Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

THE ALABAMA AND HER

PURSUERS.

once got under way and put to sea in a gale, with double reefed topsails and a fair wind. He did not state whither he was bound, but to Shanghai for trial at an early date. Of the the American shipmasters in port had every reason to believe and to know that he went steamer Wyoming, at Amoy. Captain men of the stamp of White and Webster men of the stamp of White and Webster should give way to their brutal instincts and fighting true, and had one of the best crews he had ever seen. She is an action of the stamp of to join Captain McDougall, of the U. S. had ever seen. She is one of the old class of sloops of-war, but she carries guns

The Wyoming is very heavily armed, hav-ing besides her broadsides of 9-inch guns, two 11-inch pivot guns. It was supposed that the Jamestown would reach Amey in about a week from the day of her departure; the distance is some eight hundred or a thousand miles. She sailed on the 26th of December

SITUATION OF THE " ALABAMA "-CHANCES FOR A FIGHT. The harbor of Amoy is small, but deep, and well sheltered. It is opposite the Island of Formesa. The dock in which the Alabama was undergoing repairs, is of stone, and is the property of certain Chinese merchants. It is situated on the western end of the Island of Amoy, upon which the town of that name is built, and opposite the small Island

of Ku Lang Su.

There are three channels from the outer bay into the harbor by which the dock can be approached—one, between Amoy and the mainland is shallow and impracticable save for Chinese pilots; the other two are deep and easily navigated. Of these one passes to the southward of Ku Lang Su, and the other between that island and Amoy. The captain thinks that the two war ships would not con-fine themselves to a mere blockade, but proceed at once to attack the pirate in his helpless condition, as he would be more than a match for a sailing vessel, such as the James town, while the Wyoming could only keep

THE NEXT NEWS FROM AMOY.

The harbor of Amoy is not fortified, so that if the Chinese authorities wished it, they could not interfere in a fight. It was generally supposed, however, that the sympathies of the Chinese were against the pirate and his steamer.

The harbor of Amoy is not fortified, so grieved for this misfortuse of the Tyccon, as the be wholly unable to transact business."

About six e'clock Christmas evening, peaple at Yokohama saw the great flames, and from their distinctness, most people fancied the fire The harbor of Amoy is not fortified, so

SEMMES LETTER OF DEFIANCE. Just before the Ida D. Rogers left Kanagawa, the captain of the Jamestown received a polite letter by mail from Semmes, in which the writer stated that when he captured and burned the ship Contest he had found in the cabin of that vessel sundry packages containing presents, etc., from that officer to friends in New York; that he had carefully preserved them, and would before long de-liveer them himself at New York, where he and his ship (or ships) would be before long. —S. F. Alta.

LATER FROM CHINA.

By the Wild Pigeon, which arrived here last hight from Hongkong, we (Bulletin) have dates from that place to 18th December. MORE DESTRUCTION BY THE ALABAMA .-The American ship Contest was burnt by the Confederate pirate Alabama, on the night of 11th November. The officers and crew were eight days on board the Alabama, when they were transferred to an English ship and carried ried to Batavia. They were perfectly destr-tute, having been stripped of every thing. The Contest belonged to A. A. Low and Brothers of New York, and was bound to

Hongkong with a full cargo from Yokohama, having left that port on the 15th October. REPUDIATION OF THE ANGLO-CHINESE FLEET.-The Chinese Government had repudiated the purchase recently made in England by Mr. Lay of a gunboat flotilia, on the ground that he had far exceeded his instructions in the purchase. There did not appear to have been any pecuniary demand made by the Prince Kung, either on the made by the Prince Kung, either on the British minister, on Captain Osborne, or on Mr. Lay. The Chinese Government appear to have been content to lose the money they had remitted, seeking only to be excused from being saddled with a fleet, the expenses whereof were quite beyond their means to liquidate. Capt. Osborn consequently returned to Shanghae, registered the vessels as

