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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

One would think that the present is of all times about the most unfavourable that could be well imagined in which the Americans could maintain an agitation for the annexation of British territory to their Republic. Their national credit continues low; their trade is paralysed; their manufacturing operations are disastrous or altogether stagnant; many thousands of operatives are in distress in the large cities; their politics are in an exceedingly disturbed state, the head of the nation being put upon his trial; and altogether there is less of attractiveness in the affairs of the Republic than there has been since the question of annexation was first mooted. And yet in California and in the North Western States, for example, in Minnesota, the agitation is kept up for the acquisition of British territory. Of course the Americans have it all to themselves. The Red River people and the people of the Pacific colonies are giving unmistakeable evidence of their preference of colonial union under Confederation to annexation to the United States. It is to be supposed indeed that the Americans of the Eastern States and others not so sanguine or so likely to be directly interested by the acquisition of fresh territory, accept at length the continued protestation of the colonists, and take a rational view of the present disabilities under which the model nation suffers, and so refrain from joining in the demand for fresh territory. It is noticeable that the House of Representatives takes no action to vote the money required to pay Russia for the purchase of Walrussia or to pay Denmark for the acquisition of St. Thomas. Under all the circumstances, with no encouragement from the colonists, and with a feeling of doubt and indifference among the bulk of the American people, it is likely that the demands made in California and Minnesota will not interfere in any way with the probabilities of Confederation. It is understood that the government at Ottawa has given a favourable answer to the application made from Vancouver's Island, and we may expect that, colonial union once completed, our people will be left to work out the destiny of our territory unimpeded by any serious interference from our neighbours.

It is expected that the scheme of Post-office Savings Banks legalized by the Act of last Session will be put in operation on or about the first of April next. As far as it is possible to do so, the plan will be worked by the present Post-office staff; but as all the work of authorizing disbursements and giving receipts will be done at Ottawa, it is probable that additions to the clerical force will have to be made there. Presuming that as in England the business once begun will rapidly grow in this country, the necessity will of course arise for enlarging the administrative force of the Post-office at various points. We expect that the measure which was so long demanded will vindicate in its practical application all that was claimed for it as a most beneficial plan for the industrial orders. It is being prudently and economically organized, and will be worked at little expense to the government. It is thus fittingly held out as a means for inducing habits of thrift and economy amongst those for whose benefit it is intended.

COUNTY COURT.—The March sittings of the County Court and General Quarter Sessions will open at the Court House on Tuesday at twelve o'clock noon.

THE LATE ALEX. SPROAT.—A meeting of the Medical students was held in the College on Saturday evening, called for the purpose of passing a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr Alexander Sproat, son of John Sproat, Esq., of Milton. Mr David Johnson was called to the chair, and Mr Charles E. Bleasdell, of Trenton, was appointed secretary. After remarks had been made expressive of the sorrow and regret felt by his fellow students at the sudden removal from among them by the hand of death of one who had given much promise of usefulness and distinction in the profession he had selected, it was resolved that a letter of condolence should be sent to the parents of the deceased, and the secretary was accordingly instructed to forward such a missive. The unfortunate young gentleman fell a victim to small pox caught while prosecuting his studies—vaccination having, it is said, been unfortunately neglected—and he died in the General Hospital on Tuesday afternoon last, at the age of eighteen. His funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was attended by all the students in the city and by nearly all the professors in the College. His death is much lamented by those who have been the associates of the unfortunate young gentleman.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, March 9.—A woman named Mannon, residing in Ann street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having poisoned her family, consisting of her husband and three children. One of the children is dead; the others are expected to recover.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 9.—The inaugural meeting of the new City Council is to take place this evening.

On Saturday a notarial protest was served at the City Hall on behalf of Mr Beaudry against the return of Mr Workman as Mayor on the ground of bribery, disqualification by suit against the corporation, and nullity of election owing to voting on Ash Wednesday.

The last train from Portland was fifty hours in coming. It brought Mr Gray and other New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members.

The imports for February are $1,310,550 against $1,968,410 last year.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.—The sidewalk in front of the scene of the late fire on King street, in the Market Square, has never been cleared off, and still remains a positive obstruction. Now that the first spring thaw is upon us there is no reason why the brickbats should remain there any longer; the proper authority should see that the rubbish is cleared away for the benefit of the public.

