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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

To-day the **Dominion** Parliament re opens for the latter half of the divided session, and will proceed to complete the business left unfinished or untouched in the former short session of seven weeks. It was expected that among the important business to come before the House of Commons the question of passing upon the route of the Intercolonial railway would have to be decided, but it is now announced that the government at their cabinet meetings have agreed to postpone the decision until possessed of further information. This very important subject, therefore, is only likely to be referred to in a general way in the deliberations of the House. Probably the most important matter to come before the House is the revision of the tariff. As regards the sugar duties, the present scale, is it thought, will be altered more in accordance with the views of importers and dealers. In the article of flour also, the demands of the people of the Lower Provinces for a repeal of the import duty upon the foreign article will doubtless be listened to, and we shall have an alteration on this head. Rumours have been circulated of an intention to place an excise duty on petroleum; if this should be the case, the tariff would in fairness have to be amended so as to impose a duty of equivalent amount upon foreign petroleum. The patent law, the insolvency law, the fisheries management, and the amendment of the laws relating to naturalization, are matters likely to claim attention. Besides these affairs, the political questions of the day, the case of Nova Scotia, and the admission of Columbia and the Northwest, are matters likely to be agitated in Parliament. The session is therefore likely to be one of much interest and importance.

The Quebec ship-builders have made an urgent appeal to the government of that Province, asking for assistance to enable them to make the experiment of constructing composite ships, now in demand in the English market. A composite ship is a vessel built partly of wood and partly of iron. The ribs and stringers are of iron; the planking, floors and ceilings are of wood. A vessel of this description is stronger than a wooden one, cleaner than an iron ship, and possesses advantages derived from the merits of the two kinds of material of which it is constructed. To make them requires cheap iron and nearness the seat of the iron manufacture. Mr Cauchon expressed his opinion to the deputation that the matter was more within the province of the general government than the local; and this doubtless is a very proper view of the case. The Dominion Parliament in meeting the question will have to decide upon the best means of providing cheap iron ribs and stringers in Canada. We may admit them free of duty, on the same principle that we have hitherto fostered the ship-building interest, or we may seek to give encouragement to the iron trade which might be carried on in Nova Scotia, and at other points within the Dominion where fuel is plentiful. If the Dominion Parliament is asked to confer a bounty, it could only do so under exceptional circumstances and for a very limited period.

LECTURE.—To-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30, a Lecture will be delivered in the Association Room, William street, by a member of St. Andrew's Church, on the Music of the Christian Church, from apostolic times to the era of the Reformation. Illustrations will be given of the musical terms and subjects referred to in the Lecture, and the vocal music (by amateurs) will be directed and accompanied on the harmonium and on the piano by professor Carlo Mora, who has kindly placed his efficient services at disposal. A collection will be taken up, at the close of the Lecture, in aid of the funds of the Young Men's Association connected with St. Andrew's Church.

It is officially stated, by the Director of Statistics, that the population of the United States is now thirty-five millions.

A new steamer, to be called the "Norseman," is in course of construction to run on the route between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester. She will be out about the 1st May.

Lord Amberley who has recently returned to England from the States, made a speach at Nottingham on the 21st, in the course of which he expressed his opinion that Lord Stanley was right and the American Government wrong on the question of the Alabama claims.

An avalanche five or six miles in extent occurred near the town of Cisco, Cal., on the Pacific Railroad recently. Six Chinamen were killed and seven locomotives were injured.

The Temple Emanuel, the new Jewish synagogue, erecting on the corner of Forty-third street and Fifth Avenue will be one of the most magnificent edifices in New York. It is fashioned after the Alhambra, of Spain.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

(Special to the Daily News.)

Ottawa, March 12.—There was no speech at the opening of the Dominion Parliament to day, and nothing of importance occurred.

The House adjourned after a sitting of fifteen minutes, till to-morrow.

SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—I see in your issue of the 11th instant, "Grocer," recommending a Government issue of Two Millions dollars of Shinplasters as a means of getting clear of the Silver grievance. I do not think his plan advisable, as the people generally, have objections to Shinplasters. I submit the following proposition:—The Banks to combine, with the sanction of the Government, to buy up the silver at five per cent discount, at which the people should be glad to sell, to attain the object. Allow the silver to be held as part of the specie reserve required by law. The banks could then, when the best opportunity offered, ship it out of the country; but under no circumstances should it be allowed to be put in circulation by them. This will give the banks a circulation for their notes, which they complain is now so much interfered with, and which doubtless has to a great extent prevented them from giving the accommodation which the country requires. To meet the requirements of trade in small change, the Government should issue, say One Million dollars annually, if required, in metallic currency, of five, ten, twenty, and twenty-five cent pieces.

