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2:55 a.m. | 2:35 p.m. | Mixed train 6:15 a.m.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The British government is now evidently disposed to try the effect of clemency in dealing with the Fenian attempts at insurrection and disturbance. The overt acts of the conspirators have at length ceased, and while under the excited state of the public mind following the outrages at Manchester and Clerkenwell nothing but stern punishment could satisfy the popular demands, the time has at length come when as an experiment and from motives of policy the government may deal leniently towards Fenian prisoners against whom none other than political offences can be proved. It is announced that the Prince of Wales is to visit Ireland during the Easter holidays, in the aim no doubt of arousing Irish enthusiasm and loyalty, and further that the auspicious period of his visit will serve as the occasion for issuing a proclamation of partial amnesty. It is difficult to say what the real effect of these measures will be among the class whom it is desirable the government should reach. That the royal visit will highly gratify the landed gentry and middle classes of Ireland is to be fully counted on; but whether the enthusiasm thus to be created will extend to the orders amongst which the disturbing element is almost altogether found remains to be seen. The amnesty to be granted will appeal more directly to this class. For the present we see that the government is liberating the American emissaries of Fenianism on condition that they return to the United States, and that though this condition was at first derisively rejected it is now welcomely accepted; and the liberated prisoners are being sent home at the expense of the American government. In this instance the United States government is again identified with Fenianism in its misfortunes just as it may be charged with having given countenance to the conspiracy in the days of its formation and hopeful expectations. Fenianism, however, is now destitute of all hope and confidence. It has failed and has been betrayed. All that the agitation has accomplished has been to draw the serious attention of the governing classes to the condition of Ireland and the grievances of the Irish people. Something will certainly be done now to cure the remediable evils of the Irish system, and the present session of the Imperial Parliament will not pass without giving indication of the improved tendency of legislation for Ireland.

Notwithstanding the strong desire on the part of the managers of the impeachment trial to push it forward, but little progress has been made. The arrangements have been completed with an eye to solemnity and impressiveness, but already the novelty of the affair has passed, and as for its interest, the result is prejudged and the accession of Mr Wade to the Presidency confidently anticipated. The first response of President Johnson is an appeal for a delay of forty days. It has been treated just as he himself will be treated. The Republicans have opposed it and the Democratic members have favoured it. As the resolve to establish the impeachment was carried by a strictly party vote, so has the application for time for preparation been denied Mr Johnson by a strict party decision. The trial, therefore, will go on entirely as the managers direct, and the whole responsibility of the nature of the trial will rest upon them. The thoroughly partizan character of the motives and proceedings of those instigating and carrying on the impeachment deprive the high court of the dignity and respect which would otherwise belong to it. From the judgments which are now being formed of it in men's minds the historical importance of the trial is not likely to be very weighty.

The Archdeacon of Ontario will (D.V.) preach n the Cathedral of St. George, to-morrow evening (Wednesday) on "The life, labours and character of the late Bishop of Toronto."

STATE OF THE ICE.—Horses with loads still continue to cross the ice to Wolfe and Garden Islands, and over that on the south side of the Island to Cape Vincent. In the latter case the ice is not considered safe, and the crossing is made much higher up than usual, the channel on the regular route being open. The steady rain of yesterday (Monday) and the intense and unpleasant fog of last night, must have done still further damage, and the general expectation is that the crossing must soon be generally interfered with.

The above item referred more particularly to Monday; to-day ice boats have been used for crossing both channels.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated here in the usual manner. The fog in the morning was so dense that only a small part of the procession was visible at once. On the new St. Patrick's Hall was the inscription, "God save Ireland and make her what she should be—strength to the Empire."

Some apprehensions are entertained of a flood in Griffintown, in consequence of an unusually rapid thaw and heavy rain of last night.

The city Car Company are clearing their track in order to put on their summer cars.

Robert Notman has been committed for trial at the Queen's Bench for participation in the recent abortion case.

The St. Patrick's Society met for the first time last evening in their new Hall.

FROM PRESCOTT.

Prescott, March 16.—On Saturday a drover named Sykes was attacked on the platform of a car on the Grand Trunk train by three men and robbed of his money and thrown from the train. Sykes laid where he fell until he was found next morning by the trackman. He is in a precarious condition.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, March 16, midnight.

