Miscellaneous and General News.

[From the Halifax Unionist.]

EXECUTION OF DOWCEY.

HIS LAST CONFESSION.

As we previously announced, the execution of Henry Dowcey for the murder of Colin C. Benson, master of the Brig Zero, took place in the Jail Yard on Wednesday morning. Early as six o'clock a few persons were seen straggling in the direction of the Jail. On the arrival of two companies of the 17th regiment, and the Mayor and several members of the Corporation—about half past six o'clock—the Jail gates were thrown open, and the public admitted within the enclosure. The gallows, which by the way was a rough looking affair, was erected on the extreme southern side of the Jail limits. The military formed two sides of a square.

Through the courtesy of the Jailor, we entered the Jail, and found the High Sheriff and other officers of the law in the lobby, making the necessary preliminary arrangements. We understood that the unfortunate culprit had passed a comfortable night, and that his spiritual advisers, the Very Rev. Dr. Hannan and the Rev. Mr. Carmody, had been with him up to 11 o'clock on the previous night, and again from four o'clock that morning. On the previous day, His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Hannan and Power, administered to him the Sacrament of Confirmation. His frame of mind was such as to favorably impress his spiritual advisers, who were very attentive to him since the sentence was passed upon him, and during the week prior to his execution. He is said to have exhibited genuine contrition, and perfect resignation to his melancholy fate, and, in the language of a contemporary, "was fully satisfied to give up his own life for the one he had taken."

We understood that on Wednesday morning he took his coffee and toast. A few minutes after seven o'clock, the High Sheriff, with cocked hat and sword, attended by the Deputy Sheriff and Jailor, was seen proceeding from the southern staircase of the Jail, followed by the culprit, who was pinioned, and supported on either side by the Rev. Dr. Hannan and Rev. Mr. Carmody.—They proceeded slowly to the foot of the gallows, the clergymen reading appropriate services. The Mayor and Corporation and several County Magistrates followed to the foot of the gallows. Dowcey ascended the platform with a firm step, followed by the Rev. gentlemen, who then administered the last rites of their sacred office. He appeared perfectly calm—but prepared to meet his doom with a resignation and firmness almost unprecedented.

The crowd of spectators, which at the most did not exceed two hundred and fifty, behaved in the most creditable manner. Dowcey having ascended to the block, the fatal rope was put over his head by the hangman, and the white cap having been placed thereon, he expressed a wish to speak, when the most profound silence was observed. He spoke in substance as follows, in a clear, distinct and solemn tone, sometimes hesitating, as if for words to convey his meaning. His last confession was characterized by becoming modesty and delicacy, and contrasted favorably with the cant and vindictiveness of "his not less guilty accomplice." When asked by the Prothonotary of the Court "what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him:"

"Gentlemen; I am here this morning to be executed for the murder of Captain Benson, but I was not the instigator of the crime. I am deeply sorry for it—deeply sorry. But I did not propose it, and had it not been for another person whom you all know, it would not have been committed. That person is the cause of my being here. I was very much pressed by that person to take the part in Captain Benson's death, which I did. And now, in conclusion, gentlemen, I bid you all FAREWELL! May God bless you all!"

The rope having been adjusted, he shook hands with the clergymen and officials on the platform, when they descended to the foot of the stairs. Dowcey stood firm and upright, a few seconds elapsed, the signal was given, the drop fell with a crash, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity. The rope by some means shifted, which caused him to give a momentary struggle, when after the lapse of some five minutes, Dr. Slayter, the surgeon, pronounced life to be extinct. It is supposed that after the first plunge he became insensible to pain. About a quarter past seven o'clock the body was lowered and placed in the coffin which was ready at the foot of the gallows; he was conveyed to the jail, when the burial service was read over his remains previous to interment.

Thus ended the career of the unfortunate colored man, who has satisfied the demands of the law, while the life of "his not less guilty accomplice," through some species of *finesse*—is preserved.