THE DRAINS.—The thaw has let loose a great deal of water from the snow banks, which is running down the sides of the streets in search of entrances to the several drains. In some cases it is successful, in others not, many of the drains not yet being opened. It is time, however, that they were. The main drains will receive a thorough cleansing this spring.

THE RINK.—The heavy thaw has put skating out of the question, and the citizens' skating rink is for the present deserted. During the recent cold spell, whilst the frost was such as to keep the rink in good condition, this place of popular resort was crowded during the evenings, more so than at any time during the winter. The season is nigh at hand which will effectually put a damper on this particular species of amusement, and the skaters' occupation will soon be gone.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEA MEETING.—A tea meeting is advertised to be held in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, William street, on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, in aid of the "Montreal Village Sabbath School." A choir will be present to fill up with music the blanks between the addresses which will be delivered by clergymen and others.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—There was only one prisoner before the court this morning, John Gormon, charged with drunkenness and vagrancy. He was at a loss to know what was meant by being a vagrant, and on having the term explained to him he said he had a home five miles below Kingston Mills. He is the same man who was concerned in the having possession of a clock stolen from a schooner in the harbour last summer. He was fined two dollars, or, in default of payment, ten days gaol.

THE THAW.—The heavy thaw which prevailed on Saturday continued all day on Sunday. A great deal of snow has disappeared, and the roofs of houses and sidewalks are quite bare for the first time in many months. The only snow remaining on the roofs is so situated that the rays of the sun cannot get fairly at it. There is still plenty of snow on the streets. To-day (Monday) is mild and springlike, and the general appearance of things would lead one to suppose that "the heart of the winter is broken." Frost and snow is not done with us yet, however.

The Illustrated London News, Feb. 22, received at Henderson's, contains copies of pictures from the fine-art galleries, and several illustrations of the progress of the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia with foreign and domestic sketches. Among the portraits is one of the late Sir David Brewster.

The Gulf-Ports Steamship Company have obtained the government mail-subsidy of $750 per weekly trip for four years.

On Saturday last, a man named John Newman was killed by a tree falling upon him, while chopping in the bush on Mr Hugill's farm, Beverly.

A large lynx visited the sheep pen of Mr John Robinson, township of Eramosa, On Saturday last, and dined on the choice parts of fourteen fine sheep.

Wm. Burger has been appointed Chief of Police in the town of Milton, at a salary of $75 per annum. The duties are probably not onerous.

J. G. Harper, Esq., Manager of the Merchants' Bank at London, has been promoted to the management of the branch of the same Bank at Toronto. The vacancy at London will be filled by Mr Harper's brother.

A despatch to the Globe says it is reported that the Government have in contemplation the raising of a considerable sum from excise on crude and refined petroleum.

An American paper says that Mr Disraeli rose from the humblest ranks of life. A great many people would think themselves fortunate if they could have as pleasant a "walk in life" as Mr Disraeli's commencement.

On Wednesday a car containing thirty passengers was thrown from the Cannadaigua and Elmira railroad, and the stove upset, emptying its coals on the promiscuous heap of passengers. Twelve persons were seriously injured, three of them fatally.

The case of Ruel looks as if it would turn out another Provencher affair. Drs. Provost, Girdwood, and Jacques have found strychnine in abundance in the body of the deceased. The body of Ruel's wife, buried 18 months, has been exhumed, and enough of the viscera found sound for chemical analysis.—*Minerve.*

Mr W. J. Gatling has been at Ottawa urging on the Government the adoption and purchase of some of the celebrated Gatling battery guns. This gun has been adopted by the United States, Russia, Prussia, Holland, and other European Governments. With the aid of three men, it is capable of being fired continuously three hundred and fifty times per minute.

The Halifax Express says: The question was asked in the House of Assembly on Saturday last, by Mr Blanchard, whether the hon. Mr Howe was a delegate accredited to England—a question which the Provincial Secretary refused to answer. It is stated, we know not whether correct, that Mr Howe has not gone home as a delegate, but that he has accepted a situation on one of the London papers at a very remunerative salary, and that he will not return to Nova Scotia.

GOLD MINING INTELLIGENCE.

We have very little to report this week, the weather been very unfavourable to work, and there being no returns from the crushing mills at Eldorado, owing to the alterations being made in the machinery at the Richardson mine, and circumstances incident to the change of proprietorship in the other mills. Work will, however, be resumed at the Scott & Taylor Gold and Silver Reduction works on Monday next. Nothing is being done at the Bridgewater mill; nor at that of the Barry mine, which is stopped for want of water. The machinery for the crushing mill at Beaver Creek has been delayed in consequence of the blockade of the Grand Trunk by snow.