British vessels at the Consulate, desputched them-part for England and part for Bombay. They had all left Hongkong. THE CAPTURE OF SOCHOW .- The city of Sepenow has fallen into Gordon's hands, (Imperialist.) Mo-Wang was beheaded by a faction formed against him within, and a faction formed against him within, and sustained is very considerable. It is estimated the disaffected party offered to surrender, that five hundred houses of the better class Heavy firing, at last accounts, was heard at Quinsan, and it was therefore supposed that

there was still a force sufficient to give Gor-

don some difficulty in effecting an entrance. FROM PERING .- Advices from Peking reach to the 23rd November. The weather ers at Yokohama, but we have since learns ers intensely cold, and game very plentiful. that the fire originated in his kitchen, and It was expected that the tomb ordered by the present Emperor to be erected to the memory of Haier-feng, would be completed early next year, at the estimated cost of 4,000,000.

It was expected that the time originated is nie kitchen, and was purely accidental.—News Jan. 6th.

We extract the following from the same paper:

If no news, be accepted as good news, a

The Weekly Colonist. ceased was a most upright and liberal man in his dealings with others. He appears to have ever avoided the character of shrewduces and overreaching, for which his father was so well known. His gifts for charitable purposes were ever on an extensive scale.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER BULKLEY .-Captain Meorehouse, of the brig Ida D. Bogers, from Kanagawa, informs us that the news of Semmes being entrapped at Amoy reached Kanagawa shortly before the brig sailed for San Francisco. The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown was then in port and at the murder. The arrest was made by the French Consul, as Bulkley was on board a few months ago at the International Hotel in the French Concession caused so much excitement, has at length been arrested. He had taken passage for Havre, via Nagasaki, on board the French brig Jeanne Joseph, and was recognised at the latter port by a Mr. Lozey, who was present on the occasion of the murder. The arrest was made by the French Consul, as Bulkley was on board a Bulkley, whose murder of Capt. McKinnon a many outrageous acts which have been perpetrated in Shanghai during the past fev months, none has excited so much attention

provocation may be comparatively intelligi-ble. But when men who hold in a certain degree a respectable position in society, at any rate sufficiently so to render them eligible residents at a respectable hotel, reply by a bullet to an unpalatable argument, the most

LATER FROM JAPAN. From the S. F. Alta.]

By the barque Ida D. Rogers, which arrived from Kanagawa last evening, we have

files of the Japanese papers to the 6th of January : The brig Mary Capen, which had arrived from China, reported that the steamer Fo Keir spoke the U.S. steamer Wyoming, Com. McDougall, on January Ind, off Amoy.
Capt. McDougall reported the Alabama in
port at Amoy, going into dock. The U.S.
sloop-of-war Jamestown left Kanagawa,
Dec. 26th. It was reported that she had gone

to Amoy.

Buckley, who shot Capt. McKinnen, at Shanghai, was taken at Nagasaki and sent to Shanghai for trtal.

Great Fires at Yedo. DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF " GOHONMAROO," THE TYCOON'S PALACES AT YEDO.—The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, according to pre-arrangement referred to by us in our weekly papor of the 23rd inst., had come as far as Kanagawa on Christmas day, in order to have The ship Henry Brigham and the brig Glencoe were to leave Kanaghawa in about two weeks after the Ida D. Rogers left, and will be very likely to bring some stirring news, as intelligence from Amoy is constantly being received by the steamers which touch regularly at the Chinese and Japanese ports.

The harbor of Amoy is not fortified, so that establishment being, they said, "so an interview next day with the British Min-

> in the heart of Yedo. It is said that the palaces were blown up and fired by gunpowder, and that Hitots bashi is the author of this last attempt on the

was this side of Kawasaki

life of the Tycoon.

It is to be hoped that this little piece of the Tycoon's own experience will induce his government to be less lenient towards these narauders to whose humor he probably owes the unpleasant fact of his palace having been converted into a huge Yule-log on Christmas

We have heard that orders have been issued by the Japanese authorities to the timbernerchants not to sell any more timber to foreigners, and to builders not to undertake contracts for building houses for foreigners, until such time as the Tycoon's palace shall have been rebuilt.

