

THE NEWS.

The important despatches from the East and Europe crowd out the editorial. The news will be found more than usually interesting to English readers. The retirement of Earl Derby takes no one by surprise. The noble Earl's health has been falling for many months. The raising of Disraeli to the Premiership appears to give entire satisfaction to the friends of the Ministry as well as to the Opposition. He is decidedly the best man the Conservatives have got for the position, except Lord Stanley, and he cannot be spared from the Foreign Office.

Thursday, March 5
Was it really the case?—W. H. Russell in his work on Canada, tells the following story—another illustration of "How not to do it"—He says that some thirty years ago the old first look was dealt out to the men along the borders, and of course flint was needed. These were accordingly sent by the War Department. In course of time the flints were superseded, and various improvements in muskets adopted. Still the barrels of flints were sent out as regularly as the appointed month came round, and were sent the year he was in Quebec, (1866.) He tells us another story illustrative of the red-tapeism that still clings to the Department. A ship brought out from England to Quebec a huge spar that was in everybody's way during the voyage. It taxed the resources of the proper officials when it got to Quebec—and what was it? Why, a huge Canadian pine, which had gone home in its rough state, had been hewn and prepared, and then sent out to its native soil again, to be a flagstaff on the Citadel.

Home Heathenism.—At the Stafford Assizes, last week, the chief witnesses in a case were two young girls, about 14 years old, who are employed in canal boats. In cross examination they both said they could neither read nor write; they had never heard of the Bible. Mr Justice Keating, in his summing up to the jury, thus remarked upon the subject.—"I cannot help noticing the most deplorable state of matters shown by the evidence of these girls. We call ourselves a Christian people, and pride ourselves upon being a civilized nation. These two girls have said that they could neither read nor write; that they had never in their lives been at school, church, or chapel; that they have never heard of the Bible; and, as the learned counsel has suggested, in all probability they have never heard of a Divine Being. We send our missionaries to the heathen, but what avail all this, when we see such a state of things at home?"—London Times.

Royal Hospital.—Thirteen patients remain at the Royal Hospital. There are several bad cases of paralysis—youth and active men, stricken with the maledy—most frequently the left foot and leg; left side of the body, left arm, and often the left side of the head and one-half (the left) of the tongue being affected. The institution is maintained in a state of scrupulous cleanliness, and, but for the melancholy wrecks one meets, a visit to it would be a pleasure. The Royal Hospital, under the management of Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, has become an institution the Colony may be justly proud of.

Whiskey Smuggling.—Patrick Darcy, an old transgressor, was yesterday brought up on a charge of selling whiskey to an Indian. The charge also stated that the accused had been found guilty on two former occasions of a similar offence. The prisoner stated that he was sick and unable to work. The Court allowed him to go upon his own recognizance to appear in three days for sentence.

Discretion.—Murphy was arrested and brought before the Police Magistrate on a charge of aspersion of being a deserter from her Majesty's Navy. Murphy owned that he previously belonged to the Alert; but that now he did not belong to the Navy. Ordered to be given up to the Naval authorities.

Boys Eating.—A correspondent of the London Times, writes, on Christmas day, that he is now arranging a large dinner for 100 guests, and that he has cooked at home and eaten horseflesh in terms of plain roast, ribs, fillet, steak, mince and beef, and has consumed in soup, all four legs of an 18 year old pony. Twenty others sign a certificate that they have eaten horseflesh and found it in every respect equal to other food, unusually tender, quite free from any disagreeable taste or smell, and, in their opinion, scarcely to be distinguished from beef. When it is considered that the horse is one of the very cleanest and most particular of all animals, as to the food it will alone consume, there is no reason why this should not be the case. Perhaps horses would be more humanely treated if they represented some value in their old age.

The steamer Diana, Capt. T. Wright, arrived from Puget Sound yesterday afternoon, having as passengers Captain and Mrs Fleming and Capt. Marston. The Diana touched at all the American military posts on the Sound. It is rumored that despatches have been received calling the Governor to resign.

The Fly.—This steamer—chartered to convey legal gentlemen and witnesses to Port Townsend, W. T., where the case against the bark Aid will be tried—made two trips between the ports yesterday.

The Emma yesterday towed the brig Orient out of the harbor. The Orient is bound for Moody & Co's mills, Burrard Inlet, to load with lumber for San Francisco.

The young man convicted of skylarking at the St. George Hotel was yesterday put under heavy bonds to be of good behaviour. The other accused party was discharged.

Dauk.—Bill and Jim, a brace of Hydras, were fined one dollar each for being drunk, and a pale-face hombra was fined a like sum for a similar offence.

A COURT-MARTIAL will be held to-day at San Juan Island upon several soldiers of the American garrison, who are accused of various offences.

The Cariboo Express arrived at New Westminster on Tuesday, and will be brought down by the Enterprise.

COUNCIL MEETING.—An Executive Council meeting will be held at New Westminster to-day.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday. Among the passengers were Hon. W. A. G. Young.

The Paper Hunt.

EDITOR COLONIST.—We regret that Mr. Pemberton should have any cause of complaint against the gentlemen who joined in the hunt on Saturday. It was far from their intention to do injury to any land or go where they were not welcome. They employed a man to replace all the fences which were injured and were in hope that no damage was occasioned, as they picked out a course over uncultivated country. In future they trust that they will give no cause of complaint.

The Promoters of the Horn.

A Gloomy Picture of New England.

Under this head, the Boston Commercial Bulletin of last Saturday has an article, full of sorrows and complaints, pitiful to read and more pitiful to contemplate. It says:—
In no part of the country is industry at so low an ebb, capital so unremunerative in its investments, and their joint products so poorly paid for, as here in New England, at the present time. The specialties of our skilled labor, which were once a source of wealth to the capitalist and profitable employment to the people, are now a drug in the market, and refuse to go into consumption at any price. They are relatively much cheaper than the agricultural products of the West and South, or the raw material products of the middle States. Not only are our manufactures closed, or running on short-time, and our mechanics and laboring men by thousands thrown out of employment, but our commercial classes are suffering immense losses from the stagnation of trade and shrinkage in merchandise values. The latter are obliged to carry not only the products of New England commerce and industry, but also, to a great extent, those of every other section of the country. Hence upon their shoulders the depreciation in prices principally falls. And the situation with us is rendered still more severe and trying from the fact that our foreign commerce and its dependent interests continue in a depressed and crippled condition. In fact, the noble race of importing and shipping merchants, once the pride and boast of our New England seaports, whose ships ploughed the waters of every sea and poured into our markets the wealth of every clime, are now, alas, falling into comparative decay. Our mercantile marine, swept from the ocean during the last war, involving a loss of millions of capital not only shared by any other section of the country, shows no signs of recovery from the blow. The high cost of labor and the unfriendly policy of the Government in increasing a tax on tonnage, and discriminating against shipbuilding materials, have prevented any attempt to repair that heavy loss. Our ship-yards all along the coast, once resplendent with the lively chorus of the axe and hammer, are now silent and solitary as our grave-yards. The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, which once brought a large and profitable trade to our seaboard markets—furnishing cheap lumber for ship-building—has been essentially abrogated, and the raw products of Canada and the maritime provinces, which were sent here to exchange for our West India goods and home manufactures, now pass by us to other markets. This is a sad picture of the Eastern situation, and of what New England has been called to suffer on account of the war and its consequences.

There are in Philadelphia 80,830 brick buildings, 6,825 stone buildings, and 19,819 frame buildings. Of the brick buildings, 762 are one story, 16,517 two story, 58,468 three story, and 5,058 four story and over. Of the frames, 1,071 are one story, 11,510 two story, and 1,238 three story. There are also a number of iron buildings in the city, whilst the aggregate number of buildings of all kinds is 101,504.

A lady who had two children sick with measles wrote to a friend for the best remedy. The friend had just received a note from another lady, inquiring the way to pickle cucumbers. In the confusion the lady who inquired about the pickles received the remedy for the measles, and the anxious mother of the sick children with horror read the following: "Scald them three or four times in hot vinegar and sprinkle them with salt, and in a very few days they will be cured."

About the beginning of the late war, a woman ran away from her husband in Mississippi, carrying with her \$20,000. She has just been discovered in Detroit, where she was at work in a dress-making establishment. Only a third of the money was recovered. What has become of the rest of it, or why she eloped, is not known.

Congressional Ill-Temper.