The big jam above the upper bridge has just given way, and a tremendous body of ice put in motion, sweeping everything before it. The iron bridge has been torn to pieces, and carried down the river amid the crashing of timbers, sheds and houses, and the banks along the whole length of the river to the wharves. The lower bridge is still standing, but very much shattered, and some of the piers destroyed, and part of the bridge carried off. It is very dark, and a dense fog prevails; numerous lanterns are to be seen in every direction, and a great number of half-clad men and women in the streets. It is by far the most serious and destructive flood that has ever visited this neighbourhood. No particulars can be given or estimates formed of the damages before daylight.

Belleville, March 17, 3 p.m.—Daylight this morning showed the havoc caused by last night's rush; three mill dams, the iron bridge, and many barns, sheds, &c., were swept away. All the mills and factories from the railroad bridge to the wharves are more or less shattered. Whole sides of the iron bridge were carried to the mouth of the river, with saw logs, sticks of timber, and the debris of the broken mill dams, sheds, &c.

A third heavy shove took place about noon to-day, and the water is much higher below the market. Most of the piers of the lower bridge are broken up, but the bridge is still standing, although in an unsafe condition. The mouth of the river is completely blockaded and the water is running down Front street from opposite the market to the steamboat wharf.

About one hundred buildings on both sides of the river are surrounded by water to a depth of from two to four feet, and large cakes of ice are floating in the streets The jam is now firm and water steady. Damage variously estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

CITY COUNCIL.—There was no meeting of the City Council last evening (the regular meeting night) for want of a quorum, the state of the weather being sufficient to deter any public body from assembling, unless for the most urgent business.

NEW MUSIC.

LA CROSSE WALTZES. Dedicated to William Hamilton Ponton, Esq., by St. George B. Crozier. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto.

Canadian musical compositions are steadily increasing and enjoy the patronage of the Canadian musical world. In many instances our native pieces are popular in other lands. This shows that a very promising future is in store for Canadian musical arts. Mr Crozier's four pretty waltzes are sufficiently distinctive and national in character to be identified with our popular national game. Some instrumental effects are introduced in the piano arrangement, and the voice is employed to heighten the power of the closing chords. The lady admirers of La Crosse will doubtless practise them.

PORTRAITS OF BRITISH AMERICANS. By W Notman, with Biographical Sketches, edited by Fennings Taylor.

The second part of the second series of these portraits and biographical notices, is now before us, containing portraits of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Rev. William Ormiston, D.D., Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, the Hon. John Hamilton, of Hawkesbury, and the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau. The portrait of the late Robert Baldwin is from a painting, the rest are photographed from life with all the excellences of delicate shading and fine rich tone for which Mr Notman's photographs are distinguished. We have in this number the notices of a batch of Canadian worthies, each celebrated in his particular walk in life as politician, advocate, divine or pioneer, written in a very interesting style. This work is not of mere passing value. It is likely to transmit to succeeding generations notices of the men of our time, and so go to swell the materials for history, the accumulation of which is the great aim and work of the literature of our country at the present day.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY. John Dougall and Son, Montreal.

The March number of the New Dominion Monthly is filled with interesting matter, original and selected, and is wonderfully cheap at ten cents a copy. "A trip to Muskoka Lake," by the Rev. John Todd, D.D., of Pittsfield, Mass., describes, amongst other things, his going down a "rapid" or "fall" with the Indians, "which they said no white man ever did before." A nice little complimentary fib on the part of his dusky guides from Ramah. The present writer, who is as much a white man as most pale faces are, shot one of these "rapids" or "falls" when on a trip to the Severn in 1859. His guide was not an Indian, but another white man. The second volume of this monthly begins with the April number.

COUNTY COURT.

Monday, 16th March.

