired the attentive commideration of hor

jesty's government. Her. Majesty's government are gratific learning that the assurances contained in note to you on the 30th of April, that note to you on the 30th of April, that notention existed on the part of her Maje government to violate the laws, compro government to violate the laws, compro the neutrality, or disregard the sovereigni the United States, have been unreger accepted by the President, and that all c of difference with respect to the questic enlistment has ceased to exist between governments of Great Britain and the U

It is with much regret, however, tha Majesty's government have learnt that President has been unable to alter the which he had taken of the conduct of Majesty's Minister at Washington, and Majesty's consuls at New York, Philade and Cincinatti, in regard to the transa which have been under discussion betwee

Mr. Marcy had, in his despatch of D ber 28, 1855, stated that the President opinion that these officers of her Majest violated the laws of the United States, I ing parties to enlistments within the U that he, on that ground, considered that had become unacceptable organ's of he jesty's government in the United State that he consequently requested that might be removed from their resp

Her Majesty's government did not this opinion of the President in regard conduct of those officers of her Majesty having communicated to those office charges made against them, and the ev on which those charges rested, and havi ceived from them full denials of the t the charges, and such corroborating et as they were able to procure, tending validate the testimony brought against her Majesty's government had all matters fully and frankly before the ment of the United States, with the

promise that I paint. My servants, truly, examined these additional documents, are fearful.....Strive with them if thou would benefit mankind, but trouble not me; for when I come alone I come very gen-

the Giant, "for I feel my strength already wane as I speak with thee: yet I would make one request. I have a friend, young, beautiful and pious. J know that thou must come to him one day, even as thou dost to all men; but come alone, without thy fearful at-"It shall be as thou wilt, and more will I promise of the anti-

It will be remembered that in order to sus-tain the charg e against her Majesty's agents of having violated the municipal law, Mr-Marcy resorts to a reiteration of his implicit belief in what he calls the unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony of Messrs Strombel and Hertz, adding, however, that this evi-dene forms but a small part of that upon which he relies, and that there are numerous acts of Mr. Crampton's and Her Majesty's consuls, " undenied and undeniable" which contain it. Upon this Mr. Crampton observes :--" Mr. Marcy has not stated to what acts he alludes, but if they are acts by which 1 am

"Mr. Marcy has not stated to what acts he alludes, but if they are acts by which 1 am supposed to have recruited soldiers for her Majesty's service within the United States, or ' hired or retained,' in the sense of the act of Congress of 1818, persons to go and be recruited elsewhere, or authorised other per-sons to do those acts, 'I do deny them. If they are acts by which persons were informed of where and on what terms they would be received into her Majesty's service in British territory, or by which aid and assistance was afforded to them to reach that country, I do not deny that acts of that sort were authorized

not deny that acts of that sort were authorized by me; but I maintain that such acts were neither illegal nor a violation of the sovereignity of the United States. As to invitations or inducements, 1 never offered them to tions or inducements, 1 never offered them to anybody, although it appears that I might le-gally have done so; for 1 cannot agreed with Mr. Marcy, that the offer of any inducement short of hiring or retaining, and that by a con-tract which would, if not rendered illegal by the act of 1818, be binding, would constitute a violation of the law, and consequently, of the sovereign rights of the United States. I am far from seeking to deny to the government of the United States the right of interpreting

of the United States the right of interpreting the laws of the United States; but 1 cannot subscribe to the doctrine that the executive alone has a right to interpret the law. Every act done or authorised by me is supported by decision of the judiciary, in which the Pre-sident himself could not refuse to acquiesce in any case in which, either in his official or private capacity, he might be concerned." Mr. Crampton proceeds to examine the various affidavits, with the view of showing that they are "disfigured with deliberate falsehoods." as well as blunders and mistakes the laws of the United States; but I cannot

that they are "disfigured with deliberate falsehoods," as well as blunders and mistakes

eight folio pages. Mr. Crampton, after quoting the principle of international law which, according to Mr. Marcy has been violated by the British Min-ister, proceeds to quote the opinions of Judge Kane and Judge Ingersoll as directly at vari-ance with Mr. Marcy's principle. It will be remembered that in order to sus-tain the charg e against her Majesty's agents tain the charge e against her Majesty's agents tain the charge e against her Majesty's agents tain the charge e agains gociation, and if they cannot be settled, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration on these points of difference as to which this of settlement may be requisite or aplicable.

This is the course which her Majesty's gov-This is the course which her Majesty's gov-ernment has throughout been willing to adopt, and I have accordingly the honor to inform you that I am prepared to enter into the pro-posed communication, and I trust that our conferences will be conducted in that spirit of cordinality and frankness which, as Mr. Marcy justly observes, is dictated by the true inter-ests of Great Britain and the United States. I am. &c. I am, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TORONTO.

Jacques and Hay's Factory again destroyed. SEVEN LIVES LOST! THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS OF PRO-

PERTY DESTROYED. About a year and a half ago, the

cabinet factory of Messrs Jacques & Hay was burnt to the ground, but almost immediately a new and larger fabric was raised upon its ruins, filled with machinery and material, or citizens of the other." Her Majesty' government deemed that the plain and unquestionable interpretation of this acticle was, that each government was pro-hibited from doing what the words of the article explicitly declared that neither gov-ernment should thereafter do; but that both and peopled with workmen At 3 o'clock yesterday the establishment was in full and successful operation—three hnudred people laboring in their various departments, aided by all the appliances which ingenuity and skill could devise; and an hour afferwards it was a governments retained the rights , which they heap of runs—buildings, machinery and stock destroyed, and the living occupants compelled to fiee for their lives, leaving seven of their

had previously anjoyed, where those rights were not expressly limited or abandoned. With regard especially to the protection which, for a long course of time, the British government has afforded to the Mosquito Infellows overwhelmed amidst the flames. The rapidity with which the flames rushed from government has allorded to the Mosquito In-dians, this article, so far from requiring that protection to cease, acknowledges its exis-tence, and contemplates its continuance; for the article says that neither party will " make use of any protection which it affords, or may afford, to any state or people, for the purposes of erecting or maintaining, any fortifications. one floor to the other and licked up all in its one floor to the other and licked up all in its way set at defiance all human effort; except a few chests of tools and barrels of oil and var-nish, nothing of any value was saved from the element. The fire, it is believed broke out in the drying room, that is, the chamber for drying lumber, which was situated immediate-ly above the boiler, in a building attacked to next to the water. There was a great deal of smoke at first, and the workmen made the usual efforts to put out the fire by buckets of water, but without success. Complete ar-rangements had been made when the building was erected for the extinction of tire : water

was erected for the extinction of thre; water from the works was laid on in every floor, and

