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NOTICE.

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AGENTS.

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Mr. Clarkson,	New Westminster.
Kimball & Gladwin,	Yale
Barnard's Express,	Forks Quesnelle, B. C.
W. R. Burrage,	Comax
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L. P. Fishes,	San Francisco
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Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

WAR NEWS TO THE 17TH INSTANT.

LATER FROM EUROPE—MEXICO—CALIFORNIA, &c.

Death of Thackeray.

The Alabama Blockaded at Amoy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, Commander Johnson, arrived yesterday direct from San Francisco with 150 passengers for this port, ; also a large and valuable cargo.

She brings the following intelligence :

CLINTON, Miss., February 4.—We have fought Sherman's two corps, under McPherson, all day. They made but two miles to-day, and will encamp to-night six or eight miles before Clinton. Persons report the advancing column 30,000 strong. Gen. Ross whipped their cavalry on the Yazoo yesterday in a hand-to-hand fight with pistols.

A rebel telegram from Mobile the 4th says: The enemy yesterday threw over the Big Black six regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, with two batteries. This was done at the railroad bridge. They also attempted to cross at Messenger's, but failed.

NEWBERN, N. C., February 7.—The enemy are again threatening our communications at various points. They made a demonstration on Newport Barracks this morning, which point they will attempt to hold. The report that we are being strongly reinforced here for the purpose of assisting the rebellious movement at Raleigh, has brought a large force of the enemy to the State, for the purpose of checking the Convention movement, and replenishing themselves of what they have lost, if possible. The rebel ironclad at Kingston, on the Neuse, is considered a very formidable affair. There are reports that she is about ready to act in concert with a force threatening Newbern. Everything indicates, on the part of the enemy, a long siege against Newbern and Washington.

The Washington *Journal* says: A powerful effort will doubtless be made to drive the enemy from Eastern North Carolina. Should our arms fail in this effort, the State will be lost to the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The *Herald's* correspondent was captured by rebels in Louisiana recently, and has been exchanged. He writes that the entire rebel force west of the Mississippi on January 1st is 35,000 men.

NEWBERN, N. C., February 5.—Large numbers of deserters from the rebel army are coming in since yesterday morning. They report that the rebel General Pickett informed his command consisting of 15,000 men, that there were but 2,000 Union soldiers in Newbern, and that he intended to take the city by night assault. The arrival of a regiment from Beaufort just before the enemy cut our communications with that point, together with the arming of firemen and all citizens, white and black, satisfied the enemy that we were more than a match for them. Hence their failure to make an attack. The enemy have fallen back to Kingston.

Warsaw, N. C., was destroyed by an accidental fire on the 31st of January.

NEW YORK, February 13—The steamer Fulton from Port Royal the 9th, and Charleston Bar the 10th, has arrived. A blockade runner had grounded during a fog on the 7th, and was destroyed by our fleet and batteries in Charleston harbor. An expedition left Port Royal on the 5th, under Gen. Seymour, consisting of three brigades and one light battery. They landed at Jacksonville, Florida, without any casualty being reported. The expedition will push on to Tallahassee. Gen. Gilmore and staff sailed on the 5th on some expedition.

The British war steamer Petrel, with despatches for the rebel Secretary of State, arrived off Charleston Bar on the 5th, and requested permission to communicate with the British Consul at Savannah, which Admiral Dupont refused.

The Savannah *Republican* gives a gloomy account of rebel affairs. It is stated that only one month's supply of subsistence was in possession of the Commissary Department.