The Queen vs. Howard—The prisoner was charged with having assisted in stealing, killing and receiving two heifers, in the township of Kennebec, on 3rd December 1867, the property of John Clarke, of the same township. On the above date two heifers were missing which had once belonged to John Smith, who lived on lot No. 10 in 11th concession of Kennebec, but which were, about the last day of November or first day of December last, transferred by purchase to John Clarke who lives on the next lot—No. 11—to that occupied by Smith. Search was made on the premises of John Smith and those of the prisoner, and traces of blood were found in the stable of the former. It was afterwards discovered that the cattle had been driven to Smith's yard by his brother James, who has not been arrested; that they were afterwards killed and cut up, one only having been skinned—that the offal, head and hoofs of one of the cattle, had been burned at John Smith's, and that the carcass of the other was dragged to the river and thrown in in pieces, which were afterwards found with the hide on, as well as the head of one of the heifers, which was lying on a rock at the shore. The sleigh which dragged the beef to the shore was found to have belonged to the prisoner Howard, who, as well as James Smith, took home some of the beef of the heifer which had been killed in the house. An axe was also found at John Smith's with traces of blood and tallow on it. Mr M. W. Wilkison, County Attorney, assisted by Mr C. V. Price, for the Crown; Mr John McIntyre for the prisoner. The jury did not return their verdict until eight o'clock, p.m., which was against the prisoner only so far as related to the receiving of the stolen property.

Tuesday, 17th March.

The Court opened at ten o'clock, when an undefended promissory note issue was disposed of. The criminal business was again taken up, the first case called being that of

The Queen vs Smith—This case also related to the stealing, killing, and receiving the two heifers belonging to John Clarke of the township of Kennebec, as in the case of the Queen against Howard. The prisoners were John Smith and Ann Smith, his wife. The evidence was similar to that given in the previous case, and was conclusive as to the following facts: That the heifers were driven into John Smith's yard by James Smith, brother of the prisoner and Ann Smith, and shut up there by them; that they were killed in the evening, James and John Smith, their wives, and Howard being present—the latter standing at the door with a gun while the cattle were being killed; that one was killed in the stable, cut up and buried there with the hide on, and that the other was killed and dressed in the house, and eaten or carried away by all the parties concerned, including the witnesses, who were all relatives of the prisoners; and that James and John Smith drove the undressed heifer (cut into pieces) to the ice on a sleigh belonging to the prisoner Howard. Ann Smith threw vinegar on the fire while the offal was burning, to destroy the smell. When the prisoner Ann Smith assisted her brother James to receive and secure the heifers, the prisoner John Smith was away from home, but he returned home about nine o'clock on the night the cattle were killed. The two counts of the indictment charged the prisoners, first, with stealing and driving away the cattle; second, with killing and carrying away. Mr M. W. Wilkison, assisted by Mr C. V. Price, for the Crown; Mr John McIntyre for the prisoners. The judge explained to the jury the law relating to husband and wife in such cases as the present. The jury found the prisoner Ann Smith guilty on the first count—receiving stolen property—and not guilty on the second count—killing the cattle; and John Smith guilty on the 2nd count, and not guilty on the 1st count. Both prisoners were recommended to the clemency of the court.

Mr McIntyre, counsel for Phillip Howard, applied for a new trial in the case of his client, on the ground that the rejection by the court of the tendered evidence of Ann Smith entitled him to a second hearing. The application was granted.

Brown, vs. Mitchell et al.—This was an action growing out of the sale of the wheat in the hold of the propeller Magnet at the time she was being taken on the ways at Portsmouth for repairs. When Mr David refused to ratify his condition of the sale, for reasons already stated, the wheat in bulk was purchased by Mr George Brown of this city for $175, and the money paid. After this 800 or 900 bushels were thrown into the harbour at Portsmouth to assist in getting the vessel on the ways, and the insurance agent, Mr G. Fortier, of Toronto, who is associated in this action as the chief defendant, sold a part of the remainder at 15 cents a bag, plaintiff taking what he could get. Mr Peter Mitchell in having the grain thrown overboard acted under the orders of the agent, Mr Fortier. Messrs. Britton and Price for plaintiff, O'Reilly and Draper for defendants.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint was celebrated in this city to-day by the usual procession and church services. The processionists began to assemble in front of the City Hall at nine o'clock, but it was after ten o'clock before the procession was formed and began its march through the principal streets. This over they proceeded to St. Mary's cathedral, where a grand high mass was celebrated and the anniversary sermon preached. After divine service was over the procession reformed in front of the cathedral, and after again marching through several others of the leading streets, were disbanded. The marshals of the day was Messrs. Quinn and Halligan; Master O'Reilly marshalling the boys. Heading and otherwise taking part in the procession were the Brothers Band, the St. Patrick's Garden Island band, and Hindmarsh's band. The procession was not quite so large as on previous occasions. The day was most unfavourable, a strong west wind blowing and compelling the furling of a great many of the banners.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, March. G. P. Putnam and Son, New York. John Henderson, Kingston.