The New York correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin says:

The blood of parties in Congress is rising to fever heat—the fight is growing fast and furious. Rarely has such violent language been heard upon the floor of Congress, and so excited have the Democrats become that they indulge, all round, in the most savage invectives, which, one year ago would have been the signal for the instant expulsion of the offenders. But it seems as if they were prepared to brave all consequences. Even those members ordinarily the most calm and sedate have worked themselves up to a passion, and utter the most insulting accusations against the Radicals. If the majority undertake to expel one for his violence, they cannot stop short of expelling nearly all offenders. The published reports of the debates give but a faint idea of the heat and bitterness that characterize the discussions in the House. Fernando Wood was formally censured for denouncing the pending Reconstruction bill conferring all powers in Southern States upon Gen. Grant, as "a mostrosity," the most infamous of all the infamous acts of the most infamous Congress. Instead of being mortified at this rebuke, he glories in it; instead of losing the respect and support of his party friends, it does but draw them more closely to him. Since this affair, I have heard a score of the Democratic members repeat, and make it a point to rub in, the very same language with the single exception of the word "infamous," as applied to Congress, but they manage, indirectly, to employ the same epithet by declaring that nothing save the restraints of parliamentary law prevents them from using it. But they do not hesitate to denounce the action of Congress as "revolutionary, a gross usurpation, fanatical, cowardly, tricky," and a great many other harsh things. One member yesterday—Mr. Hubbard of Conn.—surpassed his fellows in the bitterness of his invective. He did it deliberately, too, for he was evidently master of himself, and would very adroitly amend his language whenever he found he had gone too far. He would say the most insulting things about the majority, and then before he could be called to order, would beg pardon, and aggravate his offence by saying that such would be the language by which he would denounce "such infamous legislation, such base treachery, such vile party tyranny," if it were any other body than the Congress of the United States that was guilty of it, or such would be his language if he were face to face with his constituents, instead of on the floor of the House. He denounced the attempt of Gen. Garfield to get rid of gallant comrades—Gen. Hancock and Rousseau—by an act ostensibly to reduce the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, as "a circuitous trick," and then, before a word could be uttered by half a dozen who sprang to their feet to call him to order, he withdrew the offensive word "trick," and said he would convey the same idea in parliamentary phrase by employing the expression "circuity." He went on to say that he was not allowed to characterize such a course as Garfield's as "fraudulent," but such is the term he would have applied if any one else had been guilty of such an act. The excitement is growing deeper and stronger, and it requires but a spark to fire the magazine.

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Newburyport, Mass., has ghost of the most ghastly and approved sort. It visits young and sentimental women, and is so genteel and spiritual that it is never seen, but only felt. This ghost is interesting.

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A correspondent says: The Richardson mine is still yielding large quantities of ore. I saw to-day, in possession of Mr. Glass, a piece of rock weighing about four ounces, fully half of which was pure gold; also a large piece in several parts, of which gold was richly laid. I had a conversation on Saturday with Mr. Anstee, the contractor for the building of the Richardson reduction house. He informed me that they expected to have everything ready to commence work with ten stamps by the first of February. Notwithstanding the cold weather, new discoveries continue to be made, which extend the limits of the gold region in all directions much further than was anticipated. The latest of these is the finding of gold at Brookville, in a very promising development. An apparently very rich deposit has been struck on lot 19 in the 4th concession of Madoc, cornering with the lot on the east half of which the Richardson mine is situated. A piece of the rock, about 6 pounds in weight, gave to an assay by amalgamation nine grains of gold, or at the rate of 150 per cent of 2000 lbs.

They have enjoyed the luxury of trying a President down in Panama, which, as Mr. Boutwell is determined to inflict impeachment upon us, even if he has to do it alone, becomes quite instructing and entertaining. Mosquera's crime was of a political nature rather than anything else, and the Senate before which he was tried was composed of men who had just upset one government and placed another in power by a revolution. They wanted to fortify Acosta by getting Mosquera out of the way, and in this spirit they went to work. Mosquera has done good service for his country, his life has been identified with it, and he has been, in fact, rather more tender of the constitution and the laws than any of his predecessors. But a great judicial mind discovered nine charges of deadly weight, such as prohibiting the establishment of salt depots, etc., and upon four of these the President was convicted, fined \$12, and sent out of the country. Singularly enough, there was a lawyer of the Acosta faction who didn't believe in impeachment, and who, from a sense of duty, undertook the defence of Mosquera. He spoke with eloquence and feeling, so great that the audience wept. Mosquera bowed his head in tears; his judges robbed their eyes, and the Senate chamber was a scene of pathetic woe. But justice to the party must be done, and the fine of \$12, with other penalties, was inflicted. It is to be hoped that Mr. Boutwell will spare us the scene of a Senate in tears, a Phillips defending the chief magistrate with his handkerchief to his eyes, and an Ashley weeping in the background, even with this example of patriotic virtue before him.—Boston Post.

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known. It is conjectured, however, that she is partially insane. She has been taken home by her relatives.

Four men entered the house of John Bennerhoff, at Titusville, Pa., on Thursday evening, bound the whole family of five persons, and then robbed the house of over \$100,000 in government bonds and greenbacks. A few years ago this family were as poor as church mice, but "he" was one day struck on their sterile farm and made them millionaires.

An outraged husband publishes the following flattering description of his runaway wife: "My wife is about five feet high, has light brown hair, right eye out, the other is of a pale blue color; has a pimple on left temple, near eye; pug nose; a scar across one arm; is stoop-shouldered; has short, thick feet, and, easily makes the acquaintance of strangers."

Capitalists who are desirous of investing their surplus funds in real estate, have a fine opportunity to do so just now—at the south. At a sale in Hines county, Ga., last week, a splendid village residence, with ten acres of improved land, brought \$60, a plantation of seven hundred acres was sold for \$184, and thirty acres of fine land for \$3.

A lady in Lawrence, Mass., suddenly awoke the other night with the impression that her little girl was in danger. Feeling her way in the dark to the child's crib, directed by a strong impulse, she put her finger into the little sleeper's mouth, and to her astonishment took from thence a large pin.

A party of Bostonians have just returned from a winter trip to the White Mountain region. They found it capital sleighing the whole distance of two hundred and seventy miles, and say they enjoyed it far better than in the summer.

An ingenious mechanic in Bloomfield, Conn., has made a "Mosaic fiddle" from one hundred and forty different pieces of wood, and is now at work upon a combination organ and piano, which will consist of from nine thousand to ten thousand pieces.

A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms as his text: "And there shall be abundance of peace—while the moon endureth."

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Dickens has realised \$20,000 from his four readings in Boston, and it is estimated that during his stay in this country his entire profit will reach \$200,000. He devotes himself closely to his work, and has three new papers in preparation, one of which is to be published in the Atlantic.

The Marquis de Bate, who will attain his majority next year, is already, it is said, forming the subject of speculation to husband-hunting mothers. He will be a great prize in a money point of view. His income, it is said, will be about £150,000 a year.

PETROLEUM IN CHINA.—An oil-bearing stratum, 300 miles square, yielding petroleum of a superior quality, has been discovered not far from Kakin, China.

RIDDLE FROM YORKSHIRE.—Q. What does Mr Swinburne mean by a kiss which stings? A.—A smack on the face.

Two wealthy Chicagoans have gone to law about a lot of ground, of four inches front, on a street in Chicago.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Soundness renewed. Any indolent ulcer or chronic sore should immediately have this excellent treatment applied to it, the manner pointed out in the accompanying directions. For thoroughly cleansing a diseased or broken skin, and for raising its poisoned vessels or depressed nerves to healthy action, nothing can surpass Holloway's well-known Ointment. It strikingly shows its power when applied to the "old man's ulcer," which settles in the legs and often becomes most intractable under the ordinary treatment, though no case has yet withstood this cooling and healing salve. The troublesome swellings preparatory to most ulcers of the legs are likewise reduced by the diligent application of Holloway's unguent, by giving strength to the weakened circulation through the capillaries.

If you wish the very best GABRIEL PROCTOR'S, you must call on BRADLEY & RUDOLPH, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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V. I. LAND REGISTRY OFFICE got one public office in the country of its own way and leaves a surplus to return of the V. I. Land Office in the Government Gazette in 1862 the number of applications in 1863, 729; in 1864, 647; in 1865, 445; in 1866, 366; in 1867, 3246; in 1868, 2938; in 1869, 52758; in 1870, 25266. The 1862 was \$120; in 1863, \$22822; in 1865, \$2398; in 1867, \$2046. It will be observed withstanding the limited numbers, the revenue of the office exceeds that for 1862 and 1865 \$150, respectively, while the 1866 was nearly \$600 less than 1866, and nearly \$100 less than the new earnings of the office \$526 38, much larger amount earnings of any previous year, when the office paid a profit of 1865 a loss of \$184 was sustained is a statement of the transactions from which it is gratifying to home-owners were registered during 1867—

Value of Lands registered as absolute Amount secured by charges

No registration of Title has been in question.

From a paper which Captain Simons, has kindly given to the American Minister, Burlington, who, with his wife were detained by the Chinese, were rescued by Lieut Dunbar, who, with a Marine and blue-jackets, on march of 26 miles, arriving in the party and escort them safely. The same paper says: will under the very shadow of Capital. The Ambassador almost captured by these wild drels, and had to wait forty days for relief, and yet he was from Pekin and about the from Tientsin.

BANKRUPT.—MR CHARLES benefit tendered this gentleman's tear Drama Club is fixed for next week. The piece "Still Waters Run Deep" Clark lately made a "palpat character" of Walter Midway at the Swan.

The Weekly British Colonialist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 10 1868.

Additional dispatches from the East indicate that Congress is terribly in earnest in its onslaught upon the President. The House of Representatives (or Lower House) by a two-thirds vote has passed a resolution of impeachment, and the Senate (or Upper House) has referred the resolution to a Select Committee of seven to examine into the charges and report the result of the examination. The Lower House indicts the President on ex parte evidence. The Upper House may suspend from office, place the President under arrest, and hear testimony for and against his impeachment. The Senate is both judge and jury. A motion to expel the Chief Magistrate from office will require the sanction of two-thirds of the Senators present. Were all the States represented, there would be 72 members of the Senate; but deducting 20 members for the 10 States unrepresented, we have a total of 52 Senators—only some 15 of whom are Democrats or Conservative Republicans. Were all the States represented upon the basis of partial suffrage, as it existed before the Civil War, impeachment would be impossible, because the 20 seats now vacant would be occupied by political friends of the President, leaving the Senate a majority of only two votes, instead of a two-thirds majority as now. The cogent reason the Radicals have for declining to admit Southern Senators to seats is perfectly plain. The Impeachers really command a larger number of votes than they legally require to effect their object, and, unless wiser counsels should prevail, we regard the dismissal of Mr Johnson, so far as Congress can bring it about, as a foregone conclusion. We await with a feeling of much anxiety intelligence as to the result of this unprecedented action on the part of Congress.