The timber merchants and builders o Yokohama are greatly disgusted at this proceeding on the part of the government.—

Another Fire.

Destructive fires have been unusually nuerous here and at Bedo this winter; hardly week passes but we have a conflagration of nore or less importance to record, Christmas night, at Yedo, was marked by one of those disasters which destroyed the most important place in that city—the Gohonmaroo or Ty-coon's palaces, of themselves as large as an ordinary town; and in a few days after, i. e. on New Year's Day and night, Yedo was ngain ravaged by an extensive fire, which raged from 5 o'clock p. m. on the 1st, to 10 o'clock p. m., on the 2nd inst., destroying in its course eleven large streets and numerous

adjoining back streets and alleys.

The fire commenced in a street called Suroogacho, and in the house of Mitsui, a wealthy merchant, who was one of the first if not the first Japanest trader who set up at establishment at Yokohama after the treatie had been made, and who conducted a large turned to Shanghae, registered the vessels as banking business, in addition to the business of silk merchant and draper. Mitsui has been unfortunate a his branch establishment at Yokohama was burned down rather less

than two years ago.

The scene of the fire on this occasion was a wealthy business quarter, and the total less have been destroyed, besides a large number of back street cottages and godowns. At one time we heard it was the Rouins who set fire to Mitsui's house, for his having been the first Japanese merchant who traded with foreign-

Dearn or Howqua.—The well-known Chinaman, Howqua, lately died at Canton, aged 54 years. The Hongkong Press says of the deceased:

Houqua's son, who is about 28 years old, succeeds to the estates, but as the yong man does not possess much aptitude for business, his uncle, a brother of the deceased, and the seventh son of the first Houqua, is entrusted with the management of affairs. The decease of the course of which, the most important thing we had to notice was the great change for the worse in the state and prospects of trade at this port. This untoward state of things is progressing from bad to worse; and set time passes it becomes every day more clear and certain that the policy announced record of our district during the first week of

by the Japanese Government, as to the closing of this pert, is being practically and steadily worked out. To this end the modern erganization of the Ronins is a most useful and convenient branch of the public service of Japan, without which the Government would never have been able to bring about

the present state of things.

The arrivals of silk to the market during the week have been hardly worth notice, and the same may be said of tea. Native dealers seem to expect a total absence of these commodities from this market very soon. The immense profits to be made by the Japanese upon the sale of raw cotton causes a fair aupply of that article to be brought to market, but it is said that supplies of raw cotton also are likely to be interrupted. We heard that a cotton merchant had been murdered at Uraga, the other day, for his dealings with foreign trade at Yokohama. The great falling off in the import trade is also attributed to the intimidation and injuries perpetrated on those who have hitherto traded in imports at Yedo and elsewhere. On Monday, some Japanese officials (Ministers of Fereign Affairs) called upon the British Minister to confer with him, probably about the closing of this port, or

ather the sending of an embassy to Europe to try to effect that object.
We learn from Nagasaki, by the Trave, that the steamer Ayrshire Lass was sold to the Prince of Satsuma for \$30,000; and that the screw-steamer Shuuli was sold to the Governor of Nagasaki for \$100,000. The Shunli was to leave for Yedo via Inland Sea

on the 27th ult. His Prussian Majesty's steamship Gazelle proceeded on Saturday last with the Prussian lonsul, in order to make another attempt to ratify the treaty. We hear that Mr. Consul Brandt has returned from Yedo, and that some arrangement for the exchange of the treaty has been made—but no actual ex-change has yet been effected. This is not to be wondered at, considering the determination of the Japanese to undo rather than to

make treaties at present.