We understand that at the recent interview of the Colonial Trade Commissioners with Mr. Cardwell at the Colonial Office, Messrs. McDougall, Ryan, De Lisle and Dunscomb were present, as also Mr. Pope of Prince Edward Island, Mr. McDonald of New Brunswick, and Mr. Le Vesconte of Nova Scotia, Lord Monck, and Mr. Foster, Under Secretary for the Colonies; and that the commissioners dined on the same evening with Mr. Cardwell. We also understand that Mr. Cardwell received the Commissioners very cordially, and at once procured the issuing of letters to the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in the places about to be visited by them, designed to promote their mission and facilitate their instructions. With the same end in view, letters were sent to Sir James Hope, the Admiral in command of the North American Station, directing him to place a vessel at their disposal whenever required. The Commissioners from the Lower Provinces take passage in the steamer by which the Canadian Commissioners proceed to the West Indies.—[Montreal Gazette.

EXTERMINATION OF NATIVES IN NEW CALEDONIA.—A letter from New Caledonia contains the following extract:—"In the beginning of September the governor had gone to the north-west coast of the island to punish a tribe of natives in the neighborhood of Chasseloup Bay for several acts of murder and cannibalism. He took with him 130 men in the Fulton steamer and transport Bonito. On arriving in the bay he found the brig Le Fine lying at anchor, and was informed by her capt. that the natives of Panguie, a place not far distant, had a few days previously murdered and eaten the captain of the Secret, a pilot-cutter, and his crew of four men. The governor landed his troops and marched to the villages occupied by the cannibals, and totally destroyed them. He then proceeded to Panguie, and chastised the natives there in the same manner. About sixty of the savages were killed in all. The French had not a single man wounded. To prevent these cannibals from indulging their ferocious propensities in future, the governor has established a military post in Chasseloup."

A Southern journal advertises for a journeyman printer—"one who can do press and job work, is a Union man, believes in the existence of a God, and don't drink whiskey." A printer who combines all these qualifications is not often met with.

THE CHOLERA.—Now that the Asiatic Cholera has been discovered in Great Britain, it is not unexpected in the United States, and may visit the Colonies, information as to the manner of treatment, the best means of prevention, etc., will likely be of interest. We quote from remarks of Dr. Sayre, a distinguished practitioner, before the Board of Health of New York, the following in reference to the manner of treating a cholera patient:—

"Dr. Sayre thought a few common sense views spread broadcast among the people, might probably be of some service to allay the terror connected with this plague. Great fear and anxiety had a great deal to do in the spread and propagation of disease, and influenced the physical condition to such a degree as to make persons more subject to it than they would otherwise be. He thought if the people understood the single fact that the cholera is not necessarily a fatal disease, and that it always is preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, such as lassitude, great langour, debility, and a diarrhœa, and that in this stage of the disease it is nearly always curable if the proper precautionary measures are taken, it would tend to allay the popular terror. At this stage of the disease it is of the first importance to pay attention to the first symptom, which is the diarrhœa. At the very first approach, the patient should assume the horizontal posture, and retain it, with the hips higher than the shoulders, and under no circumstances assume the perpendicular, even for a moment. Absolute, positive rest is needed, the body being kept in a warmer position. Any artificial means can be used for that which may be necessary. The main thing is the horizontal position, and perfect rest at the very commencement of the disease. If the patient is down stairs when taken, let him stay there or be carried up; but do not let him walk up. If he is out visiting, let him stay at his friend's house. Keeping this position for forty-eight hours, in the majority of instances, the disease will pass over, and the patient on recovery need make no very great changes in his mode of life. Of course, if he has bad habits, he should reform them; eat and drink rationally, and attend to business as usual, but not overdo himself. In the peculiar condition of the atmosphere when a pestilence is abroad, the system is rendered more liable to exhaustion, and he should husband his strength by avoiding violent exercise.