Putnam's monthly for March has been received from Mr Henderson. It contains the usual variety of original interesting matter. "Too True; a Novel," is advanced a stage. Altogether the numbers of the new series, so far, are quite equal to most of those of the old series, which were so popular with the reading community.

It is rumoured that Dr. Tupper will be appointed Chief Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr Chas. A. Sadlier, barrister, of the city of Hamilton, is gazetted deputy-judge of Wentworth county.

A man named James Hill, of Trenton was accidentally killed while chopping in the woods, about one mile from the village, by a limb falling on him.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The following insolvents are gazetted:—T. R. Bradbury, Toronto; Geo. White, London; Peter Roe, St. Thomas; John A. Nelles, St. Catherines; David Fenton, Brampton; John Lenihon, Lindsay; F. X. Lamotte, Enniskillen; Peter Garner, Thamesford; Arthur McGinniss, Richmond; Wm. Peters, Cobourg; Alex. McBean, Cavan; Edward Hiscott, St. Catharines; Hezekiah Hall, Goderich; G. W. Steary, Buckingham; Geo. Constable, Toronto; Evans & Robinson, Toronto; John W. Scotheram, Millbrook; Chas. Donaldson, St. Catharines; Graham & Granger, Belleville; H. W. McConn, Seaforth; T. D. Bogart, Cobourg; Donald and Angus Morrison, Lindsay; W. P. Hay, Galt; William Smith, Uxbridge; T. M. Halstead, Stratford; Jacob Brooks, Belleville; Agar Yielding, Ottawa; Dr. Morris, Florence; George Loughead, Albion; James Hasken, Lindsay; Jeremiah Driscol, Picton.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Goon-Goona, Feb. 3.—Goon-Goona, or Goom-Goomra, or Gunna-Kuma, or whatever may be the strictly scientific spelling of the name—for, as usual, the learned differ on this point—is a little village about 10 or 12 miles from Senafe. It was a positive relief to find oneself in an open country, fairly cultivated, and with apparently a tolerably large population. The cultivation consisted of wheat, barley, and jowarree or doura (a kind of millet), and, where the land was not under cultivation, there was an abundance of deep grass. We met numbers of our own followers staggering under huge bundles of it, the commissariat now refusing, under any but exceptional circumstances, to supply forage beyond Rara Guddy, the last depot in the pass; and here and there we came upon some of our Abyssinian allies—usually the "weaker vessels," who are permitted the privilege of doing all the hard work—engaged in cutting and carrying grass for sale into the camp. In the case of children the privilege was not confined to either sex. Boys and girls were equally busy, collecting forage or firewood, and every Abyssinian householder who is blessed enough to have his quiver full of them must be making a very handsome income out of the British force, though what he is to do with all our dollars when he gets them I can't quite make out. A week's work in British pay ought to provide him with all he wants for a year. Probably the dollars will most of them lie hidden in a corner of his smoky hut until some neighbouring chieftain is obliging enough to relieve him of the responsibility of taking care of them. Goon-Goona, which lies in a valley, is certainly by far the prettiest place yet seen in Abyssinia. It would do duty admirably as the Happy Valley of *Rasselas* I speak of the country, for the village is nothing more than the usual unsightly, unromantic collection of Abyssinian cabins, low, flat-roofed, and mud-coloured, and it would be indeed a vigourous imagination that could discover any resemblance between their dirty half-naked inmates and Johnson's Prince and Princess. But the place itself is pretty enough for the prettiest Princess that ever graced a legend. After proceeding about 10 miles southwards from Senafe, and falling gradually some 400ft., the road winds round suddenly, and opens upon a little valley so fertile and so completely encircled and sheltered by a craggy coronet of mountains that it looks like a "hanging garden" projecting just over the edge of the earth, and as if any venturesome explorer who scaled the lofty rocks surrounding it would find nothing between him and the next planet but the sky, which almost touches their summits with its arched canopy of blue. A rivulet, here and there fringed with willows, runs through the valley, watering grassy meadows covered with cattle, and fields alternately green with barley and golden with corn, the softness and varied beauty of the scene being enhanced by its contrast with the bold masses of mountain and naked rock which shut it in. Half-way up a perpendicular rock, which rises some 500ft. from the ground, and for the last 200ft. is perfectly flat and bare, I was rather astonished to see what looked from a distance something like a Swiss chalet, and was still more astonished to hear that it was the church of Goon-Goona. It was on a narrow ledge, on which there seemed about room for a good-sized goat, and as the rock below it was as steep, though not so bare, as the rock above, I thought at first that nothing short of a miracle or a balloon could have placed it in such a position. Riding on, however, one saw that the ledge ran along the middle of the perpendicular rock, and gradually widened out until it formed a slope which appeared within reach of human limbs, and, having not yet seen a church in Abyssinia, I resolved to get up to it this way if possible, and so this morning procured an Abyssinian guide, on the understanding that he was to have one raal (dollar) in his temporal capacity, and another in his spiritual, or, as he deliberately phrased it, "for the church." "Raal," or "real," is perpetually in every Abyssinian's mouth The climbing turned out easier than