Admiral Dahlgren, with the Pawnee, Water-Witch and Wachusetts, had sailed for St. Johns, Florida.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 6th, the following was considered in secret session :

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in a late public communication, declared that no proposition for peace had been made to that Government by the Confederate States, when in truth such propositions were prevented from being made by the President in refusing to hear or even receive Commissioners appointed to treat expressly for the preservation of amicable relations between the two Governments. Nevertheless that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative North, of all parties, and that the world may know which of the Governments it is that urges on a war unparalleled for fierceness of conflict and in intensity of sectional hate unsurpassed in the annals of mankind—therefore

Resolved, That the Confederate States invite the United States, through their Government at Washington, to meet them, by representation equal to their representation in Senators, in their respective Congresses, at ——, on —— day of next——, to consider—*First*, whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America. *Second*, in the event of non-recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government founded on an equality and the sovereignty of the States; but if this cannot be done, to consider whether they cannot agree on treaties, offensive, defensive and commercial.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Longstreet's headquarters, the 22d January, says: Longstreet is being rapidly reinforced. More than 7,000 men have already passed through Bristol to join their respective commands. Full supplies of clothing and shoes for the troops have arrived; also money to pay them off. The men have suffered much for want of these things, the feet of many being so badly frozen as to necessitate amputation.

A letter from Savannah states that Beauregard's headquarters had been removed thence, in anticipation of an attack.

The rebels had 150 torpedos to float down the Savannah river, and 8,000 troops were quartered around the city. The Georgia regiments had already mutinied in consequence of short supplies.

[illegible] had landed at James Island, near Charleston, in the rear of the rebel batteries.

NEW YORK, February 13—Richmond papers of the 9th contain the following :

Lake City, February 8—Eighteen vessels, gunboats and transports, have arrived at Jackson, Florida. The enemy, presumed to be in large force, have landed and are advancing.

Charleston, February 8—The enemy renewed their fire on the city last evening. A fifth Monitor made its appearance to-day. The enemy is engaged in mounting several guns at Fort Wagner, bearing on the channel. A 200-pounder shell exploded last week in a blacksmith shop in this city, wounding 6 persons.

CHICAGO, February 13—A Chattanooga telegram of the 12th, that the army is under marching orders.

LOUISVILLE, February 13—Gen. Foster arrived to-day, having left Knoxville on Tuesday, at which time all was quiet, with the exception of slight skirmishing between cavalry.

BOSTON, February 13—A correspondent of the *Herald* describes the destruction of a blockade runner as follows :

Off Charleston, February 2—Early this morning some daring Englishman made a bold attempt during the fog to run the blockade. They succeeded in getting as far as the mouth of the harbor, where they ran ashore, trying to avoid the shots from our batteries, which were flying in every direction. The fog soon cleared. Forts Wagner and Gregg, aided by two Monitors, immediately commenced to shell her. About noon she was a complete wreck. The 200 pounder Parrott from Wagner cut her nearly in two. Besides this shelling, Charleston, James Island, Forts Johnson and Moultrie have received a tremendous cannonading.

The night before last being hazy, one of the rebel rams moved, in company with a torpedo boat, cigar-shaped, infernal machine. They left Fort Pleasant and proceeded down the creek in the rear of Sullivan's Island, for the purpose of going out to make an attempt to destroy the gunboats Housatonic and Nipsic, on guard duty near Beach Inlet. When they had got ready to make a dash out of the inlet it was found that the machine was in a sinking condition. She then turned back into the inlet, where no doubt it is sunk. This mishap put an end to the third attempt to destroy the vessels by an infernal machine.

NEW YORK, February 10.—A refugee from the South says that Atlanta, Ga., will be destroyed rather than fall into Grant's hands, who is expected to move on it in spring.

A Singapore telegram, of January 4th, says: The Alabama left here on the 24th ult., and afterward, in the Straits of Malacca, burned the British ship Martaba, from Moulmein, and the American ships Sonora and Highlander.

The President's stable was burned last night, and five valuable horses lost.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—A Fort Smith telegram says that fears are entertained for the safety of the Indian brigade, which moved south from Fort Gibson to north Forktown, on the Canadian river. At last accounts they were fighting a largely superior rebel force.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that rumors of the evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit. The arrangements on foot will create more consternation at Richmond than anything that has occurred during the war.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 9.—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts: On Saturday morning, Gen. Butler's forces, under command of Brig.-Gen. Wistar, marched from Yerktown *via* New Kent Court-house. The cavalry arrived at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning at Bottom Bridge, 10 miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond, endeavoring by surprise to liberate our prisoners. The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching 47 miles in 16½ hours. A force of infantry followed, for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed, because, as the Richmond *Examiner* to-day says, a Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement, and the enemy had felled a large amount of timber, so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make the crossings impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge for 10 hours, Gen. Wistar joined them with the infantry, but the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, Gen. Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On the march back to New Kent Court-house, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us. The march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, for more than 80 miles, was made in 56 hours. The cavalry marched over 100 miles in 60 hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter.