The Court of Prussia has just married one of its innumerable Princesses, the bride wearing certain diamond ornaments known as the "Princesses' Jewels," which are only worn by those exalted damsels once in her lifetime, viz., at the ball given in honor of her marriage. Princess Alexandrine has thus had the glory of appearing with jewels worth considerably over £200,000 sterling; and of seeing the redoubtable Bismarck figuring, torch in hand, at the head of a group of stately courtiers, all holding torches, in a solemn minuet, according to the "traditions" of Prussian royalty. Unluckily the Princess has married a royal Duke with no royal pretensions, and, as such, entitled to a lower place at the royal table than the French and English Ambassadors, who were at the wedding, and who, being the representatives of the person of their respective sovereigns, take rank, like all others of their class, immediately after the sons and brothers of Kings. As the King would not allow the bridegroom to be snubbed at the royal table, on his wedding day, by being obliged to sit below the two ambassadars, the latter were politely informed by the Chamberlain that there were no seats for them at the banquet, and as etiquette forbade those exalted functionaries to sit at any lower table, there was nothing left for them but to sail out of the Royal presence, with their ladies and the members of their respective embassies, on the conclusion of the ceremony in the Royal Chapel.—[Paris Letter.

THE BODY OF KING JAMES III., OF SCOTLAND, DISCOVERED AND REINTERRED.—By command of Her Majesty the Queen, an elegant tomb or monumental structure has been erected on the spot of ground at Cambuskenneth, near Sterling, where were found some human remains, supposed to be those of King James III. and his Queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark. The royal remains were dug up in the course of some excavations which were made in the summer of last year, when the foundations of the ancient Abbey were laid bare. It may be stated that the structure is made of freestone, is about 4 1-2 feet in height, 8 feet long, 4 1-2 feet broad at the base, and about 9 feet broad at the top. On the north side the following inscription is cut in raised letters: "This restoration of the tomb of her ancestor was executed by command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, A. D. 1865." On the south side there is the following: "In this place near the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, were deposited the remains of James the Third, King of Scots, who died on the 11th of June, 1438, and of his Queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark" On the west end are the Scotch Arms, with the motto, 'Nemo me impune lacessit," on the east end the Scottish arms, quartered with those of Denmark, surrounded by a scroll of thistles.—[Dundee Advertiser.

TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES.—An outbreak among the negro soldiers occurred at Bladon Springs, Alabama, on the 22nd ult, during which they killed one white man and fired several dwellings. The officer in command sent to Mobile for a detachment of white troops to quell the disturbance.

A New Orleans telegram of the 10th inst. says: "A lot of negroes on plantations on Red River rose in arms a few days ago, and tried to murder their overseers, but failed. They then marched to another point, where they waited for reinforcements. The militia, however, succeeded in nabbing them all without serious difficulty. The ring-leaders were arrested. On several plantations arms and ammunition were found secreted in considerable quantities. Previously the freedmen in that section refused to do any work. The military and militia in Caddo parish are under arms."

The surgeon attached to the household of the French Emperor, M. Jobert, happened to be absent from Paris when a despatch arrived summoning him to attend upon the ladies of the court, whose carriage was overturned during the journey of the Empress in Switzerland. Another physician took his place, and hurried off to the Alps. Dr. Jobert was so deeply grieved at having missed this conspicuous opportunity of distinguishing himself that he became deranged, and is now an inmate of an insane asylum. His mania is to perform delicate surgical operations on the other patients without asking their leave.

The infernal machine received by express at Washington from San Francisco, by Judge Field of California, did not explode, as stated by telegraph. In opening it carefully, the Judge discovered, as the lid was slightly raised, several copper wires, and his suspicions were aroused. Operations were suspended, and the box placed in a tub of water until the next day, when it was taken to the War Department, where it was opened, and twelve large metallic cartridges with heavy ball, nicely adjusted with fulminating powder, so as to explode upon the rising of the lid, were found. There was a slip line written upon the inside of the lid, as follows:—"Last October you decided the Puebla case."