it looked, though here and there a false step would have given one a very awkward tumble, and the whole affair was about as singular an experience as could well be conceived in the way of "churchgoing." The church is said to have been placed in this extraordinary position in order to make safe from the attacks of the neighbouring Shohoes, who are Mahomedans, and certainly there are few fortresses more impregnable. On the narrow ledge, which at one point is little more than two feet wide, an Abyssinian Cocles might keep a host of Shoho Porsennas at bay, and no eloquence that ever adorned pulpit would, I fear, tempt any "well-greaved" European to make the ascent twice, though the natives, with their naked feet and long practice in climbing, run up and down the rocks like goats. I have used the word "church" for want of any other, but your readers must dismiss every association connected with it before they can form any notion of what a "church" in Abyssinia resembles, if the strange construction on the Goon-Goona rock may be taken as a specimen. In England it would be considered a very poor attempt at a barn or cowhouse. It is a low, narrow building, containing seven rooms, if they may be so called. The first of them has no doors or windows, and only half a roof of stakes and thatched straw, a natural projection of the rock being cunningly made to do duty for the other half, and excluding the sun, but not the wind or rain. The only article of ecclesiastical furniture was a lectern of the rudest workmanship, standing shakily upon three short legs, and requiring to be propped by stones; but the walls were profusely covered with queer coloured daubs of horses in impossible attitudes, armless male saints in blue surplices, stiff red stocks, and yellow wide-awakes, and grotesque faces of female saints, in widows' caps of the liveliest hues, and with round, staring, black and white eyes. Beyond this room was another, painted over in much the same fashion, containing a huge time-worn Amharic bible, illuminated with portraits of the Virgin and child, evidently the work of the artist who adorned the walls, or at least a kindred genius. Behind these rooms, and a little from them, lay a third, containing a stone mortar and oven for preparing the sacramental bread, in other respects the room had the appearance of being used as a parsonage, a small window leading from it into a hole, cut out of the very heart of the rock, which seemingly was the principal sleeping apartment. If so, the Abyssinian clergy deserve credit for abstemiousness, for no sleek priest in good condition of the conventional type could have insinuated himself through the narrow window. The bedroom run some way into the rock, but it was so dark and dirty, and swarming with insects, that I did not venture to enter it. These rooms formed, I fancy, the comparatively profane or rather the less sacred, portion of the building. My guide made no objection to my exploring them as closely as I pleased, contenting himself with the fact that I was supposed to be a "Christian." But when I tried to penetrate further, and wished him to open a little door covered with curiously-worked leather—the first door which forbade progress—he began to discover religious scruples and conscientious qualms which nothing but a vigorous reiteration of "Raal" could soothe. At last, however, he stripped himself to the waist, although the raw chilly atmosphere of the place made his teeth chatter, and then most devoutly and reverentially picked the lock or fastening of the door with a bit of wood, pausing occasionally to prostrate himself, until his forehead touched the damp floor. Declining to do the same, I had to compromise the matter by a profound "salaam," falling back upon my two great standpoints Raal and Christian. On entering the room I found that all this difficulty had been occasioned by the fact that it communicated with an inner room—a dirty cloth, the "veil" of the Jewish Tabernacle, dividing them—which contained the Abyssinian Ark of the Covenant, or, more strictly, an imitation of the ark. The real ark is at Axum, having been brought there miraculously through the air by Menilek and some other devout Jew; but every Abyssinian church contains an imitation of it. Owing to the imperfect light and the scruples of my guide who shook with cold and pious horror, I could not well make out what this ark was—but it appeared to be a square, wooden stand, about 2ft broad and 8ft. high, holding a few illuminated MSS. and a great many evil-smelling relics and rags, probably the cast-off clothes of Abyssinian saints who had lived and died in the strongest odour of sanctity. Cleanliness is certainly not, in Abyssinian eyes or practice, next to godliness. In the next room to that containing the "Holy of Holies," there lay in one corner a wretched trucklebed, covered with religious books, some of them in massive boards an inch thick, and richly illuminated, while in the other corner lay a dustheap! Indeed, the holiest rooms seemed the dirtiest, though they were better protected from the weather, being built of solid masonary and huge beams, and completely covered over, one small shutter offering the only means of admission to air and light. They were at the narrow end of the ledge on which the church stood, and almost overhanging the brink. "No man, barring a bird," could have reached them from this quarter. One of the most curious features of the place was the number of wells. I think I counted four, formed by water exuding from the mountain side, and caught in basins hollowed out of the solid rock. It was doubtless this natural supply of water, combined with the inaccessibility of the place, that led to its selection as a site for a sanctuary and stronghold.