Mr Keefer, of Ottawa, on his way through Madoc on Saturday last, exhibited to us the specimens of gold we alluded to last week from his shafts on the west half of lot 25 in the 4th concession of Madoc. One of these shafts is about 23 feet deep, and the other is now about ten feet down. Two pounds from each shaft have been crushed and washed, the yield being in each case a very fair show of visible gold, worth, at a rough estimate, $75 to the ton.

Dear Sir.—I have great pleasure in sending you a copy of an assay made by Mr Wyckoff from the drillings that I had saved while at work.

Your, &c.,
G. W. ROSE.

"This is to certify that I have assayed 3½ lbs. ore said to have come from lot No. 10, con. 8, in the Township of Madoc, for Mr G. W. Rose, and found it to contain—Gold four grains, value per ton $98 46. No silver.

G. D. WYCKOFF."

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—About two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as Messrs T. Gamble and H. Riggs were engaged in tamping a blast in the shaft on Mr G. W. Rose's lot, the charge of powder prematurely exploded. Fortunately both escaped with very serious injury, Mr Gamble sutaining a cut on one hand, and Mr Riggs being burnt about the chin and eyes. It was at first reported that they had nearly lost their lives.—*Madoc Mercury.*

CONFEDERATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a public meeting held recently in Victoria:

Whereas we recognize in the successful consolidation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into one great government, constituting a New Nationality, the hand of destiny pointing unerringly to the speedy consolidation of all British North America;

And whereas the recent action of the Canadian Parliament in asking the Imperial Government to transfer the Northwest Territory to the Dominion, making British Columbia its Western Boundary, removes all obstacles of a territorial character to our admission into the Confederacy;

And whereas the Legislative Council at its last session unanimously passed an address to the Governor, asking him to apply to the Government of Canada to admit this Colony into the Dominion, and whereas information respecting such admission has not, as yet, been communicated to the public through the Legislative Councillors as was expected;

Resolved—That we deem it expedient that steps should be taken to conclude negotiations with the Government of Canada for the immediate admission of this Colony into the Dominion, on fair and equitable terms; and that an essential condition to such admission should be the construction by the Dominion Government, within two years, of a trans-continental waggon road connecting Lake Superior and the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser.

ROYAL BLACK CHAPTER—L.O.I.

Hamilton, March 6th.—The Royal Black Chapter of the Grand Black Knights of Ireland, of which William Johnson, of Belfast, (arrested for breach of the Party Processions Act) is Grand Master and Sovereign, met to-day in this city. About fifty delegates were present, that number being a full representation from all parts of Canada. The following officers were elected:—Grand Master, Bro. Sir Knight, F. H. Medcalf, Toronto; Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Sir Knight, J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, Bro. J. G. Moore, Belleville; Grand Registrar, Bro. McAndrew, Hamilton; Grand Lecturer, Bro. Minnis, Hamilton.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Washington, March 4, 1868.—The second act of the Impeachment proceedings, which may be comedy, farce or drama, as future circumstances shall decide, came off in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. The House Managers presented their articles of impeachment against the President. There was a large audience, and every seat and available place in the gallery were crowded by interested spectators, gathered together in anticipation of the solemn presentment of the indictment of the Grand Jury of the Nation to the Highest Court of the country.

Opposite the President's desk eight cushioned armchairs were placed, in front of the first semi-circle of seats, for the Managers on the part of the House, and behind the last semi-circle were the places allotted to the members of the House, who should be in attendance on the occasion. The vast audience which had poured into the galleries upon the opening of the doors of the Senate, sat with the greatest patience for hours awaiting the arrival of the procession which was to escort the Managers from the House to the Senate.

The only events of a peculiarly interesting character that attracted the attention of the spectators was the presentation by Mr Wade of a communication from Chief Justice Chase wherein he gives his views concerning the proper organization of the Senate as a High Court of Impeachment and the correct proceedings to be taken therein. As this was considered a sort of judicial protest against the action of the Senate in adopting beforehand the regulations for the government of the court without asking the views of the high official who is to preside, it had somewhat the same effect upon the Senators that an exploding torpedo would have in a school of porpoises. There were at once a tremendous ebullition and excitement, and a general laying together of heads, which nodded and shook and bobbed in the most mysterious manner. Finally, seeing that the damage could not be at once repaired, the communication was ordered to the Committee on Regulations of the Senate. Among the audience the communication created a buzz that lasted some time and considerably relieved the tedium of the morning hours. Subsequently four noble chieftains from the Far West stalked into the Senate in all the brilliancy of paints and beads, and stolidly glanced over the scene.