The British Consul, Mr. Vyse, in his annuil report, says : There are about 150 foreign esidents at Kanawaga, and the trade is carried on by about twenty mercantile houses, three-fourths at least of the trade being in the hands of British subjects. Of \$345,875 duty paid to the Japanese Government at this port during last year about three-fourths were paid by British subjects, and in most other respects the trade is chiefly British. There are our vessels, three British and one Dutch loading for London direct, which is a very promising beginning for the year 1863. The settlement contains an area of about sixty thousand tauboos, of 351/ square feet each of which, in round numbers, \$7,700 tzuboo are rented by British subjects, for an annua rental of \$11,000. About 40,000 tzuboos of a swamp at the rear of the settlement bave been filled in for the purpose of building on at a coat to the Japanese Government o

During a typhoon in the Inland Sea, the screw steamer Nankin was lost with all

nearly the whole town was burnt down on the 31st of October last. There is no vessel of war in port, and some uneasiness is caused by Tsiosiu's men, who are lurking about Hakodadi in considerable numbers. (From the News, Dec. 16.)

Payment of the indemnity by the Prince

Satsuma. We announced in our last issue that Sa suma's Envoys had given notice of their intention to call upon the British Minister, on the 9th instant, with a view to bringing the negotiations upon which they had entered, to

a close.

Accordingly, on the 9th instant, Satsuma Envoys, accompanied by some strangers who, curiously enough, turned out to be special Envoys of Shimadzu Sabro himself, were at the British Legation at the hour appointed After getting through some preliminary mat-ters the original Europs stated to the effect that they had the honor of bringing the negotiations so far, and they now wished to in troduce the Eavoys of Shimadzu Sabro himself. Shimadzu's people were then shown by Salauma's Envoys to the chief seats at the conference, the latter removing to lower

During the conference the Japanese show ed the strongest desire to see the difficulty which they had been sent to arrange, ami ably settled. They appointed Friday, the 1th instant, for the positive payment of the indemnity — \$100,000; and they further signed a written engagement that Satsuma would understingly seek up the murderers of Mr. Richardson, and execute them in the presence of the British authorities who

night be appointed to witness the execution.

Afterwards the Envoys made some characteristic presents, according to Japanese custom upon joyous occasions. We hear that a gift of oranges, for officers of the Euryalus, etc., formed part of the presents, none of which were intrinsically very valuable or costly. Simplicity and utility are the leading features in the gifts of a Japanese, which are intended chiefly, we believe, to be expressive of their desire and

intention to be practically friendly. On Friday, speculations as to the pament of the indemnity was set at rest, the money having been actually brought, in hand-carts, to the British Legation, about

oon that day. The agreement to seek up the murderers having been signed and the indemnity paid, the Envoys returned to Yeddo, where they gave an account of their doings to the Tycoon's Government who immediately ad dressed a handsome congratulatory despatch to the British Minister, stating their gladness and entire satisfaction that matters had been so far settled between Great Britain and Japan, and expressing a hope that this might prove to be a sign of a solid, lasting peace between the two countries, and that no further difficulties may arise. This,

they say, is their sincere wish and desire. We heartily second with our Amen this pious aspiration of the Gorojio, and recommend to their serious consideration many acts of their people, which it is said they hood-wink at, if they do not approve, and which are very inconsistent with the peaceable relations which the Tycoon's Government cay, they desire so much. For instance, the

murderous attacks upon native merchants at | FROM CENTRAL &BOUTH AMERICA Yedo the other day, are attributed by natives well informed on the subject, to men in the service of the Government, wearing the same kind of uniform as the guards at Yokohama. Those men, who murdered their fellow countrymen for trading with foreigners are said to be still at large, and may very possibly be now among those to whom the Tycoon commits the guardianship of Yokahama and its trade.