Preparations are being made for the security of Senafe, by which the command of the Koomayloo Pass and the safety of the stores collected there will be ensured in case any of our not too trusty allies may try to take advantage of the absence of the main body of the force in the south, and trouble us in that weak point of all armies—the communications. Some still assert that at Antalo will be found a land flowing with grain and abundant water, but the sceptics in Abyssinian supply are now in the majority, and few are still sanguine enough to believe that we shall ever be enabled to shake off the weighty chain of our communications and move unembarrassed through Southern Abyssinia. Meat for the soldiers can be obtained, and the wood to cook it with is supplied from the mountain sides; but meat alone in this climate will not suffice for the food of man. Its use alone brings on dysentery and scurvy. Vegetables, tea, sugar, and spirits must be ever in the rear of the army, and must be carried on every day's march. The supply of these articles required by an army even of small dimensions quickly swells up to an enormous amount, and demands a large quantity of carriage. In this latter requisite this force is still unfortunately deficient.

NEW BREWERY REGULATIONS.

The order-in-Council of the 28th of January, 1868, authorizing and allowing a drawback of one cent per pound on all malts in the manufacturing of beer, when brewed from malt and sugar combined, has been revoked, and in lieu thereof the following regulation has been adopted:—"That any brewer using sugar, syrup or molasses in combination with malt in the proportion in each brewing of not less than fifteen pounds of sugar or twenty pounds of molasses or syrup, and who shall have paid the duty of three and one quarter cents per gallon upon the beer produced therefrom, and who shall have compelled with all departmental regulations established by the Minister of Inland Revenue for the supervision of such brewers, or such as may be deemed necesary for ensuring the due collection of the revenue, shall be entitled to a drawback of one cent per pound on the malt so used; and further, that any brewer desirous of availing himself of the provisions of this regulation shall give one month's notice of his intention to use sugar, syrup, or molasses in the manufacture of beer, and shall accompany such notice with a plan and description of all the works, buildings, and premises to be used by such brewer in connection with his brewery."

Says the *Boston Advertiser*, Mr Rose, the Canadian minister of finance, has received a deputation from the Montreal board of trade suggesting as a remedy for "the silver nuisance" an issue of legal tender notes. The plan has been tried in this country and we can confidently recommend it as a sovereign remedy!

Secretary McCulloch positively refuses to appoint any more lady clerks in the Treasury Department, although the influence brought to bear upon him is very heavy and many applicants are urged by prominent persons. Every bureau of the department now has from twenty-five to one hundred lady clerks.

The famous Comstock Silver Lode, in Nevada, probably the most productive mineral vein in the world is a strip of land only three miles long by 600 yards wide. The yield is valued at $12,000 000 annually. Five thousand men find employment in working it, and the produce for each workman is about $12,000 per annum. In 1865 there were forty-six companies working it, and they had extravated about 28 miles of tunnels and drifts. The longest tunnel is about 3,200 feet; the greatest depth penetrated is by the Gould & Curry, 821 feet.

Man is made of clay, but clay may be the death of him for all that. A French sculptor was choked to death a few days ago by a pellet of clay, and now it is reported that the musicians in the British army are dying off in consequence of the use of pipe clay to keep their jackets white. They put the clay on damp, take cold while it is drying, and when it is dry they breathe the dust of it and so destroy their lungs.