According to reports given by released prisoners to officers at City Point, the approach of this expedition caused the greatest excitement in Richmond. The alarm bells were rung, men rushed through the streets crying "to arms! the Yankee's are coming!" The Home-Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men were heard in all directions. Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children hurrying to and fro, and such evidence of a panic as was seldom before seen in Richmond. The Home-Guard were all marched out to the defences, and armed citizens placed over the prisoners.—ED.

The *Times* despatch says it has been ascertained that the main body of Lee's army is between Gordonsville and Orange Court-house. Citizens residing within the enemy's lines say that Lee expects to have 45,000 conscripts added to his army by the new levy, raising it to 80,000 or 90,000 men.

A report had reached Port Hudson that Gen. Bragg had been appointed Assistant-Secretary of War for the trans-Mississippi Department, by Jeff Davis, and is now at Alexandria, La.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Accounts from the South state that the rebel armies embrace to-day, more men than at any moment since the commencement of the war, the conscription having been ruthlessly enforced. Before spring the military authorities here believe much of the advantage gained the last twelve months must inevitably be lost by evacuation of territories which we have not sufficient troops to garrison.

CHICAGO, February 7.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th says that the Confederate Congress had got in a pet with the newspaper men, and will conscript all under 45 years, making it necessary to suspend all the papers except such as are required to do the public printing. There are now but 35 newspapers published in the Confederacy.

News of February 15th.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The news this morning is very meagre. A Cairo despatch says: By the *Platte Valley* we learn of a fight at Sartartia, on the 5th instant, with 3,000 Texans, who, with artillery and musketry, opened on the transports. The enemy were finally dislodged, with what loss is unknown.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Special despatches from Washington say that Mosby is still skirmishing occasionally with our pickets at Manassas, with our cavalry in pursuit of him.

Richmond papers of the 10th contain the following, being Jeff Davis's proclamation to the army:

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:—In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won many glorious victories over a vast number of hosts; you have cheerfully borne privations which you were supposed to; you have readily submitted to all [illegible] the enemy, the [illegible] triumph, the first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and a restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country, and again you come to tender your services for the public defense—a free offering, which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy the cause to which you are devoted. I would in vain attempt to adequately express the emotions with which I received the testimony of confidence and regard with which you have recently addressed me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgments were returned, but it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is therefore deemed appropriate, and it is hoped to be equally acceptable to all, to make a general acknowledgment instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to tender you my thanks in person, and in the name of our common country as well as my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration. Soldiers, by your will, for you and the people are but one, I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing in your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet never in the desperate assault have you rendered service so decisive in its results as in the last display of the highest qualities of self-devotion and sacrifice which can adorn the character of warriors. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours; already they compare your spontaneous offer of your lives for the defense of the country, with the halting, reluctant services of the mercenaries purchased by the enemy, at a price of higher bounties than hitherto known in any war; and, animated by this contrast, they exhibit a cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Your battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy as well as our own, and will silence the vainglorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they persuade their deluded followers that you are already purchasing dishonorable safety by dishonorable peace.

The victories of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Fredericksburg and Chancellersville are referred to, and the downfall of the Union armies confidently predicted.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—A Nashville telegram says that Sherman entered Jackson, Mississippi, on the 5th. The enemy offered but little resistance, and it is supposed were falling back on Pearl river. It is believed that the rebels are receiving reinforcements from Dalton. We have nothing new from Gen. Thomas.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The *Oriziba* left Panama on the 2nd for San Francisco.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Over 1,000 bales of cotton were accidentally burned at Wilmington, N. C., on the 8th.