LIFE ON BOARD A CUNARD STEAMER.—In a lecture delivered at Chelmsford, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, by Lord E. Cecil, M. P., on "America and the Americans," we find the following passage:—"If one supposed oneself on board one of the magnificent Cunard steamers bound to New York, one would feel no lack of comfort; everything which could make the voyage agreeable would appear to have been thought of, and there would seem at first to be nothing to do but to eat, drink, and be merry. But there was one thing—there was the abominable roll of the ocean, which makes one's heart leap into one's mouth, and causes one to vow never to be so foolish as to put one's foot on board a Cunard steamer again. (Laughter.) Two or three days, however, brought a change. One began to be able to peck a mouthful or two, and to wash it down with a glass of champagne or brandy and water. One also began to look about, to take an interest in the work of the ship, and as one got rid of sea-sickness one got rid of English reserve at the same time. The passengers on board one of the Cunard steamers were a perfect study. You found yourself with a Vice-President of the United States on one side, and perhaps a detective in pursuit of a Muller on the other, while opposite might be the French Minister going out, and Mr. Barnum perhaps next to him. (Laughter.) Some most amusing scenes might also be witnessed on board these steamers. He (Lord E. Cecil) remembered a Yankee stump orator who, in spite of sea-sickness, would insist on mounting the paddlebox and haranguing the passengers on Mr. Seward's election. He remembered also another Yankee passenger who declared that he should not like to 'bunk' with the stump orator, and, on being asked why, replied 'Because vermin always congregate together, and if I once bunked with him I should be scratching myself all night long." (Loud laughter.)

A gentleman attending church last Sabbath where they have scientific (quartette) singing, was surprised at the difference between scientific singing and that he had been accustomed to in the backwoods. He brought to us a specimen of the style, which he copied from the original:

Waw kaw, swaw draw raw aw,
Thaw saw thaw law aw waw
Waw kaw law thaw raw vaw yaw braw
Aw thaw raw-jaw saw awe.

Which rendered into English reads as follows,

Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast
And these rejoicing eyes.

DIVORCE IN CHICAGO.—Chicago is becoming metropolitan. There were two hundred and seventy-five divorces granted in that city, by the several courts, during the year 1865. The Chicago *Journal* says: "Of these one hundred and seventy-seven were applied for by wives, whose grounds of grievance against their husbands were: Drunkenness in fifty of the cases; desertion and cruelty four; drunkenness and cruelty forty-four; adultery eight; drunkenness, desertion, cruelty and adultery combined, two; bigamy two; other causes two. Of the entire number of divorces granted, ninety-eight were applied for by husbands, whose grounds of grievances against their wives were: adultery in fifty-eight of the cases, desertion twenty; drunkenness eighteen; bigamy one; other causes one."

The New York papers relate a sorrowful case of death during the recent cold weather in that city.—"Mrs. Lafferty had four children, one of whom was an infant. At a late hour of the night she arose from bed, in order to cover her three children more carefully, and again retired with her infant at her breast. Next morning she was found frozen to death with the innocent babe endeavoring to suck from the breast of the dead mother. Her husband, being a night watchman, did not come home till daylight. So tightly were the arms of the mother closed around her infant, that it required the united efforts of two men to remove them from their cold embrace.

The marriage of the Princess Helena and Prince Christian will take place in the summer. Their permanent residence will be in Frogmore Lodge, in which great improvements are to be made.

The distant colony of Vancouver Island has not escaped a trouble that has at one time or other forced itself upon all or nearly all the colonies of Great Britain. It is now in the midst of an agitation as to the ownership of the Crown Lands of the colony, and judging from the tone of the papers which reach us, the arguments employed by the parties on either side of the dispute are more inclined to violence than moderation.

☞ A new trial will, according to the *Scotsman*, be immediately moved for in the case of Mrs. Yelverton against the *Saturday Review*, on the ground that the verdict of the Edinburgh jury was contrary to law and evidence.

☞ Jamaica dates to the 7th inst. represent the Island quiet. The Christmas holidays passed off without trouble. The special commission to try political prisoners lately confined at Morante Bay, had commenced its sittings.

☞ It is estimated that every freedman in the South has cost every white man in the North five thousand dollars.

ARTEMAS WARD.—The famous Artemas is not dead. The person of that name who was suffocated together with his wife, by inhaling gas at Worcester, Mass., was quite a different man.

At a meeting of young girls at Seneca, N. Y., recently, it was 'Resolved, that if we, the young ladies of Seneca Falls, don't get married during the year to come, somebody will be to blame.'

The custom of joining hands in matrimony is said to be taken from the practice of pugilists shaking hands before they begin to fight.

Two of the deposed Italian princes—Francis II. and the Grand Duke of Tuscany—are said to be endeavouring to procure the restitution of their private property. This looks as if they had given up all hopes of again occupying the throne of Naples and Tuscany.