Dr Mauch, a German traveller, who has recently returned to Potchefstroom, the capital of the South African Republic, from the Cape Colony, reports that in the territory known as "Moselikatse's country," a district lying northward of the Orange Free State, and extending towards, if not to, the equator, extensive goldfields have been discovered.

A lady has lately died at Liverpool whose death deserves to be noted. She was the daughter of Col. Jones, of Fahan, near Londonderry, and acted as lady-superintendent of the Nightingale nurses and probationers at the Liverpool Workhouse Hospital. Miss Jones died at the hospital aged 34, from typhus fever, brought on by her exertions and anxiety in carrying on the nursing of the sick by trained nurses.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was lately held in London, at which the chairman stated that they were making now on an average £500,000 a year, of which 40 per cent. went to other companies. Within three months he believed they would be in possession of their property. Within the last three days the offices of the company had been crowded with applicants for the new loan, and the independent subscription already amounted to £800,000 or 900,000 of the total of £1,200,000 required. Resolutions were proposed to enable the directors to carry out their programme. An adjournment of the ordinary meeting to the 25th March was agreed to.

A return brought down by the Government of the state of the account of the Upper Canada Bank with the Government shows that the bank owed $1,500,000 on the 1st July, 1866, on special account, under the arrangement by which on the 8th December, 1863, Mr Galt agreed to keep a balance at the bank, though he was, at the same time, borrowing at large interest in England. The amount of general deposit account was at the same time $133,441. The special account remains as before at $1,500,000. But the general deposit account appears to have been reduced to $39,819, which seems to be due to the repayment of the principal and interest of an advance of $100,000 made to the bank for the purpose of supporting it immediately before its failure.

An Alabama paper very wisely urges the establishment of factories on a small scale throughout the south, and says, on that subject: "If we can do no better, let us begin with little things. This year the South will furnish the cheapest labour on this continent, and it can be used in many ways other than in the cultivation of corn and cotton. Start little shoe factories, little thread factories, little rope factories, little cloth factories, little agricultural implement factories—all little, and requiring but a small capital. No more $100,000 concerns on paper."

An exciting contest is going on in the courts of New York between the Erie and New York Central Railroads. The Erie is a broad guage road, and in order to run cars from the west, wishes to lay down a third track along its own route, and also a wider rail on the Western railroads. This meets with the opposition of Mr. Vanderbilt, who fancies it would injure the Central; and he has accordingly resorted to legal proceedings to embarrass the Erie. Five or six lawsuits are already in progress; more will probably come, and the lawyers will, of course, reap a rich harvest.

LOSS OF 140 ENGLISH SHIPS.

Accounts received in Liverpool state that during the month of January last no less than 141 ships bearing the English flag were lost. This statement has been verified by the report of the Bureau Veritas of Paris. This number is far greater than that which has occured for many years. The barque Kitty Pinkham is reported to have been in collision off Tariffa with the German barque Bird, of Bergen. Captain Cole, of the ship Aberdeen, arrived in the Mersey, reports fearful weather on the voyage from Callao. On the 1st of January a heavy gale set in from S.S.E., and carried away maintopsail and main spencer, spanker, foretopmast-staysail, bulwarks, and swept the decks. The ship laboured so heavily that the decks were flooded with water. The gale continued until the 11th, when the fore and mizzen masts were both sprung, and upper and lower foretopsail, foresail, three jibs, maintopmast-staysail, and foretop-gallantsail were blown to pieces. Captain Cole endeavoured to reach Cork, but the weather was so heavy that he was compelled to bear up for the Mersey, where the ship has arrived in a very crippled condition.

A "gentleman's furnishing firm" in Brooklyn announce themselves as "hosiers, glovers, and shirters." This outdoes "John Smith, hatter and capper," and paves the way for "Sachs, shoer and booter."

A correspondent of the *Debats*, writing from Rome, says:—"The works of fortification are still prosecuted with great activity. The whole of the wall surrounding Rome is being crowded with battlements; part of the covered gallery leading from the Vatican to Fort St. Angelo is being repaired or reconstructed; but I ought to say that the sand bags have disappeared from the parapet of the Pincian. The military administration has at last admitted what was obvious to all, namely, that no attack could possibly be attempted on that side."