A fight occurred at Lehanon, Ala., on Wednesday last between Lewis's squadron and our troops. The Selma *Reporter* says the enemy subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated towards the Tennessee river.

The *Herald's* despatch from Vicksburg states that Jackson and Yazoo City are in the hands of Sherman, after a slight skirmish, attended with little loss to us. This success gives us a fine foraging country. Generals McPherson and Hurlburt occupied Jackson. Col. Oates occupied Yazoo after a short fight at Sartartia, where we lost a few men.

A special to the N. Y. *Herald*, from Washington, says it is reported to the military authorities here that troops from Lee's and Beauregard's armies are being sent to other points in the Confederacy, probably to Mobile, Atlanta and Knoxville.

It is stated positively that Lee has only 30,000 infantry on the Rapidan, though his cavalry are being reinforced.

The *Tribune's* special says that through Gen. Butler's intervention the officers and men of Col. Straight's command have been released from close confinement and their irons removed.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The *Herald's* Washington special says it is understood that the Government is preparing a protest against the French occupation of Mexico.

The *Tribune's* Newbern letter says a rumor comes from the front that the enemy is coming again upon us. All is ready for them.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 15—I have received a telegram from Gen. Wistar which states that Col. Straight, with 110 other Union officers escaped from prison in Richmond by digging a tunnel. Col. Straight and 17 others arrived safe.

B. B. BUTLER.

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, February 15—Col. Phillips, commanding the expedition into the Indian country, reports that he has driven the enemy entirely out of that region, and in several skirmishes killed nearly 100 rebels and captured 26.

CHICAGO, February 16—A Chattanooga telegram yesterday reports matters as unchanged. Sherman's progress is said to excite great consternation among the rebels.

WASHINGTON, February 15—In the House to-day the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad introduced a bill granting the public lands to the people for a Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company by the Northern route.

Wallace, the delegate from Idaho, introduced a bill to establish a Branch Mint in that Territory. Referred.

A resolution was offered that the Constitution be so amended as to abolish and prohibit slavery wherever it exists. Agreed to—ayes, 78, noes, 62.

News of February 16.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A despatch from Newport News, dated Feb. 14, says the Pequot has arrived, with the news of the destruction of four blockade runners. The Nutfield, a powerful paddle-wheel steamer, which sailed from London in December, with a cargo of pork and biscuit, was destroyed on the 4th, by the Sassacus. The iron steamer Dee, very fast, and built especially for the Southern trade, was destroyed by the Cambridge on the 5th. The screw steamer Emily, built in London last fall, and Fanny and Jenny, an old prize steamer condemned and sold to outside parties, were destroyed on the 10th, by the Florida.

A Chattanooga telegram of yesterday reports matters unchanged. Sherman's progress is said to excite great consternation among the rebels.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—General Sherman's headquarters were at Jackson on the 9th. General Smith's expedition left Memphis on the 11th, in the direction of Cedar Vale. The entire line of Memphis and Charleston Road was evacuated by our forces on the 10th.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—A battalion of infantry of the Second Kentucky, had a fight lately with Hamilton's guerrillas, beyond the Tennessee line, killed forty, took twenty prisoners, one hundred horses, and recaptured a large quantity of goods stolen by the guerrillas from Scottsville, Ky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th contains a list of officers who escaped from prison, as follows: 12 Colonels, 7 Majors, 32 Captains, and 59 Lieutenants, obtained their liberty without the preliminaries of a parole or exchange. Of these, only 2 Captains and 2 Lieutenants were recaptured up to the evening of the 10th. General Neal Dow did not attempt passing the tunnel, for fear his strength would fail him in the flight. Our cavalry is scouring the country to the Chickahominy, and gunboats have [illegible] capture of 1 Colonel, 3 Captains and 21 Lieutenants of those who recently escaped from prison.