Yours respectfully,

March 11. K.

COUNTY COURT.

Wednesday, 11th March.

Brock et al vs. *Stevenson et al*—Action brought by Brock and Miller (Henry Brock and Anthony Miller) of New York, against John Stevenson, of Napanee, and James Woolley of this city, to recover the sum of $191:50c for leg blocks for pianos shipped in 1864 to the address of John Stevenson & Co., of Kingston, for whom the late John C. Fox was then said to be acting as agent in the manufacture of pianos. The evidence on the part of the plaintiffs was taken by commission in New York, sent under seal to the Clerk of the Court here, and opened in the presence of the Judge after the case was opened. The counsel for the defendant objected to the evidence being received on these grounds—amongst others, that the evidence was not sent to the address of "Peter O'Reilly, clerk of the County Court;" but simply to the address of the "Clerk of the Court"—not County Court; and that the seal of the Mayor of New York wanting, it not being appended to the evidence as required within the meaning of the act.—The Judge overruled the objections.—Mr James O'Reilly, who was put into the witness box by Mr Britton, testified that as soon as he got the bill he went to J. C. Fox, who promised him, in the presence of Woolley, that if the matter were delayed for a short time he would see it paid; that Stevenson and Woolley were then in partnership; and that he went to the Custom House and found that the goods had been passed in the name of Stevenson and Co.—Mr C. V. Price testified that, in a conversation he had with J. C. Fox, Fox stated that he had ordered the goods in the name of Stevenson & Co, used them on his own account, and would pay for them. Messrs O'Reilly and Draper for plaintiffs; Messrs Britton and Price for defendant Stevenson. Mr Woolley did not employ counsel, and offered no defence. Verdict for plaintiffs; $134.

The Jury in the case of Miller vs. Rowse, returned a verdict of $4:70 for plaintiff.

Thursday, 12th March.

The court opened at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The first case called on was that of

Wright vs Brough.—This was an action brought by William Wright of the village of Gananoque, against William Brough of the same place, to recover a balance of wages due to him, as well as the value of a cow, ($25) a sum of $50, and a promissory note for $25. The defendant is a merchant and mill owner in Gananoque, and the plaintiff was in his employment as a teamster, said to have been hired by the year at $240, a free house and fuel, and had been in Mr Brough's service between three and five years. A witness swore that Wright was accused of having stolen a turkey, which he said was afterwards eaten by Mr Brough's family, and also three bags of bran, which were since found, in the barn; that the plaintiff, on the strength of this accusation, was frightened out of the property above named, and turned out of employment; and that on his demanding his property back and the fulfilment of his agreement the defendant said he would both return the property and have him arrested in three hours. Fearing the arrest, the plaintiff did not appear in court. The defendant having been placed in the box, denied that Wright was hired by the year, and claimed that he was hired from month to month at $16 for the first year, $17 for the second year, and $20, a free house and firewood the third year, and admitted that he discharged him in December last for embezzling his property; he said he had got the cow (for which he allowed $25) the $25 note and $50 in silver; he had made no charge before any magistrate in relation to the alleged embezzlement, but he did issue a warrant against Wright on Tuesday last, the first day of the court, not with the intention of preventing him from attending the court, but to have him arrested as soon as the case was disposed of. He also produced a copy of the warrant, which accused the plaintiff of stealing three bags of bran. The property (cow, note &c.,) did not come direct from Wright, but though his (defendant's) head miller, Mr Lamb, and he (defendant) asked Wright why he had given over the property in restitution, but plaintiff did not reply. The defendant also admitted having given the plaintiff a discharge in full. Messrs. O'Reilly and Draper for plaintiff; Britton and Price for defendant. Mr Britton moved for a non-suit as plaintiff did not attend. Mr O'Reilly replied that this was a most exceptional case, and asked to have it adjourned, the Judge being determined to enforce the statute. The Judge ordered the plaintiff to be non-suited.

The grand jury brought in a "True Bill" against Peter Robbins for larceny, and "No bill" in the case of Elizabeth Hawley, charged with larceny.