On Sunday the 15th, a Cornish took the child into her some breakfast, and another's evidence, all the since was a little boiled day afternoon, the mother, coal or candles, went out and when she returned at the child, whom she had seen. Death soon followed. The dwelling, a two-roomed, quite devoid of furniture, of a bundle of straw and which were covered by For this miserable shelter weekly, and earned what being and charring—English

AGAINST SEWARD.—The says: Mr Seward's home recently set on fire, and by discovery by one of the or, the inmates would have d. chance of suffocation. the amiable organs of the demands to know why allowed to watch the doors of State. No rebel in that may possibly be true; ident that somebody else is n having it taken. We do atch in question costs the year; the burden, seem intolerable. If sees—Mr Seward from a violent or by fire, the country consent to have it doubled.

Mr Stephen Britt, labor-master of the port of recently by the upsetting labor. He was the last of six sons, every one of by drowning. This strange ally impressed the mind of g. Stephen, that he abandoned and relinquished (even harbor steam-turb, which age of.—English Paper.

alised \$20,000 from his four and it is estimated that this country his entire pro-000. He devotes himself, and has three new papers of which is to be pub-ntic.

CHINA.—An oil-bearing square, yielding petro-quality, has been disco-ekin, China.

YORKSHIRE.—Q. What me by a kiss which ack on the face.

CHICAGO.—Soundness recent ulcer or chronic sore have this excellent urgent manner pointed out in its acns. For thoroughly cleansing a skin, and for rousing its depressed nerves to healthy surpass Holloway's well-rikingly shows its power "old man's ulcer," which often becomes most intractable treatment, though not d this cooling and healing one swellings preparatory to the legs are likewise reduced action of Holloway's unguent, of the weakened circulation.

very best CABINET Pho-most call on BRADLEY & Montgomery street, San

PRACTICAL JOKING.—Three young men o this city were summoned yesterday before Mr Pemberton to answer a charge of skylarking at the St. George Hotel, on Saturday evening last. The skylarking complained of consisted in piling chairs and sofas in positions where persons entering or leaving their rooms, in the dark would be apt to break their shins and skin their noses. Mr Bishop appeared to prosecute, and Mr Courtney to defend. One of the persons pleaded guilty and was ordered to appear for sentence on Wednesday; the charge against another was dismissed; and the case of the third, upon his own request, was laid over until Wednesday.

THE MARVIN-BANK CASE.—The argument for a new trial in the above case was concluded yesterday and judgment reserved, to be given in writing, which will probably be rendered in a day or two, as His Lordship remarked that his mind was made up in the case, but its importance demanded a written rather than a verbal judgment. In the course of the argument a proposition to fix the rate of interest at five per cent—the English rate—was accepted by Marvin's counsel but declined by the counsel for the Bank, whereupon the Court fixed the rate of interest at one per cent per month.

AN AMERICAN PREDICTION.—Henry Ward Beecher, who visited several of the cities of the Upper Provinces in November, says: "Beyond a question, Montreal is destined to become a great city. With the exception of New York, we do not know of another position on the continent which, in climate, inland connections, foreign relations, and local advantages for manufacturing, can compare with Montreal. If nature had set out to express her mind on purpose respecting the proper site for a large city, she could hardly have improved upon Montreal."

THE schooner Robert Cowan, towed by the Isabel, started for Burrard Inlet yesterday afternoon. She will partially load with lumber at Stamp's mills, and returning to this port will fill up with general merchandise for Honolulu, S. I.

CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM, Rev Mr Somerville and Lunay Franklin, Esq, have been selected to act as judges of the prize essay on the beauties of the scenery of Beacon Hill. The Chief Justice will award the prizes.

THE Isabel, having in tow the American ship Shooting Star, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning. The ship is laden with coal for San Francisco.

THE VOLUNTEERS, under the command of Capt. Pease, marched out last evening and presented a good appearance. They were preceded by their fine band.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk returned from New Westminster via San Juan yesterday morning.

SILVER HUNTERS.—A number of men are engaged in prospecting the mountains in the vicinity of Cape Elzetter for silver lodes.

The ship Marmora's cargo is all out. She will load at Burrard Inlet for Shanghai.

THE RECIPROcity Treaty.—Importance of the Canadian Trade.

From the paper which Capt. Crowell, of the ship Simoda, has kindly given us, we learn that the American Minister to China, Mr Burlingame, who, with his wife and staff, were telegraphed by the Chinese at Hongkong, was rescued by Lieut Dunlop, of H. M. S. gunboat Dove, who, with a detachment of Marines and bluejackets, made a forced march of 25 miles, arriving in time to rescue the party and escort them to Hongkong safely. The same paper says: "It is not amiss to allude here to the insignificant fact that lawless robbers took and plundered at will under the very shadow of the Imperial Capital." The Ambassador of China was almost captured by these wild flying bandits, and had to wait forty-eight hours ere he was delivered, and yet he was only 45 miles from Peking and about the same distance from Tientsin.

BENEFIT OF MR CHARLES CLARKE.—The benefit tendered this gentleman by the Amateur Dramatic Club is fixed for a early evening next week. The pieces selected are "Still Waters Run Deep" in which Mr Clarke lately made a "palpable hit" in the character of Walter Miffindich, and "The Swan."

provides are, in round numbers, \$15,000,000, which, with a population of four millions, amounts to a burden of \$3.75 per head of the population. Owing Federal taxation at present averages \$13.95 per capita, to say nothing of our state burthens.

In reviewing the resources and condition of the Dominion we have purposely kept in view our own relative position in the respective details, because it appears to be thought good national policy to exclude our neighbors to a certain extent from commercial intercourse with the United States. The physical conditions of Canada correspond very closely with those of the most active and prosperous sections of our own country. Its natural conditions for trading in the products of the forest the field and the sea, also compare favorably with our own.

A heavy penalty has fallen upon some of our interests. The imposition of a heavy duty upon timber has caused severe injury to our shipping interest, otherwise subjected to embarrassing disabilities, while it has placed a premium on shipbuilding at St. Johns and in the ports of Great Britain. The returns of the former province of Canada show that during the last fiscal year their imports increased six millions, and that the increase was entirely with Great Britain, while the purchases from the United States were below those of 1865-6, indicating that the diversion of the exports of the provinces to other countries is attended with an increase of its purchases from such countries. The exports of the province show a decline of about five millions upon 1865-6, the prospect of the abrogation of the treaty having induced large purchases by our people to save the subsequent import duties, but they are, at the same time, about five millions in excess of the figures of 1864-5, showing that our neighbors are by no means dependent upon us for a market for their products. It was, certainly, a most unwise policy which led to the abrogation of the treaty. The fact of our being able, under the agreement, to exchange a much larger amount of products than had proved possible previously, was a sufficient evidence of the advantage to both parties, and no stronger argument for its continuance needed to be advanced for every exchange implies mutual profit. Now, however, we are beginning to see the results of our act; and yet in this year's trade returns we have only a slight indication of what we may expect in the future. The natural course of Canadian trade is to this country; but as we have built a wall around ourselves, and thus obstructed the natural channel, a new one is being forced. The movement at first was hardly perceptible, but is at length beginning to indicate its course; and let it once work out for itself another route and it will require more than the restoration of the reciprocity treaty to restore it. We have a good illustration of this idea in the course of Western trade, which formerly sought the seaboard by way of New Orleans. The war shut up the Mississippi and all the trade was forced towards the East. Now, although that river has long been open, the new channel continues to carry off the prize.

But there are already among us palpable symptoms of a desire to negotiate a new treaty. Several interests complain of injury from the repeal, while none profess to be especially benefited. Probably the question of resuming reciprocal relations with the New Dominion may be introduced into Congress at the coming session, and we trust will result in the reopening of negotiations for that object.

A Pending Affair of Honor at Washington.

A duel is on the tapis here between a major general and an ex-captain of the Army of the Potomac. The difficulty originated at the opera on Monday evening in this way:—The captain referred to, who is noted for his gallantry and politeness, occupied a seat in the orchestra, and seeing in the private box a friend with whom he desired to speak he endeavored to pass out in the direction nearest the point he sought. On the same line of seats with the captain was the major general, at a distance of some three or four chairs from the end. The occupants of all the intermediate seats, with the exception of the major general, quietly arose to let the captain pass out. The man of two stars, however, was leaning against the row of seats in front, and showed no sign of moving aside. The captain said to him "general, please allow me to pass out for a moment." The major general answered, without moving, "This is not the way to pass, sir. You shall not get out this way. Go around the other way." "General," said the Captain, "I thought you were a gentleman. You are a general, and ought to be a gentleman, but you behave like a ruffian. Allow me to pass."

At this point a person in military uniform who was in company with the general remarked to the captain, "This is not the way, sir, in which to address a general." The captain replied, "My quarrel is with that man pointing to the general, and not with you. Allow me to pass, please, general." The general refused to budge, and the captain, seeing a number of ladies about, and unwilling to interrupt the performance by a row, restrained his indignation and passed out in an opposite direction.

