

erty allowed to a licentious press has ruined the country. The Irishman Tipperary Independent, and many other newspapers are preaching sedition and extermination of landlords openly. The priests are acting a double part, some denouncing Fenianism, and others designating it the regeneration of Ireland's wrongs. The people are taught to consider themselves as the legitimate source of power, and punishment increases instead of diminishing the spirit of insurrection. I do not believe there is a house in this country without a Fenian sympathiser in it. My son and myself have information that we are the first to be attacked; and, though I would like to fight hard, what defence can I make in a half-thatched house with no one to stand by me.

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The Mirror

Colchester County Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

Who that for a moment has exercised his own intellectual powers upon any given subject or subjects has not felt that he has a living principle within, which, if stirred to the fountain, is capable of bringing forth from the laboratory of his own mind thoughts that would sway a multitude of the unthinking? But is it possible for the readers of the Mirror to believe that there are unthinking people in Colchester? If there are, we would ask: Can they be human beings, rational and accountable, who permit to lie dormant the highest faculty of our nature—thought? Alas! do we not see it in everyday life? Men whom God has endowed with reflecting and reasoning powers; men who, if they wished, might leave their footprints on the sandy streets of Truro with such an impression that time would never rub out; men whom God has endowed with reflecting and reasoning powers, suffering themselves to be led captive by the signs of the times because they are too short sighted to look far away to the good times coming, allowing their moral powers to be governed and directed by the passing winds of the day.

What a visible change would there be in society, if one and all would arouse the moral energies of their souls, awake within them the immortal germ of thought, and incite to action that glorious image of the eternal mind which has been suffered so long to remain in unconscious repose. It may be well to have a repeal of the Union—we dare not advise on the subject, because we can have no influence on the public mind, still, we would try to make some people think of what they wish to do. Let us come down to every day life and repeat every day talk. If that part of the British North American Act which makes Nova Scotia part of the Dominion of Canada, can be repealed—then we have no Intercolonial Railway, because it was for the great good of Nova Scotia, that three millions of pounds sterling was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament.

However, if we allow our minds to go with the imaginations of others, who we sometimes fear, do not give unbiased liberty to thought, and think that the repeal of the Union Act will benefit Nova Scotia, and if we lend our aid to repeal the Union Act, then perhaps we shall be a free and happy people, and gain the love of every soul in New Brunswick, because the terms of the great Intercolonial Railway will be St. John, and the shine will be taken out of Halifax for ever.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

From the Scottish American Journal.

The impeachment business is now fairly under weigh. The House passed the articles which constitute the indictment with the absolute Republican unanimity; and the Senate, having by a party vote equally strict, fixed the rules which shall govern the proceedings, the trial shall speedily commence, and in a brief period we shall probably be required to record the advent of another President.

That Mr Johnson is foredoomed to expulsion there can, we fancy, be no reasonable doubt. We say this without reference to the specific accusations on which he is to be tried, or the merits of the plea on which he will rest his justification. The accusations mainly relate to the attempt to remove Mr Stanton and to appoint Lorenzo Thomas as his successor; and as the essential facts are indisputable, the only open question pertains to the motive, the intent, in which they originated. On behalf of Mr Johnson it is alleged that his purpose was to test the constitutionality of the statute for the violation of which he is arraigned; that he sought to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and thus

to obtain an authoritative judgment as to the validity of the enactment. On the other hand, it is maintained that whether a law be constitutional or otherwise is not a question with which the President has anything to do; that his duty is simply to obey the law, irrespective of other considerations, and that the fact of violation is the sole and sufficient ground of conviction. The law itself, it may be remarked, excludes the intent from the estimate of criminality, and makes the infingement of its provisions—whatever the motive—the cause of prosecution and punishment. Really, however, the expulsion of this element amounts to very little in the case of Mr Johnson.—The Republicans pronounce his purpose criminal, all protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. They insist that his aim has from the first been to defeat the policy of Congress, and that the Stanton Thomas case, although the only overt violation of the letter of the law, is but one of a series of acts intended to destroy its spirit.—Hence it is not likely that the Senate will trouble itself with the question of motive; and even less likely is it that the consideration of this question, if permitted by his political judges, would operate to Mr Johnson's advantage.