At one o'clock the rumour ran around that the Managers had reached the Senate and occasioned a brief flutter, which died away to an oppressive stillness when the doors were thrown open and the Managers appeared followed by a crowd of Congressmen, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and a host of petty officials. The proceedings of the Senate were at once suspended and the Sergeant-at-Arms in a loud clear voice announced "the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." President Wade arose from the chair and said:—"The Managers of the House will please come forward and take the seats assigned to them."

The Sergeant-at-Arms thereupon ushered in the Managers. Mr Bingham was in front, arm in arm with Mr Boutwell, and followed by Messrs Wilson and Williams, Mr Thad. Stevens walking alone and leaning in a feeble manner upon his cane. The procession moved down the middle aisle to the open space in front of the President's desk and took their seats. Mr Dawes, although not one of the Managers, took his seat with them. Upon motion of Senator Hendricks Speaker Colfax was invited to take a seat by Vice President Wade, and Senator Grimes escorted him to his place. The balance of the procession, made up of the republican members of the House, took their places behind the Senators' seats and remained standing. Only three democratic members were present on the floor.

When silence had been restored and the doors of the Senate closed to prevent any movement of spectators to disturb the ceremony, Mr Bingham and all the members of the committee arose save Mr Stevens, who remained in his seat throughout, and in a clear voice said:—"The Managers of the House of Representatives to present articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, appear before the Senate of the United States to present the charges against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

President Wade—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will proclaim."

Thereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms shouted out: "Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

Mr Bingham then rose and began the reading of the articles. During the reading perfect silence reigned throughout the chamber, and all the Senators gave the closest attention to the various articles displayed on the part of the House.

At the conclusion of the reading, which occupied thirty minutes, Mr Wade said:—"The Senate will take due order and cognizance of the articles of impeachment, of which due notice will be given by the Senate to the House of Representatives."

The members of the House then withdrew in irregular order, the spectators took a long breath, hurried out of the Chamber and the business of the Senate went on in its usual manner.

The letter of Chief Justice Chase protesting against the action of the Senate in forming rules for the impeachment trial came unexpectedly upon that body. The radicals are extremely indignant, and say that it is a piece of impertinent interference on the part of the Chief Justice. Chase is strongly suspected of being against impeachment, and the radical Senators are already expressing regrets that they will be compelled to have him as a presiding officer during the trial. They charge him with being chagrined at the prospect of Ben Wade going into the White House while his own move for securing the Republican nomination for the Presidency is considered gone. It is understood that the real animus of Chase's letter is the manner in which the radicals have curtailed his powers and functions as presiding officer of the impeachment trial. His friends say he is made a mere figure head by the rules adopted in the Senate, and he feels considerably slighted.

This evening the special committee appointed by the Senate for the purpose served a notice on Chief Justice Chase to appear to-morrow and preside while the Senate resolves itself into a court for the trial of impeachment. He is requested to be in the Senate at one o'clock.

A ripple of the old excitement that cropped out when it became a fixed fact that the President was impeached appeared again this afternoon in the city as the report that Chief Justice Chase had read the Senate a lecture on their hasty method of despatching judicial business passed from one to another. The radicals of the Sumner and Stevens school were highly exercised over what they termed the meddling presumption of Mr Chase, and one of them indignantly asked, "Who is Chief Justice Chase, that he dares to offer his views as obstacles in the way of the great American people?" The more moderate republicans regard the communication of the Chief Justice in a friendly spirit, and think that proper weight should be given to his opinions of the law bearing on impeachment. They do not view the transaction as an evidence of Mr Chase's hostility to the impeachment movement but as a proof of his solicitude for the just and fair prosecution of a trial which is to serve hereafter for a precedent in similar cases. The conservatives and democrats appear to find cause for encouragement in Chase's letter, and are generally disposed to run off with all kinds of exaggerated hopes in regard to the issue of the coming trial of the President. The reading of the communication in the Senate was scarcely concluded before *avant courriers* laden with the intelligence arrived at the White House to impart the information to the President.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE ON THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate was yesterday morning startled a little by a communication from Chief Justice Chase, giving his opinions as to the mode of procedure in the organization of the Senate for the trial of President Johnson. The organization, he thinks, must be that of a court, and that the court should be organized under its own rules as a court, before the presentation formally of the articles of impeachment from the House, and that the President should be summoned to appear by an order of the court. The letter was referred to the select committee from which the rules already adopted by the Senate had been reported. Shortly afterwards, on the motion of Mr Bingham, the House of Representatives, as a committee of the whole, with its committee of managers in front and officiating, proceeded to the Senate and presented the articles of impeachment as passed by the House, so that we conclude the suggestions of the Chief Justice came in too late. The Senate, therefore, not as a court, but as the Senate with the Chief Justice presiding, will conduct this trial. The constitution says: "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present." The rules, then, for the conduct of this trial are left to the Senate, and the Senate in this case having previously determined not to be subjected to the rules of a criminal court the Chief Justice will have to submit. Had he been a day or two older he might have gained his point, and some advantages to the accused in larger privileges of argument.—*N.Y. Herald.*