It is said that the captain has since sent a challenge to the general, and proclaims that he will brand him in the newspapers if he refuses to receive it. The affair causes quite an excitement here, as the parties are both well known and have many friends in Washington. New York Herald Correspondent.

OUR MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—The Spectator wants to know why it should cost two millions to send an expedition to Abyssinia and an equal sum to reinforce Canada a year or two ago? We keep up in India, at a cost of seventeen millions a year, an army of 250,000 men, supported, from the circumstances of the country, to be permanently ready for active service. We keep up, in the rest of the British empire, at a cost of £15,000,000, an army of 120,000 men, also supported, when necessity arises, to be available for duty. The cost of the departments in both countries—of ordnance, transport, commissariat, and so on—amounts to millions, which are supposed to be expended with a view to securing readiness for war. And, finally, we spend ten millions on a fleet, capable, as we all congratulate ourselves, on going anywhere and doing anything. In short, we spend altogether forty-two millions, twice the French expenditure, upon inferior armaments, and then, when a mere section, a single legion as it were, of that force is required for active service, we have at once to spend millions more, in a frantic hurry, and under circumstances which compel us to raise the prices of the things we want in half the markets of the world. Surely there is some grievous waste, some evidence of defective organization? Mobility is the first characteristic of efficient armies, and some of the British army never is mobile. We construct an infinite cost a delicate, steady, and experience shows, a very powerful engine, and then somehow have to pay almost its value for fuel and grease to get it in motion. There is transport, for example. We are always paying for transport at a rate which makes foreign shipowners pale with envy, and upsets the calculations of the best financiers, yet the transport of troops ought surely to be one of the duties of a navy, one of the fighting agencies supposed to be provided out of the £210,000,000, half the cost of the railway system, which we spend on armaments every five years.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Mrs Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, a lady well known for her numerous acts of benevolence and charity, was made the victim of a practical joke, a large number of bogus invitations to a reception to be given at her residence. No 41 Mount Vernon Street, having been issued, and the street in front of her residence was several times blocked with carriages. But these were not the only people boxed. Innumerable orders were sent to artisans of all kinds—to plumbers, painters, carpenters, gas-fitters, etc.—to come and perform little jobs of repairing about the house—each job minutely specified in the order. Other orders were sent to druggists, flour dealers, grocers, etc. to bring stated quantities of their respective kinds of merchandise, to be delivered at stated times. Even the services of an undertaker were brought into requisition to lay out the body of a supposed dead child; and, in response to an advertisement in the Herald, members of the false tribe were brought to fill out the miscellaneous and variegated assortment. Detectives are now engaged in discovering the perpetrators of this strange hoax.

A "PROULIAR" OYSTER.—Oysters are universally eaten in New York. They certainly deserve the praise accorded to them, though most of them might be too nearly the size of nuts to be "agreeable to the lover" of the little Whitefish native. A somewhat peculiar story is told in reference to this particular, and, if the reader will pardon the vulgarity of it, it is worth repeating for its suggestive qualities. A Frenchman went into one of the oyster saloons for a dozen of oysters; he preferred the large ones, and swallowed eleven somewhat smaller than a cheese-plate, with much relish. As the bar-keeper handed him the twelfth, his eyes glistened at its magnificent proportions; for it far exceeded the largest of those already disposed of. "Bon bon, cest magnifique!" said he, rapturously; and making a prodigious effort, he succeeded in getting it down. The bar-keeper watched him anxiously, and seeing his success, exclaimed, "Wall, I guess you are the smartest fellow I've seen here long while. Why, I had thirty persons here who tried to swallow that 'ere oyster, and every one of them was obliged to give it up as a bad job." The Frenchman's feelings may be imagined.

GREENBACKS AS GOOD AS GOLD.—The Boston Journal's Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows, Dec. 26:—

Probably no subject has been more often discussed than the constitutionality of the act declaring the federal currency notes or greenbacks, a legal tender in all payments, and yet though the act was passed long since, and though very many excellent jurists have disputed its validity, the matter has never received a decisive adjudication. A case, however, is now being argued before the United States Supreme Court which it is thought will settle the question of this vexed question. The case comes up from Oregon, whose statutes require payment of taxes, when collected by the sheriffs, to be made in coin to the several counties by whom they are levied, and to the State Treasurer. The sheriff, in this case, having paid the amount collected by him in currency to the county officer, the argument will be resumed on Monday next by Reverdy Johnson.

A married lady living in Utica, New York, wanted a fashionable autumn outfit, which her husband would not buy for her. So she wrote a note in a dignified hand, expressing great admiration and asking the favor of a personal interview at a certain time and place. The unsuspecting husband kept the appointment, dressed in his best, and when the strange lady "hit her veil he beheld the features of his own dear wife, who that very day was preparing to leave for New York. Her husband, who had just presented her with a new hat, and who for that reason was compelled to neglect his paper for one day, wrote, the day after the following excuse: "We were unable to issue our paper yesterday in consequence of the arrival of two extra males."

The Grand Trunk

(From the Toronto Globe.)

Captain Tyler, of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. Eberall, who were commissioned by the Grand Trunk directors to examine and report upon the condition of the railway, have made their report. Reference is made in it to the competition by land and water to which the line is subjected. After examining at some length the necessities that existed for a large outlay in maintenance and renewal, they estimate that when the line is in good working order, a saving of £115,000 a year in working expenses will be effected. From the use of peat fuel a saving of £40,000 a year is considered not impossible. They deprecate the expense of laying a third rail from Fort Erie to Sarnia, but recommend that the Detroit and Huron road be made a broad gauge, and that the Intercolonial bridge at Buffalo be constructed. The climate of Canada has been blamed over much for the failure of rails. The commissioners think that the material of which the rails were made was bad, and that the rails in use would not have been durable in any climate. Testimony is borne to the ability and honesty with which the line is managed by the Managing Director and his officers. The amount necessary to place the line in proper state is estimated at £500,000. But inasmuch as the Intercolonial railway may be expected to increase the traffic, a further expenditure of £114,000 would be a moderate amount to add for contingencies. A total expenditure of £900,000 might, therefore, be anticipated, to do justice to the property and to Canada. The Commissioners think that the Government of Canada may now be fairly asked for further assistance to improve the credit of the Company. It seems, as it is, that further assistance from our Government is out of the question. Canada has already given the Company £3,111,500 sterling, besides affording every aid in the way of legislation. Directly or indirectly, our Government has sunk about \$30,000,000 in the enterprise, and if our country has been a gainer by the railway we have not shirked our share of the expenditure incurred. We suppose we have a sort of claim upon the Company in respect of the amount contributed by us, but we should not object to releasing the claim altogether and cutting connection with the concern now and forever.

SOME NEW ANECDOTES OF CHARLES LAMB.

Edmund Ollier, in his introductory chapter to a new English edition of the "Essays of Elia," gives, among others, these anecdotes of Lamb: "Lamb had a great partiality for the epithet 'damned,' and he got a 'droll' impression out of that odd stanza in Wordsworth's 'Peter Bell,' in which, after describing the reflection of the donkey's head in the stream, which so alarmed Peter, the poet asks: 'What a damned sight was that!' 'It is a party in a parlor, or a hall, and is yelling 'Cramm'd just as they are on earth were cramm'd? Some sipping punch, some sipping tea, some All silent—and all damn'd!'"

"One night, in going home from my father's house, Lamb observed a lighted parlor window in Berkeley street; Portman square, and an unmistakable party don't inside enjoying themselves after their kind. Wordsworth's lines at once recurred to him, and clinging to the area railings, he shook them and shrieked, 'You damned party in a parlor!' Mr. Proctor says that Lamb was almost respectful to Wordsworth; but there were times when he forgot this respect. I have heard Leigh Hunt relate that one evening, meeting Wordsworth at a friend's house, (Lamb) shook him by the nose, instead of by the hand, with this greeting, 'How d'ye do, old Lake Poet?' And recollect, in the year 1844, hearing Haydon, the artist, in that painting room of his where, two years later, he died by his own hand, tell a story of Wordsworth and Lamb, which, I believe, has appeared in print, but which is so good that it will bear repetition. There was a party at somebody's house, at which were several of the literary celebrities of the day. The guests also included a very pretentious gentleman, who intended to draw out Wordsworth by such questions as 'What, sir, is your opinion of Milton?' The great man received these invitations to literary discourse with much coldness and a very lofty manner, bordering on disdain, until he discovered that his questioner held a post of great influence in the Stamp Office, with which Wordsworth himself was also connected, when, with that servility which I am afraid belonged to the chief of the Lake School, after he had become a Tory, he exhibited the utmost deference to the foolish gentleman. Being annoyed at this, Lamb (who was a little excited with wine) roared out whenever the unfortunate man opened his lips, 'What a damned sight was that!'"

"Hey diddle-diddle! my man John! I brood an dog! Went to bed with his breeches on!" "Coleridge, who was also one of the party, endeavored to soothe him with his most honeyed accents. 'Now, Charles, don't Charles! really you know... But Charles was deaf to remonstrances, and the terrible chant of 'Hey diddle-diddle! my man John! I brood an dog! Went to bed with his breeches on!' At length James & Horace Smith (I forget which) went up to the distributor of the evening's harmony, and said, 'In my thirty-third year, and I was a poet; I'm sure you'll accompany me, and we got him out without more ado.'"