The rules adopted for the government of the trial render its prolongation impossible. The plan of consuming time by lengthened legal arguments on technical points as they arise—by which it has been deemed possible to continue the proceedings to the end of Mr Johnston's term—will not avail under the restrictions imposed on the speeches of counsel. Any limitations of efforts which the accused may declare essential to his vindication may wear a certain look of unfairness; but no substantial injustice is inflicted, and it is undoubtedly for the benefit of the country that no waste of time be permitted on either side.

The remarkable absence of excitement on the subject among the people, the quiet which marks all speculation and business, and the unexpected steadiness of gold values, are circumstances that should calm apprehension as to the probable effect of Mr. Johnson's conviction and removal. It may be that the country is growing accustomed to revolution; or that, tired of a contest which cannot end while Mr Johnson remains in office, the country is not unwilling to have a settlement of any sort, as most conducive to peace and prosperity.—This is the partisan feature of the problem, which partisans respectively solve in a manner acceptable to themselves.

A CHINESE ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

During his visit to Castlemaine (Australia) the Duke of Edinburgh received the following address from the Chinese population of the district:—"From the Chinese residents at Castlemaine. We of the hundred sing (people) of the great clear nation (China), from the province of Canton and the neighboring districts, have anxiously waited, royal sir, your arrival at Castlemaine to come forth and welcome you, great England's lesser lord, 1000 years in the temple below. We bow our heads to the ground, and let our hands hang down as a token of reverence. We maintain that posture, and in great swelling words give utterances. At this propitious time the subtle influences are efficacious in the ground, increasing its fertility, and men are becoming eminent for virtue and talent. The earth yields more largely her golden treasures. We acknowledge with thankfulness the gracious love of the reigning dynasty of England, which permits our merchants and all others to follow their occupations here. We have a feeling of profound veneration and respect, which leads us to obey and induce obedience to the laws. With serious attention we have endeavored to act in accordance with them. When Her Majesty, your sacred mother, commenced her reign, like the time when the three holy sages, Wong I, Yaou and Thun hung the upper and inferior garments on their persons, so the whole empire was forthwith subjected to order and decorum. Royal prince, you have gone out to examine the distant part of the empire, and all the people skip for joy in welcoming you. To look upon the dragon (royal) countenance may be compared to beholding the sun immediately bursting forth. We have followed you to the tiger skin covered seat (the levee) with beat of drum, vibrating stringed instruments and blowing the cheerful reed, mingling with every voice singing your virtue, which is as high as the vault of heaven. Your benign love is liberally diffused, and extends to all things. The blessing and happiness you confer are as the ocean. They mollify and enrich us who are of another country, although the subjects of this. The people love you as the Kaum Hong tree which shaded Chao Hong, the brother of the Emperor Moon, when he stayed his horse to rest during his tour of inspection of the empire. Following in your track sweet rains fall, making no noise. All kindreds and people are improved by your example, and thus military operations cease and literary pursuits are cultivated. We desire earnestly that your royal house shall, through all ages, remain unmoved, and reign continually over a nation as rich and powerful as England is at present. Prolong your stay with us until the customs of the people in every nook of our shores are inquired into

and known by you; then all will be exhilarated with delight. When you return to the royal court and take the corner place, we hope you will sit down in joy with universal peace prevailing. Oh! how excellent and admirable, how worthy of praise is he to whom, with veneration, awe and humility we present our address. In the sixth year eleventh month of the reign of the Emperor Hong Che, of the dynasty of Tsin—English calculation of time 1867 year twelfth month—at Castlemaine, by the Flowery Nation (Chinese) this address was humbly presented."

