

By Electric Telegraph.  
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

New York, March 1.—Latest foreign mail brings details of the opening of the famous Mordant divorce case, in which the Prince of Wales appeared on the stand as a witness. He was quite emphatic as to the insanity of the defendant. The most extraordinary evidence ever given in a Court room was elicited on the occasion. Later London papers contribute a continuation of the proceedings in the case. The evidence of Sir Charles Mordaunt is interesting as indicating the general feeling with regard to the character of the Prince of Wales. Sir Charles testified that before his marriage with Lady Mordaunt he knew of her intimacy with the Prince, and after the marriage warned him against continuing the acquaintance. He said he heard in various quarters certain circumstances connected with his previous conduct that caused him to wish her to break off with him. Notwithstanding this wish Lady Mordaunt continued to receive the Prince without the knowledge of her husband until the time when she made voluntary confession that criminal intimacy had been existing between them. Sir Charles also testified to the discovery of a batch of letters and valuations from the Prince to Lady Mordaunt; but the Court refused to permit the letters to be read.

LONDON, February 28.—A telegram from the managing directors of the Oriental and Oriental Steam Navigation Company says that the steamer *Bombay*, when about 15 miles from Yokohama, found in collision with the United States steamer *Osceola*.

The latter was so much swamped that she sank.

The submarine cable from *Bombay* to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, was successfully laid by the Great Eastern. The link placed England and her Indian colonies in direct communication. Messages from *Bombay* of two days date have been received.

St Petersburg, Feb 23.—The Federal Minister Buijingsma took place on Saturday. The English, French and American Ambassadors acted as pall bearers. The remains will be taken to America.

DUBLIN, Feb 28.—The designation of pro-

party by the supporters of Osborne for Parliament has been renewed with violence.

At Waterford, on Saturday, the mob was great, excited and very violent. The people were alarmed and applied to the police for better protection.

St Peter's Square, March 1.—It is reported that Mr. McLeary Brown, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Burlingame.

The remains of the late Amos Burlingame will be sent to the United States, etc. Berlin.

The widow of the deceased remains at St Petersburg. He died of inflammation of the lungs.

ROME, March 1.—For the first time since 1850 the police permitted the wearing of hats in the streets during the Carnival.

No trouble occurred, &c. The weather unfavorable and little animation in festivity.

NEW YORK, March 1.—In the Reichstag, Count Bismarck made a long speech on the abolition of the death penalty. He said the adoption of such a measure would be fatal to the new code. The Reichstag, however, voted in favor of abolition by a majority of thirty-seven.

LONDON, March 1.—Dispatches just received announce that 56 lives were saved at the sinking of the *Orion*.

Aubert refused to race the *Cambria* against the *Cappo* unless the latter allowed time in favor of the *Cambria* to offset the difference in tonnage. Much indignation is evinced in sporting circles at this result.

The boat race yesterday between Middlesex and Hammersmith is proposed to be rearranged as fore-arranged between the parties for betting purposes.

The insurance of the steam City of Boston has been advanced. It is believed that

Lloyd's that the steamer has run southward under canvas.

The Times criticizes their vagueness of Gladstone's remarks in Parliament, last night on the proposed action of the Government in relation to the bill for the reform of the land system in Ireland. It does not believe there can be any thorough reformation of the Government fails to assert the majority of the law. Crimes are still committed in Ireland, disorder is rampant, and the Government can never fully control Ireland or re-establish a policy until it asserts its power. The Times demands the adoption of such a policy without a day's delay.

DUBLIN, March 1.—Intense excitement prevails. A temporary truce, though disturbances arising out of the election of a candidate to succeed O'Donovan Rossa, by Dublin, who was supported by the Fenians, and known to be Rossa's choice, was defeated by only four votes. The successful candidate, who was present at the poll, was only saved from the mob by the police, who had been made to attack him at Clogher, and he was pursued for hours through the armed bands of Rossa's friends. The police continued their protection until he passed the limit of the town, 10 miles away.

PARIS, March 3.—The Precurer General sent to-day served a notice upon Francis Pierre de Bonaparte Bonaparte to appear before the High Court to answer to the matter of the "Non-bombe."

The spot is the *Bûche de France* about an acre of twelve million francs.

The press of the 1<sup>st</sup> complained of the delay on the part of the Government in clearing up the alleged conspiracy against the nation a midline of the Emperor.

A summary meeting of Americans was held last night to take action on the death of Mr. Burlingame. It was determined to call a meeting on Wednesday next, to be presided over by Minister Washburn. Ex-Governor Bullock of Massachusetts will deliver the oration for the Diplomatic corps.

Washington, March 2.—A short time before the death of Burlingame the three Ambassadors had a first audience with the Czar, to whom they were presented by Prince Gorchakov. But no one introduced his fellow members and addressed the Emperor

as follows:—Sir, in the name of myself and my colleagues I have the honor to present a letter of the Emperor of China accrediting us to you and expressing his wishes for the happiness and health of your Majesty and the Imperial family, and for the prosperity of your subjects. Permit me to recall to the mind of your able representative to Pekin, General Viangoli, whose policy of equity and conciliation has contributed to inspire China with the wish to enter into the family of nations and lead her now through us to declare her desire that the friendly relations between Russia and China, which have existed for three centuries, may be perpetual. The Emperor replied:—It is agreeable to see here, for you present fresh proof of the pacific relations which unite Russia and China. The negotiations which you are about to enter upon will draw them closer. It is particularly agreeable that the interests of China are entrusted to a citizen of a State in especial sympathy with Russia.

The Ambassador was received with all the honors accorded to diplomats of the highest rank.

The Russian government has withdrawn its demand recently made on Switzerland for the surrender of a Russian criminal who fled to that country for an asylum.

ROME, March 2.—The session of the Ecumenical Council will resume next week. The Pope is confident as to his ability to carry his proposed plan of infallibility.

LONDON, 2.—At the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge, and A. H. Earl DeGray and Ripon was chosen Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was reorganized.

BRAZIL, March 3.—A Brussels dispatch from Rome says a great effort is being made to induce the American Bishops to declare for Papal infallibility, but so far the Ultramontanes have not been successful in securing their adhesion.

A temporary injunction has been granted to prohibit, until investigations are made, the publication of copies of Teanion's rooms, published by Fields, Oregon & Co., of Boston, and imported by booksellers.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cabinet is divided on the question of repressing disturbances in Ireland. Gladstone and Forster opposed coercion, but the other members urged immediate and stern measures. Spencer threatens to retire from the Cabinet unless measures of suppression are immediately adopted. Newmarket Hall is dangerously ill. The steamer Brazilian had returned from Bombay through the Lashings of Suez with one of the largest cargoes ever shipped from Bombay.

In the House of Commons Mr. Caldwell said the government propose a period of 12 years as the time for military service, for the second half of which active duty must be performed in case of war. The Home returns would number 168,000 volunteers. Sir J. Packington approved the general outline of the army budget, but denounced the series of reductions as alarmingly imprudent, especially those in the Indian service. After a general discussion the supplies were asked for by the Secretary of War. £50,000 were added for the navy and also an acre, and were voted.

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