One or two cases of small pox having appeared among the passengers on board the barque 'Donan' at this port, from Hamburg en route to New York, the sick were sent to hospital, and the ship ordered to a place of quarantine.—Hx. *paper*.

A comic Italian paper, called the "Scossa Electrica," publishes a caricature representing the Cabinet Ministers of Italy on their knees before Patti, begging of her to give a performance in aid of the finances of the kingdom.

JOHN BELL

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Having a large Supply of Beaver, Whitney, Pilot and West of England Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Vestings, and

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To dispose of,

He will be happy to receive the commands of his Friends in town and country, for Garments in any Style or Fashion.

Ch'Town, Dec. 6, 1865.

ALMANACK FOR FEBRUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 7th day, 3h. 27m., evening, N. W.
New Moon, 15th day, 6h., morning, E.
First Quarter, 23d day, 0h. 35m., morning, W.
Full Moon, 30th day, 4h. 17m., evening, E. N.

DAY MONTH.	DAY. WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Thursday	7 29	4 59	even.	7 26	9 30
2	Friday	28	5 1	0 22	8 28	33
3	Saturday	26	2	0 57	9 29	36
4	Sunday	25		1 37	10 27	38
5	Monday	24	4	2 20	11 25	40
6	Tuesday	22	6	3 5	morn.	44
7	Wednesday	21	8	3 48	0 24	47
8	Thursday	19	9	4 47	1 21	50
9	Friday	18	11	5 43	2 16	53
10	Saturday	16	13	6 41	3 9	57
11	Sunday	14	15	7 40	4 2	10 0
12	Monday	12	17	8 36	4 48	4
13	Tuesday	11	18	9 26	5 32	6
14	Wednesday	10	19	10 11	sets	9
15	Thursday	9	20	11 9	6 9	11
16	Friday	7	22	morn.	7 21	15
17	Saturday	6	23	0 7	8 32	17
18	Sunday	4	24	0 43	9 45	20
19	Monday	3	26	1 27	10 56	23
20	Tuesday	1	27	2 12	11 59	26
21	Wednesday	6 59	29	3 3	morn.	30
22	Thursday	58	31	3 58	1 12	33
23	Friday	56	32	5 0	2 14	36
24	Saturday	54	33	6 6	3 9	39
25	Sunday	52	35	7 14	4 3	43
26	Monday	50	37	8 17	4 45	47
27	Tuesday	48	38	9 17	5 24	50
28	Wednesday	46	39	10 8	rises	53

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Oct. 17, 1862.

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THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach.
Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of them in his knapsack. In England most persons knowthat these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order and that they need no physician.

Weakness and Debility.
Such as suffer from weakness, or debility, and those who feel want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and acting upon the main-spring of life, give strength and vigôr to the system. To young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions, and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger: they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health.

Disorders of Children.
If these Pills be used according to the printed directions and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement of their organs. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, then the Ointment should be rubbed into the neck of the bladder, and a few days will convince the sufferer that the effect of these two remedies is astonishing.

Disorders of the Stomach
Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send a poisoned stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritated stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions

Complaints of Females.
The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, as invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all diseases incidental to females of all ages.

Bilious Affections.
All young children should have administered to them, from time to time, a few doses of these Pills, which will purify their blood, and enable them to pass safely through the different disorders incidental to children, such as measles, hooping-cough, cowpock, and other infantile diseases. These Pills are so harmless in their nature as not to injure the most delicate constitution, and are therefore more peculiarly adapted as a corrective of the humors affecting them.

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Hundreds are cured yearly by the use of these Pills conjointly with the Ointment, which should be rubbed very bountifully into the parts affected.

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The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid so necessary for digestion, the Pills operate specifically infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of that organ.

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Asthma	Dropsy	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Bilious complaints	Dysentery	Lumbago	Tumors
Blotches on the skin	Erysipelas	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel complaints	Females Irregularities	Rheumatism	Venereal Affections
Colics	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Worms of all kinds
constipation of the bowels.	Fits	Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Consumption,	Gouts	Sore Throats	
	ead-ache	Stone and Gravel	
	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.
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