Correspondence.

FROM OUR HALIFAX CORRESPONDENT.

Halifax, March 11, 1868.

DEAR MIRROR,— Being somewhat pressed with business last week, I was unable to send you my weekly budget of news.

Since my last we have had excellent weather, the air being mild and springlike. The snow has almost disappeared from our streets, and mud, the usual accompaniment of spring, is again becoming annoyingly apparent.

Hard times still prevail, and there is no diminution in the scarcity of money. Merchants and others are offering through the medium of advertisements, to sell their wares for anything less than nothing, and taxing their ingenuity in the vain attempt to draw customers to their almost deserted warehouses. Everywhere handbills and advertisements stare you in the face, exhibiting the most tempting offers to call and purchase at such and such a house as goods will be given away for less than half cost.

I mention this to show you how hard the times really are, and the devices to which business men are compelled to resort for the purpose of exciting the sluggish channels of trade.

A great deal of destitution still exists in the city. The Poor's Asylum is full and several applicants have been refused admittance.

The general Committee for the relief of the destitute poor, have employed a number of unemployed men, to break stones for the use of the street committee, and by this means giving the desired relief in a manner which takes away the opprobrium attached to charity.

A letter from the Rev Mr Ambrose, published in the Reporter of a recent date, details at some length the destitution which still exists in St Margaret's Bay. He relates the sad circumstances of a family having existed for many weeks upon nothing but clams gathered on the sea shore, with occasionally a piece of bread, which the eldest daughter brought from a neighbor's house, where she was employed at the rate of 50 cents per month mending nets. An old man aged 70 years informed him that the only nourishment he had received for three days had been a little molasses and water. This certainly reveals the frightful state of destitution which exists along our shores.

Miss Hamilton has been presented with a very gratifying address, signed by nearly a hundred of the inhabitants of Dartmouth, including five clergymen and the trustees of the school of which she was in charge. The address was accompanied by the amount of the costs and fine inflicted on her by the magistrate.

A young man by the name of McDougall was killed by falling from the building on which he was employed. The deceased was an entire stranger in the city.

A singular case of attempted crime occurred a few weeks since. A gentleman while walking in the north suburbs of the city discovered a young woman endeavoring to strangle a child. He seized and attempted to detain her, but she struggled with him and at last succeeded in escaping from his hold, and made off with the child. He gave the alarm to the police, who after considerable search discovered in a porch a female mulatto child, alive and kicking, as the report says. No traces of the supposed unnatural mother could be detected until a few days ago. Hunt, our vigilant detective, tracked her to a house in Albro-street, and succeeded in arresting her.

I trust in my next communication to be able to send you more cheering news with reference to business matters. BUDGET.

Remember the Entertainment at Colebrook Hall, on Monday evening next. See programme in another column.

We regret to learn that Miss Hamilton teacher, was seriously injured on Tuesday last by falling on the ice.

The Dominion Parliament met at Ottawa on the 12th inst.

The School House at New Glasgow was burned to the ground on Thursday the 5th inst.

Mr John McKay, son of Wm. McKay, Esq., of this town, passed a very creditable examination at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, on the 5th inst.

On Monday evening last, the Rev. D. Stewart, of the Acadian Iron Mines, delivered an interesting lecture, in the Temperance Hall.

Subject—"Mary Queen of Scots." The audience was not very large, owing to the bad state of the roads. The lecture is highly spoken of by all who had the pleasure of hearing it.

The following Ottawa telegram was received at a late hour last evening:—"Railway discussion" adjourned until April. Meantime Fleming is to inspect and report on upper portion of Major Robinson's Line. St. John Telegraph of Tuesday.

It is rumored in Ottawa that Dr. Tupper is to be Intercolonial Railway Commissioner.

A report is current that Sandford Fleming Esq., has received the appointment of Chief Engineer on the Intercolonial Railway.