Stranding of the "Oriental." News of the Oriental-late under the American but now under the Prussian flag-hav-ing been stranded on Saratoga Spit, not far from this port, reached here on Sunday last. and three of the British gun-boats went down at once to see if the report was true. On their return it was ascertained that the report was true and that the vessel could not be got off, and that there was seven feet of water in the hold. The Prussian man-of-war the Gazelle went to assist her, but from all we have since heard, the Oriental will be considered a total wreck. We hear the vessel is not insured .-She is reported to have a general cargo, but we have not learned the exact description of the goods in her. She is said to have sailed from Macao via Hong kong for this place.—

We are glad to hear that D. de Graeff van Polsbroek, Esq., his Netherlands Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, has been pleased to appoint Captain Howard Vyse, now H. B. M's Consul at Hakodadi, to be H. N. M.'s

Vice Consul at that port. Duplex, state that the additional forces to be estimated to have perished through the sent to Japan, to punish the Prince of Nagato for his attack on the Medusa, and also to bring the Japanese government to a proper sense of its duty, will be composed of the following ships, viz. :- Adolph van Nassau. 51 lowing ships, viz.:—Adolph van Nassau, 51 candles on the Altar came in contact with a guns; Zeeland, 51 guns; Admiral van Was-pot of artificial flowers, and although the fire sensar, 51 guns; Prinses Amelia, 19 guns; Metalen Kruis, 19 guns.

Items from Texas, via Mexico.

The Mazatlau Times of 9th January acknowledges receipt of the Houston Telegraph 23d and 25th November last, and Galveston News (published at Houston) of 23d and 27th of that month, from which the

following items are gleaned: An order of General Magruder, dated Houston, November 12:h; declares that no more cotton will be allowed to be crossed over the Rio Grande at any point below

Eagle Pass.
The Confederate Postmaster-General has established a semi-weekly mail from the east side of the Mississippi to the west, the route being from Meridian, Miss., to Shreveport, La.; letter postage 40 cents, to be pre-paid, Letters or packages sent from the east to the west side of the Mississippi should be marked via either Meridian or Brandon, Miss., and those from the west to the east should be marked via either Shreveport or Alexandria, From the report of the condition of the

Confederate Post-office Department, it appears that the expenditures exceed the Destruction of Hakodadi.

The News, of Dec. 22d, says: From our correspondent's letter, dated the 20th of Nov. it appears that by an act of incendiarism, pearly the whole town was burnt down on the requiring all males arriving in the city to register their names with the City Marshal, under penalty of fine or imprisonment. Also requiring all male citizens to register their names with the Marshel. Persons bringing slaves into the city from beyond the limits of Texas are required to appear before the Mayor, and state under oath the number and names of their slaves, &c. In consequence of the robberies and burglaries recently committed, the Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all citizens not subject to military duty to form patrol companie

The Texas Conference at Columbus voted nauimously to resist the invasion. Gen. Magruder addressed the Conference, and said that if the people were true to them-selves 200,000 Federals could not take and hold Texas.

Shoes command high prices, and charges or repairing are exhorbitant. For a job requiring only 17 minutes' time, a shoemaker at Houston charged \$5.

A rigid system of passports has been in augurated in Texas, and Provost-Marshals established at Houston, Galveston, Beaumont, Brenham, Hempstead, Matagorda, Columbia, Alleytown, San Antonio, Millican and Vic-

The News published a despatch, dated Saluria, November 18th, which states in sub-stance that the Federals had exptured the passes at Aransas and Corpus Christi, with Capt. Maltby's company of artillery, parts of siege gan, one 24-pounder, and one 12-pound siege howitzer. The Federals landed between 3,000 and 4,000 men on the lower end of Mustang Island, while five steamers made an attack by sea. Texan strength not over 100. The capture took place on the morning of the

The News contains the following announce-

Notice .- All indigent families of soldier [of the I.O.O.F.] now fighting in the detence of our country, or widows of Odd Fellows in need, will call upon the following committee J. POSNER. A. THOMAS. J. TUFFLY.

TO THE DESUITUTE FAMILIES OF COLORADO COUNTY .- I will distribute among the destitute families of Colorado County, on application at my farm, six miles south of Eagle Lake, 1,000 bushels of corn, in lots of fifty bushels to a family, free of charge. NATHANIEL MATTHEWS.