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 10, 1868

On the 18th ultimo Cariboo—our mainstay, and next to Victoria, the most numerously populated section of the Colony—had been six weeks without a mail. With its usual lack of energy and forethought, the Executive had failed to provide for a mail service during the winter months, and the miners who remained through the season in the diggings have been deprived of the privilege of receiving intelligence from their friends abroad. But for occasional visits from Barnard's Express, it appears, from letters we publish to-day, communication with the lower country would have been impossible, and not a word of news would have reached the snow-bound miners until the return of spring. This neglect on the part of the Government cannot be too severely censured; and we are not in the least surprised that the indignation of our correspondents is aroused thereat. It appears the mails were regularly forwarded to the New Westminster office (once by a special steamer) on their arrival at Victoria, and there they seem to have remained until a person on his way to Cariboo was persuaded to carry them, which he appears to have done very much at his leisure and without any intention of subjecting the tips of his ears or the point of his nose to the touch of Jack Frost by exposing himself in extreme cold weather. The do-nothing policy of the Executive is not a new thing. It has been developed here in other respects besides that of mail delivery for a long time. An apathetic, listless air pervades every department of Government in the Colony. We pay an enormous sum of money yearly to have our officials show us "how not to do it." We have a small brigade of Colonial Secretaries, Private Secretaries, and Under Secretaries; a Postmaster General and an Assistant at New Westminster; but while there always seem plenty of officers to decide how the public business should be done, there is never any one found to do it. They are all officers with no privates. In England or Canada a policy of this kind would be called laziness; here it is regarded as diplomacy. Hence it is that we hear of despatches on questions vitally affecting the Colony's interests not having reached London months after they were promised and due there; of delays in the settlement of the Capital question; of an indefinite postponement of the meeting of the Council; and latest of all, the non delivery of the mails in the most important portion of the Colony, while to the most insignificant hamlet in the country a special steamer is found necessary to carry the bags on the arrival of a mail steamer. The excuse will be, as a matter of course, a want of funds to perform the service. Too bad—too bad! Money can always be had for the support of useless drones and imbeciles, who are drag-chains to the progress of the country; but when it comes to pushing forward a work of real utility, by furthering which the public interests will be subserved, the plaintive cry of "No money!" is rung in our ears. We tell the people of this island, and of Cariboo that there is but one remedy for our ills—but one avenue through which we can escape from the toils of the official locusts who are eating our substance—and that remedy and that avenue is CONFIDENCE. There is not the slightest hope of reforming this administration—it is too effectually steeped in "diplomacy" ever to be of practical use again to any one—even itself.

Abstract of Rain Register. Table with columns for January and February, showing rain fall, greatest fall in one day, and number of rainy days.

DISMISSED.—The charge against the Indian who was remanded yesterday, for throwing a squaw over the railing on Market Alley, was dismissed for the want of sufficient evidence, the woman herself being so drunk at the time she could not remember the facts.

From Big Bend.

We have received the following items of news from Mr John A Mars, who left Big Bend on the 4th February, arriving here on the 1st inst. The winter was severe. During one week in January the cold was intense, freezing the mercury every night. The cold weather continued for about five weeks, during which no snow fell. The snow lay about four feet deep. With the advent of Feb'y the weather moderated and snow commenced to fall. There were 73 men wintering on the three creeks, 53 of whom were on French creek. Mining operations had been suspended on account of the severe cold. The Blue Nose Co. had commenced taking out dirt for future washing. The dirt seems to be good, the gold plainly appearing in it. The Texas Co. had commenced their tunnel in the hill and were getting fair prospects. The Discovery Co. were sinking a shaft on the flat in front of the town. On McCollooh's creek two companies had been working all winter, taking out some gold. Great confidence was felt in the richness of this creek, and it was expected that about 100 men would leave Colville on the opening of the season for these diggings.

The markets were well supplied with goods and provisions. On French creek, flour 20c; beef, 25c; bacon, 75c; potatoes, 15c; onions, 20c. (the stocks of vegetables were laid in last fall) sugar, 50c; candles, \$1; tea, \$1 50 to \$2; coffee, green, 75c.

The steamer Forty-nine is expected to make her first trip the coming season on the 10th or 15th of May. Travelling was very bad over to Seymour. Snow ten feet deep on the divide. No trails; no way-side inns; nobody living at Seymour. Travelling on snow-shoes from French Creek to Thompson river. The Lakes are frozen over solid. The fall hunt of fur-bearing animals had been a failure. Stock was wintering well on the Kamloops, Thompson and Bonaparte ranges. From Bonaparte to Salter's the snow had mostly disappeared. Thence to Yale sleighing was good. Ice nearly all the way from Yale to Coe's ranch.

The people wintering in Big Bend complain bitterly, and it would appear not without reason, of neglect in mail matters. They have had neither mail nor express since the middle of November. They had raised a fund and dispatched Mr Robinson out to Cornwall's for a mail, supposing that one or more mails would be lying there, but unfortunately none were to be had. The messenger came out with our informant, and would remain there a week in the hope that a Big Bend mail would arrive.—Columbian.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—"Jenkins," of the Washington Intelligencer, thus speaks of a recent reception at the White House:—"The brilliantly illuminated parlors, wherein the rays of hundreds of flashing lights were reflected back from mirrored walls; the many beautiful ladies, whose robes of rustling silk, of glistening satin, and soft velvet trailed gracefully over the yielding carpets; the sumptuous surroundings, the rare exotics, scattered everywhere in luxuriant profusion—all combined to form a picture of unrivalled loveliness; while the extraordinary strains of the Marine Band, floating with softened cadence upon the perfumed air, fell on the enraptured ear with wondrous sweetness. It is not strange, then that people linger till long after the hour of eleven, for who could not enjoy such a scene as this for hours at a time without wearying of its ever-changing beauties?"

CARIBOO.—Dates from Cariboo to the 18th received yesterday, state that the Cariboo Company had struck a rich deposit of gold in their claim from which was taken 350 ounces in a few days; but a thaw suddenly occurring the shaft filled with water and work was suspended. An interest in the claim was sold for \$4000. Several claims on Mesquito Gulch were paying largely. The Grouse Creek Flame Company's claim was yielding about \$700 per day.

RICH STRIKE.—A splendid prospect has been obtained in the Morning Star claim, on William creek. A telegram was received in Victoria on Wednesday and two interests were purchased from claimholders residing in the city at a handsome figure. The Morning Star claim is situated on William creek, just opposite Conklin gulch. A rich strike on Antler is also reported.

STILL FROZEN.—The ice still continues firm in the river above the Harrison. Mr Guerra, a constable from the upper country, walked upon the ice from Yale to within five miles of the Harrison mouth, on Saturday last. The river, we believe, was never known to have been frozen across at Yale before the present winter.

ALARMING STATEMENT.—An unknown individual, possessing an unaccounted propensity for practical jokes, caused some alarm in town yesterday by his having placed under the door of Engineer Johnson a letter, stating that a plot was organized to disable the fire engine, cut the alarm ropes, and set fire to the town.—Examiner.

DOOR BREAKING.—Peter Girard, a stranger from Orcas Island, was yesterday brought before the police court for breaking a door, the property of Edward Wood, in Cormorant street. The accused pleaded as an excuse drunkenness, and had no knowledge of his acts. He was fined \$10.

WESLEYAN MISSION.—We learn that Rev Dr Evans will shortly return to Canada, and that at the Annual District Meeting, soon to be held here, a new Superintendent of the Mission will be appointed. Two missionaries are expected from Canada in the course of a few weeks.

DELUGES ENGINE Co.—At the Annual Meeting of this company last evening W. Lobse was elected Foreman; W. Wilson, 1st Assistant; M. Baker, 2d Assistant; Secretary, J. Vinter; Treasurer, J. Sehl, (re-elected.) Standing Committee, F. Geiger, J. Lewin, Geo. Norris, Jr.

ALL ABOARD.—The work of placing the cable on board the ship Nightingale, at Esquimalt, was completed yesterday. The ship will take on board a quantity of wire and will sail for New York city in about ten days from date.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS.—The judges met yesterday to examine the prize essays on Beacon Hill scenery. Due notice of the selection of an evening for the reading of the essay selected as the best, will be given.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE.—We understand that Admiral Hastings has expressed his readiness to remove the gunpowder magazine to safer quarters in Esquimalt harbor.

THE MAIL STEAMER.—The mail steamer on board, which left San Francisco on the 10th of February, arrived at New York on Monday.

POSTPONED.—The sailing of the steamer California, from San Francisco for Victoria, until Tuesday next.

The Cariboo Mail.

BARKERVILLE, Feb 18th, 1868.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Can you tell us anything as to the whereabouts of the Royal mail, which is said to have left Victoria some two months ago? We hear upon the street that it was dispatched from Westminster early in January, to be brought through from Yale by some unfortunate gentleman out of employment. Now we have waited patiently six weeks for a mail; but to think that we must still wait four or five weeks longer is really too much to ask from this community, shut out as we are from all the world. We look anxiously for the arrival of the mails and it is as little as the Government can do to send us one regularly once every three weeks. In fact, why was the mail not sent with the Express, or since Mr Barnard pushes the Express through, why is the mail left on the road? Four fifths of our population receive nothing by Express, but rely entirely upon the mail for their letters and papers. You can readily fancy, then, that we are decidedly out of humour just now. Perhaps by reminding our worthy Governor that fifteen hundred people in Cariboo would like to get their letters and papers from home, as well as himself, he may do as he would be done by, and send our mails in such a way as to ensure their being delivered within a reasonable time.