The following is written as a notice on a car running on a railroad in the northern part of York: "Passengers are requested not to get off the cars to snowball while the train is under full headway.

A shameless contemporary, a bachelor, says: "The reason why the women do not cut themselves in two by tight lacing is because they lace around the heart, and that it is so hard they cannot affect it."

An outside passenger by a coach had his hat blown over a bridge, and carried away by the stream. "Is it not very singular," said he to a gentleman who was seated beside him, "that my hat took that direction?" "Not at all," replied the latter; "it is natural that a beaver should take to the water."

On the 29th ult. David Lawson, Deputy Sheriff of Queens County, N. B., was shot and seriously wounded by a man named McConnell, on whose property he had levied for debt.

The St. Andrews Standard mentions the death of Mr. James H. Storey, printer, aged 80, who served his time in the office of John Howe, Esq., of Halifax. Hon. Joseph Howe, who was much indebted to Mr. Storey when the former was very young, paid his aged friend a visit some time ago in St. Andrews.

THREE SIGNIFICANT FACTS.—The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal recently held a public gathering, and the walls of the room were decorated, among other things, with large pictures of many of the leading Fenian agitators of the United States. The Society shortly after passed commendatory resolutions in honor of Mr. T. W. Anglin. And the same Society expelled the Hon. D'Arcy McGee for his speeches and writings against Fenianism!—St. John (N. B.) Telegraph.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Eagle describes the natural bridge, twelve miles south of that place, showing it to be nearly as great a curiosity as the world-famed natural bridge of Virginia. The bridge is of solid sandstone, 150 feet in length, and from 8 to 20 wide, spanning a ravine at an elevation of 45 feet from the bottom. It is level on the top and arched below, with a curvature of about 30 degrees. The Eagle says that the persons who have visited both pronounce this bridge equally a wonder, except in size, with its celebrated Virginia rival.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A German forester, eighty two years of age, wishing, as he states, to divulge an important secret before he dies, publishes a receipt which he has used for fifty years for hydrophobia, and which he claims has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death. The bite must be lathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva and relieve the patient from all present and future danger.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH A FREEMASON.—By a private letter just received from Australia we learn that the Duke of Edinburgh was about to become a member of the Masonic brotherhood preliminary to conducting the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a public hall in Sydney. The initiation of this popular member of the royal family into the Order can scarcely fail to have a most important influence on the future extension of Freemasonry, and its increasing patronage by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, both at home and abroad.—Dumbarton Herald.

PROVERBS PRESERVED BY JOSHUA BILLINGS, Esq.—"Don't swap with yer relations unless you kin afford to give them the big end of the trade. Marry yung, and if circumstances require it, often."

If you can't get good clothes and education too, get the cloaths.

Klitrato modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand.

Be charitable—one cent pieces were made on purpose. Don't take anybody's advice but your own. It costs more to borrow than it does to buy.

If a man flatters yu yu kan kalkerlate that he's a roge or yu're a fule.

Keep both ize open, but don't see more'n half yu notis.

If yu ich fur fame go into a graveyard and scratch yerself against a tume stone.

Yung man, be pore ankus about the pedigree yur going to leave than yu are about the wun somebody's going to leave yu.

In the U. S. House of Representatives Mr Brooks made a speech regarding "impeachment," in which he said—"We have been long in the midst of revolution; long has the country been agitated in the throes of a revolution; but we are now approaching the last and final stage of that revolution. We are traversing over and over again the days of Cromwell and Charles the First and Charles the Second, and we are travelling over and over again all the scenes of the French Revolution. If you proceed to depose the President by violence—if you throw him out office except by due process of "impeachment,"—I tell you in behalf of thousands and millions of the people they will never, never, so help me God! NEVER, NEVER submit!

This speech was greeted with laughter by the Republican members.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE DISPATCHES. EUROPE.