THE IRON-CLAD FLEET.

The *Times* says:—A return likely to be called for annually has been laid before Parliament, giving an account of our iron-clad fleet built, building, or ordered. The return, which is dated the 30th August, 1867, contains a list of 31 ships then completed, 13 of them wholly armour-clad, and 18 partially. They are: The Black Prince, 32 guns; Warrior 32; Defence 16; Resistance 16; Achilles 26; Hector 18; Minotaur 26; Agincourt 26; Northumberland 26; Royal Oak 24; Royal Alfred 18; Zealous 20; Bellerophon 15; Lord Clyde 24; Lord Warden 18; Penelope 11; Pallas 8; Favourite 10; Research 4; Enterprise 4; Waterwitch 2; Vixen 2; Viper 2; Royal Sovereign 5; Prince Albert 4; Scorpion 4; Wivern 4. Twenty-one of these ships are of more than 3,000 tons each. Six other ships were at the date of the return building, two to be wholly armour-clad, and four partially; the Hercules, just launched; the Monarch 6 guns, to be launched in June; the Captain 6, the Repulse 12, to be launched in April; the Audacious 14, in December; and the Invincible 14, in March, 1869. All these six ships exceed 3,700 tons. Another, the Bellona, is ordered. Lastly, there are the four wholly armour-clad batteries launched in 1855 and 1856, the Erebus, Terror, Thunderbolt and Thunderer; the three first of 16 guns, and the last 14, their tonnage ranging from 1,469 to 1,973. The first cost of the 31 iron-clad ships completed amounted in the whole to £7,284,294.

Trade in Paris has not been so dull for many years at this season of usual activity. Many houses in all branches of manufactures have discharged a number of workmen during the last month. The railway goods traffic on all the French lines has much fallen off. The retailers complain of want of business.

Professor Whitney mentions, in a paper upon word-making, that people in America put on a "pair of rubbers," because, when caoutchouc was first discovered they could find no better use for it than the rubbing out of pencil marks. But overshoes of this material are not universally called "rubbers." In Philadelphia, with a reference to the nature of the substance of which they are made, they are called "gums." A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife coming to spend the evening at a house where they were very much at home, he entered the parlour alone; and to the question, "Why, where is Emily?" answered "Oh, Emily is outside cleaning her gums upon the mat;" whereupon there was a momentary look of astonishment, and then a peal of laughter.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO WOMAN IN MARYLAND.

On Friday, the 28th of February, Lucy Parnell, negress, was executed at Snow Hill, Maryland, for the murder of Hanson Robbins. The prisoner shook hands with all those admitted to the scaffold. She expressed herself as loving everybody, and, having made her peace with God, was ready and anxious to go home to Him. While the clergyman was addressing the crowd in her behalf her eyes lit up with a wild unearthly excitement, and she was rocking herself back and forth, clapping her hands and working her lips. So soon as he was done she burst forth in the following manner:—"Yes, I have got the grace of God in my soul. I don't fear to die. I am going to my God. I am going home to glory. I am going to a house not made with hands. I shall live for ever. I have just found out how to live. I'm going home. There is no mistake about it." After conversing with several friends she exclaimed, "I am going to live with God forever. I am going home to live with God. I am only going to die a little spiritual death there." Then with great fervor, "Turn sinners, turn. I have turned. I die now one time and never no more. I am just going to church." As the visitors left the scaffold she commenced shouting, exclaiming all the time, over and over, that she was ready to go," that "she was going to God," &c. Then sitting down she said, "This is good old Friday, my best day. I prayed God last night that it should not rain or snow, and He has answered my prayer. I am going home to glory. Don't shed a tear over my grave. Farewell to this sinful world. I'm turned from sin to grace. This death won't be any more than a horse-fly bite." She died with but little apparent suffering. Before the body was placed in the coffin the crowd became highly excited, and in defiance of the guards rushed over the barriers up to the body. It was finally carried off the grounds.