Brig.-Gen. J. E. Slaughter had assumed ommand of the Eastern Sub-District of Texas, with the following staff: Captain L. G. Aldrich, A. A. General; Major R. W. Keyworth, thief Commissary, Capt. J. C. Ban-son, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. James Bat-tle, A. D. C.; Captain J. H. Winston, Vol. A. D. C.; Capt. Robert Scott, Vol. A.D. C. The Confederate States Court commenced the November term at Houston, on the 15th, Hon, W. P. Hill presiding. The News learns that there are several cases of treason on the

docket had been several cases of small pox at Houston, but measures to prevent the spread of the disease had been adopted.

The strempts in the Texas Legislature to make Confederate notes a legal, tender, was

By the Golden Age we have files of the

Panama Star and Herald, from which we collate the following news :-Chile-Sequel to the Great Calamity.

the whole republic. A determined struggle was going on between the clergy and the people—the former to regain, if possible, the power and influence they had lost, and the atter to assert their individual freedom of thought. The people hitherto had triumph-The government had issued an order to raze the ill-fated church to the ground; and the Senate had passed an act probibiting henceforth all illuminations of churches and splendid night services, and providing that roper measures be carried out in all the churches as to proper construction and sufficient number of doors.

While this had been carried, the clergy had arranged the publication of a new newspaper for the defence of "religious interests." Another result of this calamity was the organization of a fire brigade for Santiago, and much enthusiasm has been displayed in this matter. The fire companies in Valparaiso are the most popular of the social institutions of the city. 2,100 corpses, extracted from the "Compania," have been registered at the burial ground. Besides those a number of single limbs and pieces of bodies had been found, and not a few sufferers died afterwards from the effect of burns and other wounds, so Advices from Holland, received by the that about 2,500 altogether might be safely priests' folly and imprudence.

On the 31st December a similar calamity had nearly befallen the worshippers in the San Isidro Church. One of the numerous was inimediately extinguished, there was such a great confusion, rushing to the doors, falling and crying, that the service had to be closed for the night.

NEW STEAMER CONTRACT. — The Chile Government has renewed their postal contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for another period of 5 years from 1st January.

Peru-A Hitch with Spain.

Dates from Callao are to 13th January. There were indications again of unpleasant elations between the governments of Peru and spain, and a diplomatic note has passed from Spain, with language not over courteous to the government of the republic. The occasion of this was the murder of some Spanish colonists on an interior estate or settlement, by Peruvian subjects, who had hitherto escaped justice. The Spanish Admiral was in Callao bay, and the matter was causing considerable

Equador-Peace Restored.

The war is over, and peace restored once more. On December the 30th, Gen. Juan Jose Forez, on the part of the Ecuaderian government, and Gen. Autonio Gonzales Cas decided by force of arms, 2. The prisoners released on parole are liberated from their obligation, and these that are still prisoners set free. The treaty of July 9, 1856, remains inforce. 4. The troops in the north of Ecu-ador and south of the United States of Colombia are to be reduced to the absolutely neces. sary number. 5. The ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged within three days an additional treaty to be celebrated immediately afterwards, and to be laid before the respective Legislatures. This treaty was ratified by the two Presidents, and officially published in the papers.

From a private letter it appears that Gen. Marquera left Ibarra on the 4th January, and on the 7th was on this side of the Carchi, on Granadian soil. The writer of the same letter states further that according to an additional arrangement between the two governments, the Oustom-houses on the Carchi will be abo-lished, and free trade be established there between the inhabitants of the United States f Colombia and Ecuador.

From the Central American States—The Nicaragua Ship Canal.

Dates from La Union reach to the 15th, from Realejo to the 16th, and Puntarenas to the 19th January. Anarchy prevails in Henduras. The most interesting piece of

news is the following:

Antonine de Barruel, as representative of Edward Loos, applied to the Government for a recognition by Costa Rica of the Great Ship Canal Company as lawful owners of the contract made by M. Belly with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Government, in their answer, left the matter to the decision of the French Tribunals. Another application of M. de Barruel's on behalf et the same company for a contract with the object of estab-lishing a free port on the mouth of the Colo-rado (the southern branch of the San Juan) and connecting this port by a road with San Jose, was declined equally, as no guarantees, estimations, or particulars were given. Permission, however, was granted for making surveys and handing in a specified proposa

within six months.