There are reports that it is intended by our Government to protest against the French occupation in Mexico, which are certainly not well founded. The policy of the Government on this point has been fully explained in the lately published diplomatic correspondence.

Latest.

NEW YORK, February 17.—A special despatch to the *Herald*, from headquarters Western Virginia, says: Reports are in circulation of a rebel movement towards Romney. They lack confirmation.

From two captured rebel letters we glean much interesting information. One letter says that a secret Union Association has been formed in Virginia, and that it is known it has over 10,000 members. Some of these are wealthy and influential citizens. The letter says that Jeff Davis knows this, and has ordered several suspected parties to be arrested, and that secret agents are now on the hunt for all suspected traitors.

The *Tribune* has a Washington letter which says that Lee has received 30,000 recruits. Longstreet is now to be strengthened. His force is said to be 45,000 men. Breckinridge and Buckner, the writer says, are to invade Kentucky, assisted by Longstreet, either by remaining in reserve at Bull's Gap, or advancing to Central Tennessee to attempt a movement on the rear of Grant. The latter seems to be out of the question.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Army officers from the front express their opinion that within ten days the roads will enable the rebels to move, and they will commence a spring campaign. Two opinions prevail, one that they will attack full square in front, and endeavor to drive Meade within the defenses of Washington. The other opinion is that Lee will go rapidly up into Pennsylvania, plundering vastly more than last year, and fighting pitched battles only on the line of safe retreat.

It is quite probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in a few days, advertise for a ten-forty loan.

Private despatches state that gold yesterday in New York was quoted from 161@161½ and 162.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DATES TO 1ST JANUARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The steamship City of Cork has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 35th and from Queenstown to the 26th Jan.

The Cork papers have the following :

Breslau, Jan. 23.—A sanguinary conflict between the insurgents under Bossack and the Russians took place on the 18th in the vicinity of Czerstockhatz. Several wagons were filled with dead and wounded. The Russian soldiers were brought into the town of Czerstockhatz.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Jan. 23—Evening. At yesterday's sitting of the Federal Diet the question of its withdrawal of the Austrian and Prussian reserves from the Federal corps of the "Execution" was discussed, and it was resolved that fresh reserves of Federal troops should be maintained.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—A debate on the Budget, as amended by Chamber of Deputies, took place at to-day's sitting of the Upper House. An amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the Government Budget was adopted by 58 against 17.

Vienna, Jan. 23.—A warm debate commenced to-day in the Finance Committee of the Lower House of Echsrath, upon the credit demanded by Government to cover expenses incurred for military operations in Schleswig. Count Reichberg, who spoke in the name of the Government, entered into a historical illustration of the position of Austria in reference to that question. Full details of debate have been published.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 11.—The steamship China has arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th, and from Queenstown to the 31st January.

It was said that the British Government had sent threatening [despatches] to Vienna and Berlin, and that France is in union with England. The Danish Minister had left Vienna.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Marshal Wrangle of Prussia has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig. The *Observer* says that the British Cabinet is still hopeful of preserving the peace of Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Evening *Herald* learns from reliable sources that Herr Von Bismark, the Prussian Premier, has declared in favor of the acceptance of the Danish proposal for suspending the progress of the Austrian and Prussian troops. It is, however, added that the King of Prussia opposed this concession, and that a ministerial crisis is anticipated.

The United States corvette St. Louis left Lisbon on January 25th, to intercept an English bark with guns and stores for a rebel cruiser.

The London *Morning Herald* believes that the English Cabinet has sent despatches to Vienna and Berlin in notification of the hostile attitude England would be compelled to assume if Schleswig should be invaded.

The London *Morning Post* says that pending the Austro-Prussian preparations every effort will be made for peace, and that probably such course, if it is confirmed, must be respected.

In the French Chambers M. Thiers strongly condemned the Mexican expedition, and demanded the French should treat with Juarez.

A Vienna telegram says that the Danish note, proposing six weeks delay, was presented to Austria on the 25th.