She states that on the night the homicide was committed she had retired to her bed, while the deceased was lying on his plank before the fire. Between midnight and day the deceased aroused her by approaching her bed and demanding to share it with her. She denied him the privilege, and he insisted with violent language and finally ordered her to get up and leave the premises or he would pitch her and her furniture out into the road. That deceased retired to his bench or plank before the fire, and prisoner fell into a doze, supposing that the deceased had abandoned his intended violence to her, when she was again aroused by his seizing a table belonging to her and dragging it towards the door which he had thrown open, as though to throw it out, and then sat down on his plank, looking towards the fire. She arose from bed very angry, seized a pestle made by the deceased for beating apples to cider making, crept up behind him without his seeing her, and struck him a heavy blow on the head, which knocked him over senseless. She then struck him a second time whilst he was lying prostrate. That, seeing he was worse hurt than she intended, she struck no more. At this stage of the tragedy her daughters woke up, and the three took the body across the road and laid it down. The deceased was then alive, as indicated by his groans. She bade her daughters go back to the house, dug a hole herself and placed the body in it alive! Having covered it with dirt, she placed shavings on top to conceal the place of burial. After placing the shavings on the newly made grave she heard the most unearthly groans proceeding from the buried man. Conscience stricken, she turned and fled from the scene of her horrible crime. She seemed, however, to be drawn to the spot by some terrible fascination, and some time afterwards discovered in one of her visits past the grave that the hogs had rooted up part of the skeleton, which she carefully reinterred. Again she discovered that a dog had scratched up the skull and carried it into the adjoining field. This she took with her, and, making a circuit around the field, buried it in the woods under a cedar tree.

The credit of the town of Windsor is pledged for the purchase of a steam fire engine, with all the necessary apparatus.

The Government has, we understand, within the last few days, received information from Vancouver's Island to the effect that the people of that Colony have expressed an inclination to join the Confederation. It will be remembered that some time in March, 1867, certain resolutions were agreed to by the Legislative Council of the colony favourable to union; but as these resolutions have not been officially communicated to the Dominion authorities, no steps have been taken to act upon them. It appears, however, that a public meeting was held in the colony about the end of January last, and the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council in 1867 were approved of. The Government has received, we understand, official communication respecting the proceedings of the meeting referred to, and the matter of the admission of the colony into the Confederation has been under consideration.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The New York *Times* says:—Coriolanus was accustomed to "flutter the Volsces in Corioli." Mr John Mitchel has been fluttering the Fenian "wings" in Corioli and everywhere else, as appears from his late editorials in the *Irish Citizen.* He will have nothing to do with the Fenian pretences of armament and action against the power of England, at a time when any movement of the kind is both impolitic and impossible; and expresses his determination to await the time when fate may possibly bring Great Britain and the United States into collision. This rebuke, coming from one of the most forward and resolute opponents of the English sway in Ireland, will be a notable discomfiture of the Fenians, the most vehement of whom will probably ostracize their Aristides, and transfer their allegiance to George Francis Train, the most pronounced and pronouncing chieftain of the cause, now that O'Mahony, Stephens, Sweeny and Roberts have put their names on the supernaturated list, and passed off like *Banquo's* visionary kings.

PORK PACKING AT CHICAGO.—Millar & Co's circular says:—From the beginning to the close of the season—from the 19th of October, 1867, to last Saturday—the net receipts of live hogs were 673,879, and of dressed (by rail) 65,657; total 739,536. Of the former at least 25,000 were slaughtered here and shipped as dressed hogs, making the number of the latter (exclusive of receipts by wagons, available for packers at least 90,000. The increase in the number of hogs cut up over last year is largely balanced by the decrease in their net weight—the 617,646 of last year, with their average net weight of 225.-79 lbs., being equal to about 728,000 of this year. The decrease in the average yield of Lard is still more marked, the average last year being 37.39 lbs., and this year 27.42—being equal to an actual decrease of about 8,000 tcs. Quite as prominent a feature is the difference in the kind of product manufactured—the amount of barrelled pork showing a large decrease and of cut meats a corresponding increase. This is partly the result of the decrease in net weight of the hogs cut, packers especially in the opening of the season making very little barrelled pork, in anticipation of a heavier run of hogs; the principal cause, however, was the anticipation of liberal English and Southern demands—the former for English cuts, and the latter for bacon. This anticipation has been fully met, the former demand having already taken a liberal supply, and the latter stimulated largely by the advance in cotton, being lately and new a liberal purchaser, and to this, as well as a revulsion in the feeling of despondency generally prevailing at the opening of the season, may the present upward turn in the market be attributed.