Dolan vs. Clarke.—Action brought by Allen Dolan against John Clarke of Storrington to recover damages for injury done to a mare of plaintiff's in May last, in consequence of which she died, and which were caused by a horse belonging to the defendant. Mr Henderson and Mr Britton for plaintiff; O'Reilly and Draper for defendant.

A most excellent New York charity—just passed the first year of its existence—is "The Midnight Mission." Its first report has not yet been published. The Board of Managers consists of twenty gentlemen; Rev. S. H. Hilliard being President. The lady managers are fourteen, among the first in the city, headed by Mrs A. Tyler. The aim of the miss on is to rescue unhappy women from the snares that surround them, and restore them to virtue. Christian men go out into the street two evenings in the week, with cards of invitation "to tea" and religious tracts, and endeavour to persuade the fallen ones to repair to the Mission rooms, where the ladies receive them, listen to their confessions, offer them refreshments and counsel, and persuade them to reform. Some are induced to remain for days or weeks, till situations are procured for them. Sewing is given them, for which they receive half the proceeds. The lady President stated that since the commencement of the labours of the Association, fifty women had been saved and restored to respectability. Several interesting instances were mentioned, and letters from the rescued are preserved, breathing the dearest gratitude.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING CASE AT MONTREAL.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at two o'clock by Mr Jones, Coroner, on the body of Marie Joseph Raymond, aged four years, the son of L. L. Raymond, St. Lawrence street, who had been accidentally poisoned on Monday by having administered to it, strychnine, which was purchased of Mr Alfred Picault, who supposed it was santonine he was selling.

The coroner empanelled the following jury:—Jean Marie Papineau, Foreman; Pierre Laurent, Isidore Paquin, Amable Duhamel, Louis Damase Touchet, Phillippe Michaud, Edourd Dessroche, Samuel Charest, Adolphe DesRiches, Charles Tourville, Louis Hermidas Carmel, Damase, St. Bellerose, Noel Pratt. Philomene Bourassa, wife of L. L. Raymond, testified that the child lying dead was her's. Yesterday, the 9th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, she went to Dr. Picault's drug store, and asked Alfred Picault for worm powders for her child. He said he had worm pastiles, which were generally sold for children. I answered him that my child would not take pastiles but preferred powders. He then prepared twelve powders, which he gave me, telling me to administer one in the morning, and one in the evening, in a little sweet water. I then gave him 25 cents for the powders and left the shop. My child had fever for a couple of days, but had been walking about. I gave one of the powders to him a little after two o'clock, in a little sweet water, and a few minutes afterwards I perceived he was convulsive. I took him on my knee and kept him there until I gave him to the servant girl, just before his death. The child died at a quarter past three o'clock. At the moment the child was taken sick his father came in, and immediately went for Dr. Lemire, our family physician. Dr. Munro was the first to come. He gave some medicine to the child, but it was too late, the child was dying. Dr. Munro took the remaining powders from the table.

Alfred Picault was then sworn His evidence agreed with that of Mrs Raymond, as far as that she came to the drug store for powders, and he took what he supposed to be santonine, instead of which it was strychnine, from which he prepared twelve powders with some sugar. Each powder contained a grain. He thought he did not examine the label on the bottle he felt so certain it was santonine. The bottle had the usual label of "poison," and the skull and cross-bones on it. While Mrs Raymond was in the shop he gave another lady three powders from the same bottle, and when he found his mistake he made a diligent search, and found the lady; but one of the powders had been administered. The bottle containing santonine was of the same size as the strychnine bottle. It is customary for them to examine the labels to ascertain the contents of the bottles, but he did not do so in this case.

Mr Raymond's evidence was merely corroborative.

Dr. Picault testified that Dr. Munro came to his office Monday afternoon and told him about the matter. He was making inquiries when his son Alfred came in, and on being asked, admitted having compounded the powders, and on his attention being drawn to the strychnine bottle, cried out "My God! is it possible," and commenced to tremble. They together visited Mr Raymond's house and saw the dead child. Dr. Picault said his son was always sober and competent.

A CRIMINAL AT LARGE.