A Vienna letter of the 3d [?] Jan. says: The acceptance of the Crown of Mexico by Prince Maximilian is now an irrevocable fact. His Imperial Highness will return from Triest to-morrow, and make final preparations for the journey. A second Mexican deputation was expected in March when the Emperor Elect will leave for Mexico.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The Danish question continues threatening. England backs her remonstrance with warlike preparations. It is reported that from 20,000 to 30,000 troops will be placed on a war footing. The Austro-Prussian vanguard has been ordered to march from Kiel to Eider Canal.

General Berg has issued an order that Poland in the future will be governed by [illegible] the Clyde, which were being constructed for the Confederates.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—It is officially announced that Austria and Prussia have refused the application of Denmark for a month or six weeks' delay, and that the Prussian troops entered Kiel on the 25th, under the Duke Augustenburg, and the citizen guard was ordered to withdraw.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—France and Russia have come to the conclusion to agree with England, but will leave active interference to England.

It is reported that Austria and Prussia have assured England and France that they do not intend to attack the integrity of Denmark, but only force Denmark to carry out her engagements.

An alliance has been concluded between Denmark and Sweden.

The French Chamber of Deputies at last adopted the address by only 12 votes. The opposition members strongly advocated a rupture in the diplomatic relations with Russia, and the assertion of the rights of Poland; also the evacuation of Rome.

The Polish insurrection is reported increasing in Loblin.

The Prussian troops continue to advance, and their commander had demanded the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes.

CANADA.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, the well known author, and correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, is now staying at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. He intends writing sketches of British North America.

A proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*, further prorogues Parliament from the 29th January to the 4th of February, and not then to meet for the despatch of business.

It is reported that Mr. A. N. Richards, the new Solicitor General, will be opposed by Mr. O'Reilly, the eminent barrister of Kingston.

Mr. McElroy has been elected Mayor of Hamilton by a majority of nearly 700 over his opponent, Mr. Clarke.

FOUR MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Toronto papers record the deaths of four wretched creatures on Saturday morning by reason of the cold. Their names are John Trebilcock, William Arthure, W. Connel, and Sylvester Siddon. Three out of the four were wretched inebriates and totally incapable of resisting the severity of the weather. A woman in Hamilton was also frozen to death while in bed.

There has been a row at Hamilton because of a theatrical performance in that city on Christmas night.

DROWNED.—Edgar Henderson, son of J. D. Henderson, of Brockville, and his cousin J. H. Spipman, fell through the ice on the 8th January, and were drowned.

A Canadian named Arthur Delmage, a resident of Sarnia, has been tried in Detroit, U. S., for inducing American soldiers to desert, and has been sentenced to $10 fine and one year's imprisonment.

During the late terrific snow storms in the West, two trains with nearly 300 passengers were snowed up four miles from Chicago, and imprisoned there 36 hours. In endeavoring to keep themselves warm, one of the cars took fire, and was extinguished with difficulty. Many of the passengers were severely frost-bitten.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CHESAPEAKE.—The excitement regarding this now celebrated vessel has greatly subsided, and all are anxiously awaiting the decision of the legal authorities. Meanwhile the prize remains in possession of the Government, and will continue so until the matter is finally settled. Revenue officers have been despatched to the various localities at which the Chesapeake landed goods, to endeavor to recover the same, if possible; and it is said they have met with considerable success. The cargo will all be restored to its proper owners.

A Montreal paper says that one house in that city had on board this vessel 113 hhds. of sugar, and another 100 casks of wine. A Quebec firm had a quantity of tobacco.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AUTHORITIES.—The Provincial authorities deserve the heartiest praise of Americans, and of all who are interested in the safety of the seas, for their conduct of the case of the Chesapeake. A despatch received this morning relates that the pirates who seized that vessel are to be treated as pirates, and not as honorable men —*N. Y. Post, 15th January.*

H.M. Ships Rosario, Phæton, and Medea, were at Bermuda on the 9th January.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.—It is believed that H. M. S. Devastation has been ordered to Panama for the purpose of bringing Captain Kennedy hither, in which case she may be expected in the course of another week.