THE HABIT OF SMOKING.

At a meeting of the Harveian Medical Society Dr. Pollock in the chair, Dr. C. Drysdale made some remarks on excessive tobacco smoking, based on the observation of about two hundred cases of excessive smoking among the out-patients (males) of the Metropolitan Free Hospital. The cases were thus chosen:—Persons smoking half an ounce daily were called great smokers; and the way in which the cases were examined was as follows:—After asking the patient his name and age, he was asked how long he had been ill. The next question put was—"Do you smoke?" and then, "How much?" Amongst those who had habitually smoked half-an-ounce of shag tobacco daily, the following symptoms were very frequently observed:—habitual constipation, eructations, vertigo—in some cases, diarrhœa, alternately with constipation—congestion of fauces was, as observed by Mr. Solly, very frequently noticed; jaundice was twice observed in two hundred cases; palpitation of the heart frequently; sometimes irregularity of the pulse; habitual dread of change of temperature was frequently noticed; headache, and various forms of dyspepsia; emaciation, sometimes; impotency, in a few cases. Dr. Drysdale said that, as far as these cases went, they tended to show that tobacco smoking was much opposed to nutrition, and, consequently, that it was one of the most injurious habits which the human race had in recent times contracted. He did not think it necessary at all to draw too dark a picture of the consequences of tobacco-smoking, but believed that there could not be the least doubt in the minds of all who would calmly, as he had done, take down notes of cases of excessive smoking, that it was one of the most important factors of diseases among the male sex at the present day, and he was convinced that it was one of the main causes that rendered the life of the female sex, with all its privations and disabilities, longer than that of males, as it was known to be in this country.—Dr. Hardwicke said he thought that, as public men, the medical profession ought to speak out more boldly than they they were wont to do about the evils caused by tobacco-smoking. From his own experience he would say that *there were no perfectly healthy persons who smoked.* He believed that smoking caused many very severe diseases, especially when continued till late in life. There is a great difference in the longevity of the sexes, which is chiefly to be attributed to the males being smokers. The male population of France was said to be much deteriorated in strength from the almost universal habit of smoking among them.—Mr Curgenven cited the case of a gentleman, to whom he was obliged to administer strong coffee and other stimulants in order to arouse him from the state of nervous depression into which he had sunk after prolonged tobacco smoking.—Dr. Menzies observed that whilst surgeon in the army in India he had observed grave diseases, both among the officers and men, to arise from tobacco smoking.—Dr. Broadbent had no doubt whatever that excessive tobacco smoking produced many forms of disease, such as constipation.—Mr Hutchinson had recently pointed out its effects in causing amaurosis, which was, however, only one of the numerous nervous affections to which it might lead.—Dr. Pollock said he was inclined rather to object to the immoderate use of smoking, than to the occasional indulgence in it.—Dr. C. Drysdale said it was, of course, impossible to judge of the effects of occasional and small doses of tobacco-smoking. So many other disturbing circumstances had to be taken into account. To sum up, he believed that excessive tobacco-smoking tended to enfeeble nutrition, to produce emanciation, and also to deaden nervous activity, producing thus amaurosis, great susceptibility to cold and heat and palpitation of the heart, and frequently impotence in the male.—*The Public Health.*

The Government has sent an encouraging reply to Victoria and Vancouver's Island in response to the resolutions adopted in favour of the Pacific Colonies joining the Confederation.

The author of the telegrams sent to Ottawa and Toronto from Halifax, to the effect that the distress in Nova Scotia had been exaggerated, and which tended to retard the action of Canadian benevolence, has been discovered to be a certain P. G. McGregor, minister of the Poplar Grove church.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the large wholesale drug establishment of Heathfield & Williams, Dundas street, London, which for some time threatened to consume the whole building. By a vigorous effort on the part of the firemen and others the fire was at length subdued, but very considerable damage was done to the stock of goods. The property was completely insured.