About three weeks ago the Toronto papers contained a telegraphic despatch from Woodstock, Ontario, stating that Mr Jordan L. Charles, the Collector of internal revenue in that place, had decamped from the Queen's dominion, taking with him over $3,200 in gold of her Majesty's money. On Saturday afternoon this noted individual might have been observed, conversing with a friend, on Michigan avenue. He is safe, however, and evidently is conscious of the fact. Mr Charles was not credited by his friends with the possession of overmuch wisdom; but he has proved that after all he is "more knave than fool." His father was custom house officer until his death, some two years ago; and out of respect to the faithful manner in which Mr Charles, sen., discharged the duties of his office, the position was given to the degenerate son. Young Jordan had a liking for fast horses, fast women, and on one occasion eloped with his father's kitchen maid. Like the prodigal son, he speedily returned, received his father's forgiveness, and was, a few months afterwards married to the daughter of a wealthy farmer.

Succeeding to his father's lucrative berth, he kept the books all balânced, but never took the trouble of depositing any money in the bank About three weeks ago the Government began to suspect that something was wrong, and sent an inspector to the Woodstock office. The books were examined and found to be all square, but in the bank account a discrepancy was discovered. Still the inspector not being desirous of precipitating matters, accepted Mr Charles' polite invitation to dine with him in the principal hotel. During the mastication process, Mr Charles abruptly asked to be excused for a moment on a specious plea. Rapidly passing out of the back door, Charles stepped into a conveyance he had previously ordered, and drove to the railroad depot, where he took passage on the next train. The inspector doubtless felt rather badly sold on finding that his youthful charge had escaped. The Canadian authorities made no particular exertions to capture the defaulter; and having passed beyond the pale of the law, the probability is that Jordan Charles will speedily become a naturalized democratic voter. —*Detroit Post.*

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The amount of the precious metal exported from British Columbia is increasing year by year. What is taken by private parties of course cannot be ascertained, but it is always considerable. We have merely to do with the published returns of Wells, Fargo & Co. of the quantity of gold dust which they and the Banks of British Columbia and British North America have shipped in successive years.

In 1866 it came up to $1,725,311 19, while in 1867 it was as high as $1,860,651,04, an increase of fully a quarter of a million of dollars. This sum would have been much larger had it not been that from a cave-in of a drain five hundred miners were thrown out of employment from May till November. Had these been working during those months the amount passing through the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co. would have been, at any rate, half a million of dollars more. This shows that the colony is progressing, notwithstanding all the difficulties it has had to encounter.

Matthew F. Maury, it is said, will shortly assume the duties of Professor of Marine Science in the Virginia Military and Naval Institute.

The bishops of the province of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, have been debating the question of ritualism. The upshot is a resolution, which declares that the limits of ritual observance "ought to be defined by rightful authority," and that therefore "means should be provided for enforcing the due observance of the rule laid down at the end of the rubric concerning the services of the Church, with a view of duly interpreting diversely-taken common rules, and, if necessary, for removing ambiguities in the existing law."

A number of women living in the suburbs and outskirts of Boston have subscribed money for the purpose of building a club house for their own convenience in a central part of the city. If after going to a place of amusement or a social party, they do not wish to return home immediately, they desire a place where they can sleep and breakfast without the expense and publicity of an hotel. During a midday visit, if hungry or tired, a spot is needed where a meal or rest can be obtained, and a room, if necessary, without being protected by a gentleman. The club-house is intended to be a place of meeting where, as directresses of different societies, they can hold conference. Gentlemen, unless with the consent of all the members, will be rigidly excluded. Only those will be received who may have reasons for coming. This enterprise is projected by several of the wealthier ladies of the city. Membership will be strictly confined to their own social circle.

NEW BRUNSWICK LAND SCHEME.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has adopted a land Act for the settlement of the Crown Lands. The bill provides for the payment of $20 by the applicant at the time of entering upon the land, (or shall perform $10 worth of work upon the road each year for three years), and at the end of one year the occupant shall show the Government that he has cleared at least two acres of land, and has built and is living in a house of at least 16 by 20 feet. At the end of three years, providing the above obligations are complied with, and it can be shown that 12 acres have been cleared, and that the occupant has continued to reside during the period upon the land, a grant shall be issued. The bill provides, however, that if the occupant be a party of limited means, he may remove from the land for a reasonable period to procure by labour the means of support for himself and family. The settler is allowed to cut and haul the timber from his lot after having built a house and cleared two acres, but cannot sell the standing timber until he has secured his grant. There was some opposition to the bill, it being contended that the settler should have the right to purchase an additional hundred acres adjoining the free grant; and that four years, instead of three, should be allowed for the performance of the settlement duties. These suggestions however were not adopted.

DEATH OF COL. DUNN.