The Cariboo Mail.

EDITOR COLONIST:—Did you ever hear of King O'Toole and his goose? Once upon a time, we are told, there lived a certain King O'Toole in Munster who had a favorite goose. The goose, however, like its master, got old, and at last got so infirm that it could not accompany the king in his daily walks nor provide his table with fish from the lake as it used to do; in fact, the poor goose's days appeared to be numbered, when, one day, St. Kevin, who dwelt in the odor of sanctity, came to the king on a begging mission for the church, like some of our reversed friends in this colony; but the king was not in a giving mood, his temper was soured, and he thought that the Saint didn't do much more for his living than some of the reverend gentlemen aforesaid, so he told him he wouldn't give him a copper unless he could restore the old goose to youth. "And what will you give me, then?" said the Saint. "I'll give you all the ground she flies round," sneered the king. "It's a bargain," said the Saint. "Up with you, my boy!" And up started the goose and flew round about fifty miles over the king's best land. So the king recovered his favorite in its pristine vigor and beauty, but lost his land.

It seems to me now that we have some political Saint Kevins among us, who are disposed to re-enslave the sons of King O'Toole's goose. After the express had waited fifteen days in Yale for our up mails, the New Westminster political economists refuse to pay Mr Barnard for carrying them, though it is now 48 days since we had a foreign mail on William creek—the mainstay of the colony, without whose gold the colony would collapse in a week, and all the hungry officials who are fighting for the spoils in the capital would be turned adrift to seek a living some where else, where, perhaps, they might be better appreciated.

seven weeks without communication with the outer world, and the Lord only knows how much longer we shall be in the same predicament, because the imbecile Government we are cursed with, and which neglects everything but taxation, instead of sending the mails by a reliable conveyance prefer to send them by King O'Toole and his goose. But O'Toole hasn't a goose that can fly as fast as his old namesake's bird, and whenever it does reach here (if it doesn't stick in the snow till summer) I am afraid that the treasury will find this trip of O'Toole's Goose Express to be about as expensive to the Colony as the flight of the old Goose was to the King.

"WHERE'S O'TOOLE?" William Creek, February 18, 1868.

Martyrdom for Respectability.

The late Mr. Prichard, Cigar-maker, recently of Bromley, has been a great ethical problem to the London Press. There is no doubt as to the facts of his case. He lost £3,000 by becoming security for a friend, and then starved slowly himself, his wife and five children, in order to avoid the—to him—apparently intolerable necessity of asking aid as a pauper. His rent was paid regularly to quarter-day, apparently by a less needy brother. On Monday, the 2nd of December, when a charitable neighbor, Mr. J. H. Ellis (who had tried perseveringly but unsuccessfully on the preceding Saturday to gain admittance), at length entered the house, he found, on entering the back kitchen, a very small back room on the ground floor,—he had been dead two days,—Mrs Prichard quite insensible, and five children huddled together on a piece of bedding, without bedstead, in various stages of starvation. The shutter was closed, and the room quite dark. The furniture had all been pawned. None of the family had left it for days, and the room was, consequently, in an intolerable state. On the previous Friday half a loaf of bread had been divided between the children, the father and mother being too ill to eat. On the Saturday Mr Prichard suddenly asked for food. There was none for him; and he soon after fell forward on his face and died,—or, as the poor child, his daughter, pathetically described it, "he was praying for mother and us, and then he fell over on the floor, and has been sleeping there ever since." The few books in the house seem to have been religious books. They were worthless to pawn, and, indeed, the only things of the smallest value left were a portrait of Mr Prichard, and one, better executed, of Mrs Prichard's mother. Mr Prichard himself, though too poor to have a shirt, had on him a paper collar, with a bit of black silk inside it, apparently cut from his wife's apron, by way of ribbon. There was also a small Pembroke table, on which Mr Prichard had been in the habit of making up some cleaning powders by the sale of which he earned the little money they obtained in the latter days of his life. Apparently, the children had been all taught to love each other, and were very fond of their parents. The eldest girl, who had nursed the baby through these last days, was delirious when the state of the family was discovered, but in her delirium talked of nothing but food for the baby. When she came to herself, and found that fire had been provided, she remarked at once that now there was fire, it would be possible to make broth for her mother of a raw knuckle bone,—well gnawed,—which had never been cooked, on account of the want of fire. Mrs Prichard, who would have died, the surgeon said, if assistance had been a single hour delayed, no sooner recovered her senses than she began to ask for George, of whose death she had never known, though he had apparently been dead two days in the same room with her, during which, however, she herself had been insensible. When some friend prayed by her bedside, she immediately asked why George did not come into prayers, as he used to do. Every incident seems to show a thoroughly united and thoroughly pious family. Mr Prichard's last words were those of prayer; and yet, while praying for his wife and children he had never been able to ask parish assistance for them.—London Spectator.

A LONDON paper gives the following account of an exhibition at Egyptian Hall of a company of Arabs who describe themselves as "the tribe of Aissa-Houba, the African convulsionnaires, snake-charmers, fire-eaters and conjurers." It is said that the tribe claim the power of eating, without danger, anything that may be offered to them. Their common food would seem to be burning charcoal or lighted torches, while they derive an agreeable variety of diet from chewing wigs, the prickly leaves of the cactus, or the flesh of live snakes, or swallowing sharp-edged pebbles and tennony nails. Their amusements are equally exceptional in their nature. To balance one's self upon a naked sword, or to allow two strong men to press a similar instrument against one's bare stomach, is a diversion from which most Englishmen would shrink with repugnance and alarm; but to these curious strangers it appears to be a matter of perfect indifference—indeed, rather an agreeable relaxation than otherwise; while when the desire for sport is strong upon them, they will run swords into their bodies, carry about serpents hanging to their tongues, pierce

their mouths and cheeks with long needles, or rather skewers, or allow a dozen strong men to haul at a rope which is twisted round their bodies until one would imagine that all their internal organs must be squeezed into a jelly, and the cordage appears to be gradually entering into the flesh of the abdomen. Curious as are these tricks—and tricks we presume they are, although we confess ourselves unable to penetrate the secret of the illusions—they are by no means altogether agreeable to witness; but another, in which one of the performers appears to remove, or actually removes his eye from the socket with the point of a sword, is absolutely revolting. The audience yesterday afternoon was composed entirely of men, but even for some of them this part of the performance was a little too strong. In the presence of ladies it would be quite inadmissible. The performers were watched most closely, but as far as we are aware no one who was present yesterday detected the secret by which they were enabled to execute these wonderful tricks. When one of the Arabs ate a wine glass you could hear him champing the material with his teeth, while the heat of the burning charcoal which another of them held in his mouth was tested by the simple but effectual expedient of lighting vesuvians at the pieces while they were between his lips. The same man exposed his face and neck to the influence of a flame which not only did not burn his skin, but did not even singe a slight beard and moustache with which his sable countenance was ornamented; while another held a bundle of flaming brands under his shirt, and in close proximity to his naked flesh, without appearing to sustain any inconvenience.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.—At the last census in 1861, among the 20,066,324 persons found in England and Wales 601,634 were natives of Ireland, being nearly three in every hundred. At the preceding census in 1851 the number was not quite so large, being only a little over 2.9 per hundred. One thing, however, must not be overlooked; that the children born in England of Irish parents are counted among the English people, and that, partly at least as the result of this, an unusually large proportion of the Irish in England—in 1861 nearly five-sixths—are adults of 20 years and upwards. Reckoning only males, the census of 1861 shows 9,776,259 males of all ages in England, and among them were 298,720 natives of Ireland, being 3 per cent of the whole number; or the Irishmen in England 20 years old or upwards were more than 4.5 per cent of the whole male population of that age. It was estimated by the Registrar General that the Irish in England were sustained at their number by an immigration of nearly 18,000 a year. Of the Irish male persons of all ages in England at the last census rather more than 100,000, above a third of the whole number, were in Lancashire. In Liverpool, with a total male population of 215,716, 40,059 males were natives of Ireland. In Manchester and Salford 22,096 of the 217,596 males were persons born in Ireland. Other Lancashire towns show considerable numbers of natives of Ireland. In Bolton they were 2,424 of the 33,759 males, and in Preston 2,810 in 35,068. Many other towns in the north show the tendency of the Irish part of the population to the towns. The census gives 4,933 natives of Ireland in the 100,133 male persons of all ages in Leeds; 2,458 in 49,263 in Bradford; 3,365 in 92,140 in Sheffield; 2,524 in 25,264; in Stockport; 1,270 in 16,896 in Gateshead; 1,426 in 46,598 in Hull; 2,297 in 37,818 in Sunderland; 3,322 in 54,062 in Newcastle. The town of Warrington in now separately given, but in the district the members are 1,985 in 22,335 males of all ages. Coming south, we find 1,854 in the 30,610 males in Wolverhampton; 5,812 in 143,996 in Birmingham; 1,966 in 68,043 in Bristol; 2,472 in 43,868 in Merthyr Tydfil; 1,048 in 11,458 in Newport. In London there were at the last census 3,307,781 male persons, and 47,587 of them, 3.6 per cent, were born in Ireland. In Scotland the Irish are chiefly clustered in places where there is a good demand for unskilled labour. In Glasgow, and also in Dundee, the census shows nearly 16 per cent of the inhabitants natives of Ireland; in Edinburgh 5 per cent.