DEPUTATION OF LADIES TO THE POPE.—A few days ago the Pope gave public audience to upwards of two hundred ladies, amongst whom were a number of English Catholics. This fair throng came for the double purpose of evincing their adhesion to the brief of October the 12th, 1867, relating to ladies' toilets, and of presenting the Holy Father with some valuable gifts in testimony of their devotion to the Holy See. The Holy Father dwelt severely on the licence of the female toilet of the present day, referring to the fantastic head-dress in use, the vestments borrowed from the Pagan Chinese, and the scandalously indecent robes. He exhorted his audience to oppose to this "propaganda of the devil" a counter display of attire worthy of their character and sex.

A GRAND BALL IN PARIS.—One of the most magnificent balls of the season was given on Tuesday night at the Ministere de l'Interieur. Madame Piuard, in a toilette of white tulle and diamonds, received her guests in the first of the six *salons* thrown open, and for the evening decorated with exotics and flowering plants of all species, arranged with true artistic taste. Among the beauties were Mdlle. Maupas, daughter of the ex-Prefect of Marseilles, lovely in pale blue crape; the Minister's niece, Mdme Gustav Rouher, in rose crape and diamonds; the beautiful Mdme, Danet, whose Greek type of beauty was set off to great advantage in yellow tulle bouillonne, her dark hair *coiffe* with *boutons d'or*; Mdlle. Jurien be la Graviere, in white tulle, and *grappes de raisin*. The supper took place at three in the morning, and the cotillon was danced at five.

A meeting of the Protestants of Dublin was held on Monday night in the Metropolitan Hall—Sir H. Verner, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed in support of the Irish Established Church and its rights, declaring attachment to the Throne and Constitution; that any subversion of the Church would be dangerous and revolutionary; and that its maintenance being necessary for civil and religious liberty, the meeting was determined to resist all attacks against it. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. There was great cheering on the assembly leaving the hall.

GIVING UP THEIR CARRIAGES.—The financial collapse of 1866 is having deeper effects than has been imagined. The public has been made acquainted with the several great failures following close upon it, but the cases of hundreds who have suffered severely will, perhaps, never come to light. In the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House is kept a register of all those persons paying duty on carriages and horses, and at this office notice has been received since the 31st Dec. last that sixteen hundred private persons intend to discontinue keeping their carriages, and claim, therefore, to be exempt from duty in the financial year 1868-9. This will cause a noticeable deduction in the balance which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will next have to exhibit. The loss of the revenue by those withdrawals will not be less than £10,000 per annum.

THE UNION JACK.—The British flag consists of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, united; but the etymology of the term "Union Jack" has never, it is presumed, been explained, for it does not occur in any lexicon or glossary. The word "Union" obviously arose from the event to which the flag owes its origin (the Union of Ireland, in 1801); the only difficulty, therefore, is as to the expression "Jack." As the alteration in the banner of St. George occurred in the reign of James I, it may with great probability be supposed to be a corruption of "Jacques." If, however, this hypothesis be rejected, the following is submitted: English soldiers were formerly accustomed to wear the cross of St. George on their upper garment: and as it appears from early letters that the upper dress of a horseman, and, according to others, a coat of mail, was called "a Jack," it admits of the inference that a small flag containing the cross in question was termed "a Jack," when used at sea, as the banner, which more properly speaking is confined to the field, fell into comparative disuse. The former of these conjectures appears, however, the more probable.—Sir Harris Nicholas; Naval and Military Magazine, 1827.

TOM NODDY'S LAMENT.

Air—"I Cannot Sing the Old Songs."

I cannot eat the old horse
I rode long years ago;
I'm sure my teeth would fail me,
And foolish tears might flow,
For bygone hunts come o'er my heart
With cuts from round and side,
I cannot eat the old horse
On which I used to ride.

I cannot eat the old horse,
For visions come again
Of glorious meets departed,
And runs in soaking rain,
But perhaps when raging hunger
Shall set its hands on me;
I then may eat the old horse,
And hope he'll tender be.—*Punch.*

BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr R. H. Parker, of a daughter.

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ONLY 25 CENTS
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Smoked Salmon
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The best Old
to be had in

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PROOF
IS EQUAL TO
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merous are its cures,
of country are persons
been restored by it
perate diseases of
its superiority over
apparent to escape
virtues are known,
what antidote to
dangerous affection
incident to our climate.
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