The following additional particulars of this distressing event we get from the Army and Navy Gazette:—

On Saturday morning this unfortunate officer went out shooting, in the best of health and in the highest spirits, to be borne back to camp, in less than five hours, a lifeless corpse. It appears that he separated from his companions and attendants, and remained behind with a single servant. After a short time he sat down to rest on a rock, and asked the man for water. He was in the act of unscrewing his brandy flask, when it is supposed that his foot slipped, and catching the hammer of his double-barrelled rifle, exploded the piece. Both charges, one a bullet and the other slugs, entered his left breast and came out behind the shoulder. The medical testimony showed that he must have expired in ten minutes, and almost without pain. His attendant immediately hastened to the camp for assistance, but no human aid could avail, and before the surgeon could reach the fatal spot, the poor colonel must have been dead more than an hour. Not a shadow of suspicion is attached to the servant, who is well known, and no marks any struggle having taken place were visible. The unfortunate gentleman was found in a recumbent position with his cap drawn over his eyes, and his pipe and flask lying beside him, while a placid and almost smiling countenance showed how peacefully his spirit had passed away. It was indubitably a pure accident, and a more melancholy one it has seldom fallen to any one's lot to record. Colonel Dunn was unusually popular with his regiment, from the senior officer down to the last joined recruit, and indeed with all who knew him, for a more genial, social character and kind-hearted man is rarely found, and his untimely end has caused many an aching heart among his comrades and acquaintances, as well as among his more immediate friends and relations. In June, 1861, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently joined the 33rd "Duke of Wellington" Regiment, which corps he commanded when this sad mishap cut short his promising career at the early age of 35. He has been interred in a quiet nook among the neighbouring rocks in company with two privates of his own regiment, and a commemorative stone will be erected to mark the spot.

Yesterday the deceased officer's kit was sold by auction, as is customary in such cases, and to give you an idea how scarce articles of all kinds are in this barren and strange land, I have only to mention that a pair of old hunting spurs fetched £3; a common copper wash hand basin with leather cover, £3; three linen shirts not new, £3 3s, and numerous other things at similar war prices were eagerly snapped up.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

"A Sailor" has written a letter on "Our Naval Strength" to the Boston *Advertiser*, in which he makes the following lugubrious confession:

In these days of Alabama claims and Fenian sympathy it is well to look at the English navy and at ours. Remember that one fast steamer, the Alabama, laid up our commerce, and that speed is a desideratum in the war-vessel which is an ocean cruiser.

In the British navy the Warrior, Black Prince, Bellerophon and Achilles are types of the largest size of iron built and iron-plated ships of war of 6,100 tons. They are propelled by engines of 1250 horse power, and carry each from 40 to 20 heavy guns. The Hector and Valiant, Defence and Resistance, are types of the medium and smaller sized iron-built and iron-plated ships of war, from 3,700 to 4,100 tons. They carry heavy guns. The Royal Oak, Prince Consort, and Caledonia, of 4,050 tons, 800 to 1,000 horse power engines, carrying 35 heavy guns, Armstrong rifles, are types of the largest sized wood-built iron-plated ships. One of this class, the Ocean, was the other day reported at Batavia en route to join the Indian fleet. The Royal Sovereign, of 3,765 tons, an altered wood-built ship, has an armament of five guns of large calibre, worked within four turrets.

These vessels are types. They and their fellows can keep the sea for months at a time, with no attendants or consorts as wet nurses, and can maintain a sustained speed of twelve knots per hour in moderate weather. Twenty of such ships can be let loose in as many days.

France also claims our attention, and what is said here of Great Britain may with propriety be ascribed to her. The "Napoleon Third" and "Grand Bretagne" are types of iron-clad ships not excelled by any in the world, for speed or offence.

What have we as an offset? Nothing.

The fleet of monitors cannot go to sea, except to dodge along the coast under escort, at *six* knot speed. Of the straight-sided two turreted ships of the Monadnock class, 1,500 tons, 4 guns, there are four afloat. Maximum speed, at a spurt with several days in the repair shop as the inevitable result, nine knots; sustained speed seven knots. All the others are on the stocks—and in the matter of speed will be no better off—seven knots.

The British and French war ships here named have a higher rate of sustained speed by about 75 per cent than the best of our wooden ships—viz: the "Guerriere," which left Boston harbour last June for Rio. Eight knots was the safe limit for sustained speed in her case. Whether or not the "Wampanoag" with twelve boilers and her geared engines can exceed it, remains to be seen, for she is now on a trial trip and is running upon olive oil and Broad Top coal.