AN IVORY TUMOR OF THE OUTER JAW.—On the 30th ultimo, remarks the Lancet, Sir William Ferguson removed a remarkable tumor of the upper jaw from a healthy young man aged 21. The deformity produced by the growth was very considerable, the eye being dislocated to the outer side, but still retaining its power of vision. The tumor was of a dense osseous nature, the greater part of it being as hard as ivory. It was of twelve years' growth, and was of the size of the clenched fist. Thanks to the exertions of some adventurer, a portion of skin covering the tumor had been destroyed by caustic in the vain hope of thus getting rid of the disorder. The operator experienced unusual difficulties in the progress of the operation, owing to the extent and density of the mass to be removed. He succeeded at length, however, in isolating the growth, and excising it with very little loss of blood. We regret to hear that the patient died very suddenly on Tuesday morning. Sir William Ferguson's patient reminded us forcibly of a case recorded by Mr Hilton in the first volume of the Guy Hospital Reports, which was that of a man aged 36, who for 23 years had suffered from a large bony tumor of the left upper jaw, which eventually spontaneously separated, leaving an enormous chasm behind it, which is represented in a drawing accompanying the paper in question. In that case the ivory-like mass weighed 143 ozs. The eyeball had been displaced and destroyed 17 years before the tumor separated. In Sir William Ferguson's case the patient, had he lived, would have retained the use of this important organ.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 10, 1868

Last year the Colony \$250,000 more gold than the previous twelvemonth, and of agricultural products description exceeded by four of the preceding year. During 1867, sent away \$350,000 more coal more than she did in the shipments of the same month of February except of any single month since was opened. Twelve months was a difficult matter to indigent shipmaster to load with lumber or spars at Burr. To-day seven large vessels are preparing to load at the for foreign markets; and more vessels are on the abroad to take in cargoes. To predict that the shipment of one product during 1868 will be the combined shipments since the stick of timber was felled at We have always held that there be an increased development productive wealth of a country out every interest reap therefrom and advancing responding ratio; that the millman or miner cannot be perous without sharing, to tent, his good luck with the The more, therefore, the wealth of the Colony is increased larger will be the measure of enjoyed by all. This city, years ago upon the reputation gold diggings—upon their richness. Very little of character was known about try, and what little was not justify the excitement there in the memorable years. So long as men and families the place and invested their city flourished and real estate. Houses were built, stor roads made, and a smile of radiated every countenance when the immigration steam emigration commenced the the city followed. We could not our position because we inducement for the employment. We had a surfeit of but they fell in value as the decreased. In a word, when failed the city failed too, not for the purpose of reaching agreeable remembrances are writing in this vein. Our object is to show that of prosperity we lacked first we now possess, and that grown wiser in our judgment. Instead as then depending as the only source of wealth developing, there are other productive interests in ful operation. We have in grist mills, distilleries, farms, stock-ranges and besides many other industry yielding remunerative returns who have invested money where five years ago few, it in existence, and those that realized a loss. Gold is still dependence; but it is none. In the products we had ated above gold possess auxiliaries in enriching the products which, if properly oped, will eventually equal not excel in value the precious metal. Increased will bring increased wealth a critical examination of our as compared with that of years, we do not hesitate the country is on a safer future, judging from results which have attended oment of its resources past twelve months, is bright of promise.

Friday Mr. CLARKE'S BENEFIT.—In other attractions to be present occasion of Mr Clarke's benefit, night next, Mr Bushell has set of Waltzes for the orchestra termed "the V. A. D. C." Amateurs wish not only to give substantial benefit, but to afford of Victoria one of the rarest musical treats they have ever

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Friday, March 6th. MR. CLARKE'S BENEFIT.—In addition to other attractions to be presented upon the occasion of Mr. Clarke's benefit, on Wednesday night next, Mr. Bushell has composed a new set of Waltzes for the orchestra, which are termed the V. A. D. C. Waltzes.

INVENTION.—Mr P Cadell, of this city, has invented an apparatus for gold washing in alluvial diggings. The apparatus may be driven by water, horse or steam power.

A RULE WITHOUT A CAPITAL.—The translation of a curious work on Abyssinia has just appeared in London. The book was written by one Jean Cossika, a Turk, and contains the following curious paragraph: "Theodore has a perfect idea of centralization."

Has the reader ever heard of a British Colony, which had for its head a Governor whose policy on the Seat of Government resembled King Theodore's?

EDWARDS' BENEFIT.—The performance for the benefit of George Edwards, on Wednesday evening was a great success. The audience was large and respectable, and the entertainment, under the conduct of Mr R G Marsh, gave entire satisfaction.

SAD OCCURRENCE AT CHEMUNUIS.—An Englishman (name unknown to us, said to be a deserter from H M S Zealous) in the employ of a farmer at Chemunuis, lost his life on Tuesday from the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas returned from Nanaimo and was port at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing 16 passengers, 8 head of live stock and a quantity of Island produce.

BURRARD INLET.—A greater amount of activity is observable at Burrard Inlet than was ever before noticed in that vicinity. The following vessels are loading lumber at Stamp's: The Commodore, for San Francisco; the Stevens for Australia; the Robt Cowan for Honolulu, S I. At Moody's Mills: the Rosalind for Honolulu and the Orient for San Francisco are taking in cargoes; while the bark Marmora is on the way to Stamp's to load for Shanghai, and the ship Simoda for Moody's to load for the same destination.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE.—Alarm is felt by James' Bay residents in consequence of the close proximity of the powder magazine to their dwellings. They say with truth that a Fenian match would blow half the inhabitants into eternity without a moment's warning and without any one being able to prevent the wicked act.

A PERILOUS FALL.—On Wednesday evening last Jim, a Fort Rupert Indian, threw a klootchman over the railing of the bridge in Market Alley, who, after falling some twenty feet struck on the back of her head in the soft earth and became somewhat stunned; but in the course of a half hour seemed none the worse for her fall.

IN DIFFICULTY.—Jim, a Hydash Indian, for breaking Her Majesty's peace by fighting with a female fillicium, was yesterday required to give bonds in the sum of \$25 for good behaviour, or enter the chain-gang service for two weeks.

A VICTIM.—An unfortunate man appeared before the Police Court yesterday on the charge of drunkenness. In answer to the charge he said that he came over on the Anderson on Tuesday morning, and went into one of the whiskey shops in town and became intoxicated; and when he had recovered he found himself in custody without any money.

THE BARK OAK HILL has arrived at Port Townsend in 8 days from San Francisco, and reports the loss, at Coos Bay, of the brig Sheet Anchor. A large new schooner was 35 days overdue at San Francisco from one of the ports on the California Coast and is believed to have gone down with all on board.

WHISKEY SELLING.—Gabriel Sabrah was brought before Mr. Pemberton on a charge of supplying liquor to Indians, to which he pleaded guilty and was fined \$50, or in default three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

TRADES LICENSE.—All persons neglecting to pay their trades license for the six months ending 30th June will, after to-morrow, be liable to a summary dealing on the part of the Court.

COURT.—On Tuesday, the 17th inst. a Summary Court will be held by the Stipendiary Magistrate. To-morrow will be the last day for issuing summonses for the same.

THE PERFORMANCE for the benefit of the Steam Fire Engine Fund came off last evening and was largely attended. A handsome sum must have been realized.

THE WIZARD.—Martin will open his budget of wonders at the Alhambra again this evening. Go and see him.

THE SHIP SIMODA, Capt. Crowell, will load at Moody & Co's Mills, Burrard Inlet, for Shanghai, China.

THE BARK MARMORA, towed by the Isabel, sailed for Burrard Inlet yesterday morning to load with lumber for Shanghai.

The Naturalization Question—British Subjects vs. American Citizens.

[From the London Times, Jan 10th.] We admit that very strong reasons may be alleged for a modification of existing laws, and that it would be quite impossible to push the principle of indelesible allegiance to its extreme consequences.

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whereby allegiance can be fully renounced for this purpose.

No State has a right to demand that its subjects should be tried by jury at all, the system of trial by jury being unknown to international law, and not yet adopted by the municipal law of all or nearly all, civilized nations.

An English lady, affected with kleptomania, has invented a dodge that would do credit to a professional. She fastens a silk thread to a small coin, and when the person by her side also presents the coin, with the remark that it has just dropped.

Southern Italy.

Cardinal D'Andrea left Naples for Rome this morning. As you are aware, his continued residence here since 1864 has caused great irritation to the Pontifical Government, which has summoned him to return repeatedly, which deprived him of the usual allowance made to each member of the Sacred College of 5,000 scudi annually, which has suspended him from the honours and privileges of the Cardinalate and the Episcopate, and which menaces him with deprivation of them unless he makes his reappearance in Rome before the 29th December.