A Boston paper says that there are on the little island of Campo Bello, near Eastport, Maine, no less than sixty dry goods establishments. The number is probably exaggerated, as the little island is hardly big enough to hold so many stores. No legitimate trade could possibly support them, and their very existence is an evidence of fraud. The business done by these establishments is said to interfere perceptibly with the demand for American manufactured goods in all the adjacent section of country.

We regret to hear that Dr. Carnochan, the distinguished surgeon, has been suffering for some days from the consequences of a poisoned wound—his system having received the virus in the course of an operation by a small puncture in the right hand. As in these cases usually, the constitutional effects were of the most serious and threatening character. Happily all danger is now past, and the Doctor is likely to be restored to his career of professional usefulness within a short time.—*N.Y. Herald.*

A facetious but far-seeing contemporary thus alludes to a matter interesting to trade: "Don't advertise, it is a bad plan. It will call attention to your place of business, and it is much better for people who wish to trade with you to hunt you up. It gives your customers exercise and makes them healthy. Besides, if you advertise, somebody will buy all your goods, and you will have to get more, which will be a great bother to you. Don't do it. Stewart, and Ayer, and Bonner, and Schenck, and others, never advertise. They have an idea that it injures their business."

There was a sale of autographs in New York last week. The following sums realized for a few of those sold on Tuesday night will give some idea of the comparative value attached by the appreciative New Yorkers, to the signatures of the celebrated men whose respective names are here given:—Audubon's autograph brought $2,50; Bryant's $2; Lafayette's $3,25; Cæsar Rodney's $5; Thos. Campbell's $2,25; Talleyrand's $3; Tom Paine's $7; Aaron Burr's $3,25; Chief Justice Marshal's $2,55; George Washington's $5,25; another of Lafayette's $3,50; and autograph letters of Webster, Choate, Madison, Clay, Channing, Livingston, Gallatin, Edwin Forrest, Horace Greeley, Robert Morris, Geo. Bancroft, and others, prices ranging from 50 cents to $2.

By the number and productiveness of the oil wells now in operation, as well as the extent to which competition in refining this material has been carried, coal oil is now sold for as low as 10 cents, and in some places, it is said, 5 cents a gallon. The quantity of crude oil now stored at Petrolia in the underground tanks and in fire-proof tanks, is about 170,000 barrels—enough to serve Canada for nearly two years to come. One firm in Chicago, that of Judge, Heggins & Co., holds 50,000 barrels of the quantity thus stored. The cost of pumping and tanking the oil is about $1 per barrel.

Pleuro-pneumonia havoc among the Baltimore, Md. eight cases thirty-six scourge is believed pest.

We notice that the stone has made his mark, in the town of his theme for writings, giving unusual prose and poetry "Wizard of the

Manuel Rodriguez a reputation of a proved philanthropist published a card in to purchase his liberate himself from blejolis a sugar of gence, and relief of whites, who present ets and literature come forward offer servitude, and honour as this is covered by a blanket do it?

At the Wesleyan the wife of Revd. daughter.

WINES, YOUNG AKE NOW To SUPPLY Choice WINES LOWEST PRICE the City. guaranteed of OLD PALE GOLDEN

IRISH AND SCOTCH YOUNG PROOF IS EQUAL TO FAMILY USE THE ONLY VICTORIA PRINCESS STREET March 4.

Special Notice AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Consumption, Consumptive Complaints, and all stages of Pulmonary Consumption

So wide is the field of its benefits, so numerous are its cures, that almost every section of country are persons who have been restored by it from the jaws of death, perate diseases of the lungs. Its superiority over every other medicine is apparent to escape observation. Its virtues are known, the public should know what antidote to employ in the first dangerous affections of the lungs, or incident to our climate.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

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To Consumptives

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON has a remedy (free of charge) to all who desire it, the description with the direction for using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreadful disease consumption. His only object is to relieve the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try the prescription, as it will cost nothing and may prove a blessing. Please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York.

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Information guaranteed to lead to the growth of hair upon a bald head, or beard upon a smooth face, also a receipt for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., leaving the skin soft, clear, and in a healthy state. Both sent free of charge, by addressing, as above, with stamp, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 633 Broadway, N.Y.

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This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; natural black or brown; avoid imitations and dangerous compounds. Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

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A Gentleman who suffered for many years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Those wishing to profit by the advertisement can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.