The United States naval engines are so unnecessarily heavy that there is of necessity a material reduction of armament. For instance, the engines of the "Guerriere" are 295 tons heavier than the best steam engineering practice says is requisite. This superabundant weight could be added to her battery. The "Wampanoag's" engine is, by the same authority, 460 tons too heavy, and we can't afford to run it with olive oil. The "Wampanoag's" engine and twelve boilers cost about a million dollars. We are promised five more of them. The "Guerriere's" cost less and we are promised 20 of these.

Let all of these be captured by the Warriors, Oceans, Napoleon III.'s, and the brag will be taken out of the universal Yankee nation. We spend money to arrive at this end, for our vessels have not guns in sufficient number to fight, nor speed to run, nor speed to overtake. Did we not see the "Niagara" and "Sacramento" balk before the "Stonewall" to which the "Bellerophon" or "Minotaur" or "Ocean" is as a cockboat to the Great Eastern?

Great Britain and France build the engines for their ships on the competitive principle and patronize the genius or skill of the country. The United States don't. There is the difference. We now are living upon the fame of having come out of a war with an enemy that was no naval power; but having secured one small 1,000 ton steamer it defied our whole navy until Semmes saw fit to show fight, and to seek it. He could have run much faster than the Kearsage could have sped after him.

Our naval commanders have heretofore been equal to every emergency. It would be too much to send them in search of fast, formidable Warriors, Oceans, &c, in such costly gim-cracks as the Wampanoags and Guerrieres jogging along seven miles an hour. They could catch an ice-berg surely at that rate—if not Dartmoor prison.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 10.—The Hon. Messrs. Cauchon, McGee, Stewart, Campbell, Dickey and Archibald, and Col. Gray, arrived to-day.

Mr Fleming has been instructed to make further explorations on the Intercolonial Railway.

Several rumours are afloat on the railway question. The truth appears to be that some members of the Privy Council desired further information before coming to a final decision. It is reported that a ring of Montreal capitalists desired to monopolize a contract for the frontier line. Nearly all the Cabinet oppose this, but delay has been agreed upon to obtain further information. The assertion that the Cabinet was in danger of breaking up on this question is without foundation. The weight of evidence is largely in favour of the Northern Line *pur et simple.*

A perambulating horse doctor has "done" the people of Goderich to the amount of $300. He cheated the printer among others.

A man of the name of Ryan has been committed for trial on the charge of robbing a passenger on the Grand Trunk cars at Cayuga of from $80 to $90 in greenbacks. The money was found upon his person.

The warm rain of the past few days has reopened navigation between Detroit and Windsor, and the ferry boats have again resumed their places. It is not likely that they will be again interrupted this season.

The Fenian societies of New York city are to have a grand procession on St. Patrick's day. The police authorities, warned by last year's experience, are taking precautions, and endeavouring to keep the procession out of the crowded streets of the lower part of the city.

The accounts from Fredericton describe the debate on the supply as very spirited, the Opposition endeavouring to fix the responsibility of the expenditure of the late Government on their successors, during which some personal recrimination took place. The debate was ultimately adjourned till Wednesday.

The Union Act relieves the city of Halifax from a pledge of subscribing £100,000 towards Nova Scotia railways. This has now accumulated to over £200,000, the interest on which will be about $50,000. The *Express* advises the Haligonians to ponder before adding this sum to their annual taxation by repealing the Union.

The American money order system of the Post Office Department has not only proved to be a success as far as the public convenience is concerned, but also as a source of revenue to the government. The Washington office issues and pays about one thousand orders per month, making a total of $25,000 paid out of this office monthly. The profits derived from this branch of the Post Office Department throughout the United States amounts to $25,000 annually.

The cheese factory in Brome, Eastern Townships has been in operation four months, during which time it received 871,680 lbs of milk, the product of 423 cows, and from which was made 89,358 lbs of cheese being at the rate of nearly 9¾ lbs of milk to the pound of cheese. The cheese was sold at an average of $9,80 the cwt., which gave $20,72 as the yield of each cow, but from this has to be deducted the expenses of making, boxing, &c., amounting in all to $3,22, so that the clear profit to the farmer on each cow was $17,50.