J. E. Cropsey, Civil Engineer of the Central American Transit Company, has published in the Gaceto Official a report of the ascension of the river Sarapiqui made by him and several other gentlemen of the said Company in the steamer Tiger Lilly. They went from the San Juan up to the "munile" in 6 hours and back in 21/2 hours, and found as the result of their exploration that the San as the result of their exploration that the Sa-rapiqui is perfectly navigable for the distance

mentioned.

An important law was adopted in Costa Rica on 18th December, regulating the marriages of foreigners who do not belong to the Roman Catholic Church. In future all such marriages celebrated before the duly authorized Consuls and other diplomatic agents and notified by the latter to the Governor of the Practings where those foreigners reside. the Prevince where those foreigners reside will be legal and have all the civil effects of egul marriages, eles a bastle of . To

An excellent brass band, which arrived from San Francisco on the Sierra Nevada, performed yesterday in the streets.

Th Weekly

Tuesday, Mar FROM THE SAND We have received Ho the 16th ult., from w following:

CHAMBERLAIN Iolani Palace, Jan 16, of his late Majesty K take place on Wednes January instant. A full programme of t

of the order of procession Jno. O. Dominis, A The election had taken There were 35 candidat honors, out of whom but The following gentlemen candidates-G. Rhodes, 1,386; W. P. Ragsdale, akau, 616.
The Polynesian adds

known to the country tricts have returned as tives to provide for the the next session will be From the other distri have the following ac Waisnae Mr. Koha wa petitor among eight car poke Mr. Penehasa Woo large majority. In Koo and in Waialna Mr. Ka men. From the other 1 tion returns have vet a Mani, Messrs. Kauwah

elected. From Custom House appears that the value imported from Vancouve year amounted to \$32 \$2,277 94. The total v all countries amounted The domestic exports to same year, were valued The bark Glimp arrived January 8th, 2-and sailed again same d

Items by the TELEGRAPH GREEEIN line is now completed fr gene City, and was wer yesterday. The follow were exchanged : EUGENE C

DAVID LOGAN, Mayor land : Portland and E day connected by telegments and contracts con the Common Council an I tender congratulations low-citizens upon this ha

Preside OTT PARTY COLL TO REPLY.

PORTLA To JOSEPH A. GRAY, Portland rejoices in the new link of connection telegraph is but the pion and interest.

With the exception fifteen miles, from Eu Station, we now have di DEPARTURE.-We les Hewitt takes his leave ton City, D. C .- Overla

SHOCKING REVELATI half-breed girl has re stances under which a Edwards was murder From the statement of pear that a man nam making his home at t wards, for some time, welcome to Mr. E., but his wife he had permits until at length he went unfil at length he went will; after this he was ing very frequently, an visits he loaded the gur and left. When out took up the gun and fo where he was hunting d shot him. The gun

back, and being very h

the body a sickening si

all arrested, by officer

Funeral Cerem From the London Time Yesterday at noon, buried in the cemetry day was so fine that. distance from town a friends were enabled to and to pay him the last dreds must have been pr rank and class. Only Thackeray's most in pressly invited to the fu en hundreds who atte dear friend and a much all these we venture to -that of Mr. Charles because he has sometime rival. In point of fact valry between these two any special comparison proceed on superficial o greater admiration Mr. Thackeray himself rejoiced in his exceeding other hand, to no one covalry with Mr. Thacker ful than to Mr. Dicke nized Thackeray's ger came a long journey to t the honor he feit for his

For one so distinguis gested that Westminst fit resting place. It m however, that Mr. The interred in the simplest green. He has been is grave beside one of family affections were lieve it would have been him, if, when he was children in the tomb.