London, March 8.—Nearly all the leading journals have articles on the debate in parliament on Friday night, on the Alabama claims.

The Times says the debate must convince the United States that England wishes to state the law in this case, in the American sense; and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the Alabama claims to arbitration is due to no desire to avoid her just obligations. Mr Seward has only to get Lord Stanley in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding.

The tone of the articles in the other journals is evidently the same.

Paris, March 8.—In the Corps Legislatif, last week, the clause on the press bill, which subject persons connected with public journals to forfeiture, of their electoral rights, as a punishment for certain offences was defeated by a decisive vote.

The Fenians who were captured at Merthyr, in Wales, have been indicted for treason, and will be tried at the Swansea Assizes.

Despatches from Anseley Bay say that King Theodore has arrived in the immediate neighborhood of Magdala with his troops and war material. The advance of the British expedition was steadily pushing ahead under Gen. Napier, and at last accounts were two days' march beyond the village of Altergal.

The shipments of cotton from Bombay during the last two weeks of February foot up thirty thousand bales.

LONDON, March 10.—The War Office Department has just received additional despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Abyssinia. The military situation at the English front is unchanged. King Theodore treats the captives more leniently, and begins to regard them in a more friendly spirit. Mr. Rassam, a captive official of the Queen, thinks the King detains him merely until the English troops arrive at the royal headquarters, when he will be set free.

The Morning Post, in an editorial on the subject of Church Reform, says that the course which will be pursued by the new Government under Disraeli, in regard to the Irish Church, is as follows: 1st, The consideration of the Church question will be put off until the Commission on the Irish Church Establishment, already appointed, shall have made their report; 2nd, This Commission will be appointed to enquire into the relation of landlords and tenants in Ireland; 3d, A Charter will be granted for a new Roman Catholic University; 4th, Irish railways are to be subsidized by Government.

LIVERPOOL, March 10 (Afternoon).—Cotton quiet and steady. Corn declined to 42s. Pork firm. Lard declined to 5s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, 9th, (eve.)—In the House of Commons this evening in reply to an enquiry from Mr. J. Henry Lewis, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary said that the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of Clerkenwell prison, and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners.

FROM CANADA.

Toronto, March 9.—A woman named Mannion was arrested yesterday on suspicion of poisoning her family, consisting of her husband and three children. One of the children is dead, and the others are not expected to live.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, March 9.—Gold 140 to 140 1/2.—Money market steady 5 a 6 per cent for call loans and 7 for prime paper. Breadstuffs market firm, with advance of five to ten cents per bbl on flour. Boston, March 11.—The Republican ticket was elected yesterday in New Hampshire by about three thousand majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Advices from Victoria, of the 7th, state that there is excitement there over the threats by the Fenians. A gunboat full of marines patrolled the harbor, and the magazines were double guarded, and the Volunteers were ordered to be in readiness for instant service.

THE "CRISIS" AT WASHINGTON.—As illustrating what a fever-beat the second suspension of Secretary Stanton created at the national capital on Wednesday night a correspondent enumerates the rumors and wild reports prevalent, as follows:

During the evening the President was arrested nineteen times, Grant was put in arrest five times, dismissed the army eight times, relieved from duty three times, ordered to Alaska once, sent on a tour of inspection once, a court martial convened for his trial four times, and assassinated twice. Stanton committed suicide once, was arrested six times, had an indefinite number of quo warrantos, mandamuses and other awful things served upon him. Nine different files of marines were marching to eject him from the War Office, and the President, in a fit of rage, had gone over personally and unceremoniously pitched him out of the window of the War Office. As for Thomas, it was impossible to keep track of the number of times he had been drunk, had been arrested by civil process and military, by order of Stanton and Grant, had been in possession of the War Office, and was now actually crowing in the room from which he had ejected Stanton. All these absurd rumors, so conflicting and various, kept the public in good humor, and brought forth outbursts of enthusiastic satisfaction from the side most pleased.