The United States have instituted before the civil tribunal of Paris an action against M. Armand, deputy in the Corps Legislatif and shipbuilder at Bordeaux; M. Erlanger, banker at Paris; M. Voruz, engine builder at Nantes; M. Dubigeon, shipbuilder in the same town, and other persons, to get back from them large sums of money exceeding £315,000, received by them for constructing vessels of war for the Confederate States. The United States also claims an indemnity of £115,000 for the injury they suffered from the violation of the laws of neutrality by the building by the defendants of the said vessels.

A writer in the National Intelligencer is of opinion that Macaulay, after all, is mainly responsible for the whole impeachment business. His magnificent description of the arraigsment and trial of Warren Hastings has fascinated and fired the souls of a good many of our prominent public men, who think they have a fair chance of having their names made immortal in connection with a similar proceeding here. There are several things lacking, however, to such a consummation. We have neither the same actors, nor the same criminal; and we shall also lack the historian. This impeachment is more likely to be a caricature than a copy of that. The immortality of a caricature is not always to be coveted.

The box which was deposited in the Treasury Department in 1857, for safe keeping, and which the Secretary of the Treasury was recently authorized by a resolution of Congress to open, was yesterday subjected to an examination of its contents, which were stolen from the Patent Office, in this city, in the year above mentioned. They consist of the following articles of value, viz.: One bottle containing attar of roses, and supposed to be worth from $1,500 to $2,000; one vial, containing pearls; one vial containing diamonds; one gold plate, inside lining of a snuff-box presented to the United States Minister at St. Petersburgh by the Emperor; a paper containing thirteen diamonds and four pearls and two lumps of gold. There was also enclosed a certificate signed by Hugh McCormick and R. C. Weightman, dated United States Patent Office, June 14, 1857, stating that they saw the articles placed in the box. The lump of gold is probably worth $800.

Mrs Kemble has (though Dickens could not) found the way to disappoint the speculators. Her course tickets for this week were four single tickets for each purchaser—sold at a reduction on those sold singly. The speculators greedily bought up all the best seats, and sold them singly, again, at two dollars each, making a profit of seventy-five cents a ticket. This morning they were in line at half-past seven o'clock, waiting for the office to open at nine, for the sale of next week's course; the boys telling each other how well they had done so far, and what a nice harvest they anticipated next week. One meagre individual going out to get his breakfast, paid a boy a dollar to keep his place in the line. When the sale commenced, it was found that the course was represented by a *single* large ticket, to be shown, not given up, at the doors! There was a growl of disappointment! The course ticket cannot be disposed of in single seats as heretofore; and only those who merely want one night's hearing will buy of speculators at their premium.—*Letter from New York.*

I heard a curious fact the other day, concerning the sumptuary etiquette of the bar, and the absurd enforcement of it by the judges. A very able lawyer has recently taken silk, who in his junior days has flourished a large beard and moustache. When about to make application in the usual way to the Lord Chancellor "for silk," he asked the Chief Baron, whose chin and cheek are as innocent of hair as a baby's, to support the application. The worthy judge agreed to do so, only on condition that the applicant would shave. He said—"Of course I cannot force you to do so, but I expect that you will. I might, perhaps, compel one of the puisne judges of my court to do it, but I have no power over counsel. It must be a condition of my supporting your application." So the fine dark whiskers of the ambitious barrister must be cleared away to give his chin a greater elevation! This can scarcely last long. So many juniors have of late years taken to the habit of avoiding the razor that the judges will not be able to contend for smooth cheeks. The church and the bar are running a race together, and a Queen's Counsel should have as much right to be natural and hirsute as the Dean of Canterbury or the Moderator of a Presbyterian Assembly.—*London letter.*

ENGLISH MAIL NEWS.

In the English Parliament on the 24th of February, the House of Lords took the condition of Ireland into consideration. The Marquis of Clanricarde brought in his bill relating to land tenure. Its object is to make contracts between landlord and tenant of a more definite character and in some cases to insure to the tenant compensation for the improvements he may have made. Lord St. Leonards avowed his hostility to it. Lord Kimberley approved the bill, but could not agree with the "revolutionary" schemes propounded by Mr Bright and Mr Mill.

Lord Malmesbury moved the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension bill.

Earl Russell declined to recite the pamphlet which he had recently published. He insisted, however, that the government should give the House some information as to what was to be their policy as to Ireland. The bill now brought in was no doubt necessary; but such bills could not be brought in constantly without any thing been done to remove the necessity for them. The Irish Church was the grievance which he considered ought to be dealt with at once.