A few days only have elapsed since his Eminence, in proof of his obedience to the Pope, resolved on leaving Naples. The letter which announced this submission was placed in the hands of Cardinal Antonelli early in the afternoon, and it had been anticipated by a telegram, in which, as well as in the latter, his Eminence gave his word of honour to the Pope that he would return immediately, and in both of which he prayed His Holiness to stay the publication of the menaced brief. Yet it appeared in the Roman Gazette two or three hours after Cardinal D'Andrea's act of submission had been received. He has left behind him a copy of a letter dated the 13th of December, which he forwarded to the Pope yesterday, and which runs as follows:—

Most Holy Father,—Passing over the two briefs, dated one the 12th of June, 1866, the other the 29th of September, 1867, which belong now to history, omitting every other consideration, and requesting a legal investigation, juris ordinem servato, as to whether I have been guilty of any offence against the Canonical or Common Law, I return to Rome principally for two motives; the first to give a proof of perfect abnegation, the second, to remove from the minds of Catholics the idea that my residence in Naples, though justified by grave reasons of health, is any opposition to the Holy See.

With sentiments of profound veneration, asking for the Apostolic benediction, I subscribe myself your most humble and devoted servant. GIROLAMO, CARDINAL D'ANDREA, Bishop of Sabina, Abbot of Subiaco.

It is unwise, perhaps, to anticipate the reception which awaits his Eminence, but if the information which reaches us from Rome be correct, he will be sentenced to reclusion in a monastery for an indefinite time. The great desire is to exclude him from the next Conclave, and though his return might, it would appear, baffle the machinations of his enemies, still the Papal Government is never at a loss for ways and means of effecting its object. The Cardinal leaves behind him, I understand, a protest to be published in the event of any measures being adopted against him of a harsh or illegal character.

Yesuvius, the eruptions of which have been hitherto a source of amusement, has this week awakened considerable apprehension. Every day almost it has presented a different appearance. On Monday it was covered with a mantle of snow, which was striped with intervals with broad stripes of lava, and the explosive force of the mountain began again to increase, throwing out smoke and dark coloured sand, with slight detonations. The smoke holes, said Professor Palmieri, were covered with sublimate of salmarina, and of metallic chlorures; the smoke issued, not only from the cone on the summit, but from another lateral hole which, from the great deposit of material around it, has grown into the dignity of a cone.

not only from the cone on the summit, but from another lateral hole which, from the great deposit of material around it, has grown into the dignity of a cone. On Tuesday night the spectacle was grand beyond all power of description. Large masses of lava were shot up to a great height, one of which, even from the city, was seen to fall like a mighty rock, and roll down the sides of the great cone. Streams of red hot lava were flowing over the crater, and bathing the whole of the upper part of the mountain, while fiery lava, ashes and sand were sent up with an immense impetus, irradiating the sky far and near. At intervals during the whole of the night there was a loud and continued cannonade as of artillery, which was heard in the most distant parts of Naples. Clouds and darkness hid the mountain from us for two days, and what was going on under their mysterious veil it was impossible to say; but a north wind swept them all away, and then Vesuvius was again revealed in all its magnificence, and one may almost add in all its terrors. The eruption of Thursday, to quote Palmieri, "was at its greatest intensity. Enormous masses of solid lava were launched to a fearful height, falling and rolling down in every direction, thus rendering the ascent of the mountain yet more dangerous. The detonations were very frequent, and so violent as to cause the walls of observatory to rock backwards and forwards."

It was necessary to detach the scientific instruments from the walls and place them on the ground in order to preserve them from the strong undulatory shocks. Persons who were present at the time compare their sensations with those which they have felt on board a vessel when rocked by the waves. On the same day the inhabitants of Torre del Greco were again in so much apprehension of another disaster that Palmieri went over to examine the extinct holes which in 1861 spread devastation over the city. He so far satisfied them by reporting that there was no imminent danger, and thus tranquillizing the population, a great proportion of whom were making arrangements to leave. As I write, the eruption continues with equal violence, and dense masses of dark smoke beaten down by a bitter north-easter are sweeping over the sea.

Crowds of visitors have come in to see this wondrous spectacle, and, among others, some of the members of the Turin Alpine Club.

Protection against Dental Quackery.

At a recent State convention of Dentists held in Utica, N. Y., the profession saw the necessity of some law to regulate the practice of dental surgery, and to protect the public against the evils of dental quackery. It is acknowledged that dental surgery is of the utmost importance to the community at large, yet at the same time it is left without the least legal mark of distinction, and without even recognition by the enactment of a single law. Usurpations of skill are on a par with the skillful operator. The consequence is that the public are often imposed upon, and by the mal-practice of the pretenders the masters in the art of dentistry are looked upon with suspicion. It is suggested that a minimum time should be prescribed by law, to which a would-be follower of dentistry should devote himself to the study of the science. In fact, that no dentist should be allowed to practice unless he could show a diploma (similar to those now pertaining to the medical profession) of his skill, and the necessary qualifications for the practice of the art. To make a good dentist a fair knowledge of medicine and surgery is required, and it is proposed that such a course of preparation should be required by law. Showing the importance of such a law, it is estimated that \$8,000,000 is expended in New York alone for dental operations. Before the convention adjourned it was resolved that a petition should be drawn up, asking the Legislature to pass such a law.

Sewing Women's Wages.

The poor women of New York are suffering an unusual season of distress this winter, aggravated by a competition for the very little work offering from the wives and daughters of the farmers of the country adjacent to that city. The New York Sun says the railroads are daily filled with goods destined for the interior of the State, where agents distribute them among the farmers' wives and daughters, who in their leisure moments make pin money by working on them. This bears hardly upon the wretched working women of New York City. It would not be so bad if the country women did not work for less than city women can possibly be afforded to do. The following statistics will give some idea of the wages of women, if they could get employment; Shirtmakers, working on full time, can earn 75 cents a day; but now they are fortunate if they earn 50 cents. Linen dusters, which were lately paid for at 30 cents for long and 25 cents for short, now bring only 20 and 16 cents respectively. Sewers of under clothing range from 30 to 40 cents, and sewing machine operators from 40 to 50 cents a day. Hoopskirts which gave much work, have gone out of fashion.

Snow Storms.—The greatest snow storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Kirghes in Siberia, in 1827, destroying 285,000,000 horses, 30,000,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and 10,000 camels. The greatest recorded in England is that of 1814, in which, for 48 hours, the snow fell so furiously that drifts of 16, 20 and 24 feet were recorded in various places. In the South of Scotland, in 1830, there were 13 drifty days, which killed nine-tenths of all the sheep. On Eskdale Moore, out of 20,000, only 45 were left alive, and the shepherds everywhere built up huge semi-circular walls of the dead creatures to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, though four inches are said to have fallen during the snow storm on the North American continent, January 3, 1859.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, March 10, 1868

Yesterday we gave place to an article from Hunt's Merchants Magazine—the highest commercial authority in the United States—upon the subject of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. The writer asserts that the "policy which led to the abrogation of the Treaty was unwise" and that "several interests complain of injury from the repeal, while none profess to be especially benefitted."

are an eminently practical people, turned their attention to other markets, and before the close of the first summer after the Treaty had been knocked on the head were in intimate commercial relations with the West Indies, Central and South America and Western Africa, snatching the bulk of the trade of those countries from the Eastern merchants by supplying their customers with goods equal in quality but lower priced. Trade with the Mother Country was also pushed, and the two years and a half which have elapsed since Canada was thrown back upon her own resources, and the dormant energies of her people roused to action by the blow aimed at their existence, has witnessed a large increase in the export trade of the country.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH.—The New York correspondent of the Portland Oregonian says: "If money be the root of all evil, there was a deep old snag planted in Plymouth Church, whose premiums for the highest seats, under the quick hammer and glib tongue of the auctioneer, ran up to \$425 each. The pews and extra chairs were appraised at \$12,000; and the premiums bid exceeded that sum by \$36,736 50, making the total income of the church for one year, from pew rents alone, the magnificent sum of \$48,736 50."

MARTIAL VISIT.—The Victoria Volunteer Rifle Corps, accompanied by their band, on Monday evening marched down to Esquimalt and gave the inhabitants an exhibition of their proficiency in military drill, and also of their musical requirements. No QUORUM.—There was no meeting of the Municipal Council last evening, there not being a sufficient number of Councillors present to form a quorum.

charge which the Lord Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench delivered to the jury, that the right of the Times to publish its report stood in need of judicial affirmation. His Lordship discussed the subject at length, and it is impossible to doubt (indeed, there was no evidence to prove the contrary) that the report was a fair one, and says: "That being so, I am prepared to direct you in point of law that it was a privileged publication, and one which cannot be the subject of an action."

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Official despatches from General Napier say the envoys sent to Prince Cassai were well received.

PARIS, Feb 25.—Parker, the American who took part in the alleged disturbances at the performance of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Bias" in the Odéon Theatre, has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment and a slight fine.

BERLIN, Feb 25.—The new treaty provides that the Germans must obtain a license to emigrate, which shall be returned when those who, after taking out naturalization papers and residing in a foreign country five years, shall be released from militia service in Germany.

LONDON, Feb 25.—The House of Lords has agreed to a bill renewing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

BARCELONA, Feb 25.—The report that a treaty had been signed between the United States and the North German Confederation relative to the rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens of German birth, exempting them from home military service, which has heretofore been claimed, is premature.

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Vienna to negotiate a treaty with Austria. LONDON, Feb 27.—The royal assent is given to the bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus. G. W. Hunt, Under Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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Gout and Rheumatism? Gout sufferers from throbbing pains of an agonizing and most distressing nature. After operation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible spe- cifics.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds. This class of diseases may be cured by wall rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give im- mediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They need not be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution, which purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings. Fearful of this dangerous and distressing complaint which frequently occurs upon us by slightest weakness or trifling indisposition, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to