Earl Hardwicke denounced Earl Russell for attacking the Irish Church.

Earl Grey insisted that the government should make a declaration of policy.

The Duke of Richmond said the declaration of the policy of the government as to Ireland would be made in the House of Commons.

Lord Ellenborough insisted that the Irish Church should be maintained, because the Protestants were a civil garrison in Ireland.

The bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr M'Laren gave notice of a motion to be made on the order for going into committee on the Scotch Reform bill. The effect of the motion is that Scotland ought to have at least fifteen more members.

Discussions on the Irish Church were plentiful, and the question what shall be done with it is one which occupied all thinking men.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—General M'Clellan has a claim to a share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money. He has proved himself the nearest of kin, and, consequently, heir, to Miss Alicia Campbell, who inherited from her brother, the late Lord Clyde, a portion of the Banda and Kirwee prize money. General M'Clellan's father was cousin-german to the late Lord Clyde. These circumstances ought to give additional weight to the reasons for the gallant General's appointment to this country. On the general question of claims, he would speak with all the feeling the Americans now seem to wish to throw into Alabama discussions. If he would lump his claim on the British government with his nation's claim he would earn the gratitude of many long-suffering Englishmen. There is a fair prospect of the settlement of the Alabama question within the next fifty years; we cannot put that off for ever by minutes and memorandums, though written on the best government paper; but when will all the Indian prize money be paid, while the claimants have no better support than is to be found in the conscience of successive administrations?

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment in a remarkable suit, instituted by Milford, Snow & Co., the Exeter bankers, in order to expel from the partnership one of the members whose alleged connection with a shameful charge had given great scandal at Exeter. In the articles of co-partnership it was stated that "no partner should do any act to the discredit or injury of the partnership." This had no reference, his lordship said, to any immoral act not directly affecting the interests of the business, such as the act complained of. He therefore dismissed the bill, with costs.

Rev. Mr Speke was found at Padstow, in Cornwall, but when he was found or how he was found we have not yet been able to learn.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Washington, March 10.—The Committee of the House impeachment managers are busily preparing their case, and have thus far called no witnesses before them. They will on Friday urge that the case be set down for trial on Monday next, and will demonstrate that longer time is unnecessary for the President, and unjust to the interest of the people and the country, who demand that this excitement and uneasiness shall be settled at once, and not continued through several months to the neglect of other great national interests.

All statements purporting to show the line of policy to be pursued by the President are mere speculation, as he is still undecided as to what he will do, and his attorneys have as yet had no meeting or council. In fact, he has not yet completed his selection, and expects to have seven in all. The subject was up before the Cabinet to-day, General Thomas being present as Secretary of War. All agreed that the wolf was now ready at the door, and that though the President ought not to be convicted, yet the prospects were very fair for his being found guilty by a strict party vote.

The President announced his intention of insisting upon Gen. Thomas acting as Secretary of War and letting those who thought he had no right to do so seek their redress under the Tenure of Office Bill, which he said would give him a chance to get it decided to be unconstitutional. In this it is understood all agreed to aid him, so there will probably be a move made to-morrow to bring on a conflict of authority. Attorney-Gen. Stanbery, who has had repeated informal consultations with the President's counsel, stated he could not act before the Senate without resigning his Cabinet office.—*Letter in N. Y. Sun.*

A mechanical genius in New York has, according to report, invented an automaton dancer of "the German," the chief advantage of which consists in the fact that it has no brains; though the enemies of the inventor declare that in this particular it does not differ from the natural dancers.

According to the Owl, the Irish reform bill will propose a £4 rating franchise for boroughs. The present county qualification is a £12 rating, and it is not believed that the Government will seek to disturb it. With regard to redistribution, the county of Cork will, it is stated, be divided, each of the two ridings to return two members. The Queen's University is to be enfranchised, and the city of Dublin is to be promoted to the rank of a three-cornered constituency. The additional seats will be obtained by grouping or disfranchising some of the smaller boroughs—a part of the scheme which will likely be stoutly resisted by the Irish Liberals.

DIED.

On Wednesday night, March 11th, after a short illness, Elizabeth Ann, fourth daughter of Mr James Linton, aged 20 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, King Street, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, to Waterloo Cemetery.

On the 10th instant, Anne, relict of the late Major Logie, 97th Regiment, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Queen Street, on Friday next at two o'clock p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.