A "GENTLEMAN'S PRIVILEGES AMONG OUR REPUBLICAN NEIGHBORS.—We pretend, says the New York *Tribune*, to an equal administration of justice, but facts often contradict the pretence. Our readers will remember that an ex-Judge of this city not long since declared in open court, in the course of an argument, that "it would never do to send a gentleman to prison"—and this view of duty seems to have prevailed in the Court of Sessions on Tuesday last. On that day two offenders presented themselves at the bar to plead guilty to the crimes of which they were accused. One was John Ketchell, who had committed burglary in the third degree. John being, as it appears, a member of the less elegant and wealthy portion of the world, was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months. The other of these culprits was Henry A. Du Bois, of New-Haven, Conn., a man apparently of riches and standing. His offence was a brutal assault and battery on Mr Edward S. Gould of this city. In passing sentence, Mr Recorder Smith declared that it was "an aggravated assault," and "that if the fine were higher he should have imposed it;" and yet while thus regretting his inability to punish more severely, he merely sentenced Mr Du Bois to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, quite ignoring the fact that the law also authorized him to send the criminal to jail. John Kertchell is immured, but Henry Du Bois, who is able to pay his two hundred and fifty dollars on the spot, is allowed to go free, though, of the two, John would seem the less deserving of punishment. "It will never do to send a gentleman to prison." That is something exclusively set apart for the lower classes.

Struck by this apparent deflection in justice, we have made inquiries as to the case of Gould and Du Bois, and learn from the office of the District-Attorney that its history is as follows: In Match, 1855, Mr Gould was, on entering his own parlor, surprised and assaulted by Mr Du Bois. Mr Gould was struck on the back of his head and knocked to the floor; and while he lay stunned, was beaten with a cowskin, applied only to his head and face. An indictment was obtained from the Grand Jury in April last. In June, Du Bois surrendered himself and pleaded guilty, at the Special Sessions, before the Recorder. Affidavits were put in, in mitigation of punishment; counter affidavits were put in by the complainant; and on the 3d of July the defendant was up for sentence. He appeared by counsel before the Recorder, and asked permission to withdraw his plea of guilty, which was granted. Subsequent delays the District-Attorney must be answerable for; but at length, in January, 1856, the case was ordered on by Judge Capron. The defendant failed to appear; his recognizances were forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Finally, on the 11th of March, he again came before the Recorder, again pleads guilty, and is fined two hundred and fifty dollars.

Here, then, is a *gentleman*, who deliberately plans a personal assault on an unarmed man, beats him in the most brutal manner; and what is the penalty? Two hundred and fifty dollars. This criminal, unlike many in humbler life, acted under no pressure of want, under no cover of ignorance. He commits this crime, well knowing that the law provides an adequate retribution, namely: at the discretion of the Court, not more than one year in the Penitentiary.—But though his offence rendered him liable to this punishment, and though the Recorder professed to regret his inability to levy a severer fine, he escaped the infliction which he so well deserved, because "it will never do to send a gentleman to prison."

What may have been the provocation of this assault it does not concern us to inquire.—Enough, that it was not sudden, but premeditated; and that by pleading guilty, the defendant showed that there was nothing in its antecedents which he could bring forward in his own defence. We comment upon the subject, not to call Mr Du Bois to account, but the Recorder; and to protest against his unequal distribution of justice to the representatives of the two extremes of society.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.—Official reports relative to the condition of the gold regions of Australia have just been issued by the Government. Statistics are given of the quantities of gold discovered from January to June, 1855, which shows a gradual decrease, as compared with the yield of previous half years. The following statistics exhibit the simultaneous falling off in the amount of gold discovered, and the great increase in the population:—Value of all gold exported in 1852, £14,866,799; in 1853, £11,588,782; in 1854, £7,870,796. Population on the gold fields of the whole colony in 1852, 53,000; in 1853, 73,000; in 1854, 100,000.

TRUE ENOUGH.—The person whose tastes are naturally extravagant, will be least controlled by high moral principle; and in this laxity of mind consists the imminent perils of our earthly career "The greatest misery of the prodigal"—says a popular writer, "is produced, not so much by the uncertainty of his judgment as by the inconsistency of his will, and the recreancy of his heart. Pitiable, indeed, are those citizens who are ready to hold anything but their tongues; keep anything but their word, and sacrifice nothing with composure except their reputation. Before destruction the heart of man is haughty, and before honor is humility. Sinful man, sooner or later, must learn that reliance upon his Creator constitutes the only true safety as well as happiness, and that principle of arrogant independence is moral madness, and certain destruction. To seek supreme joy in perishable wealth, hollow display, and tyrannic power, is folly the most insane.

One of the last and best of the political cons is, "What is the sovereign difference between Russia and Austria?" "Why, in Russia the Emperor is Pope, and in Aus- [illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Tuesday, the 25th instant, the Eastern Mails will be closed daily, (Saturdays excepted) at 4 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

R. DEACON, P.M.

Post Office, Kingston, March 22, 1856. 141 tf

Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names	Date	Leaves	For
Pacific	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Fulton	Mar. 12	Havre	New York.
Canada	Mar. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Asia	Mar. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Washingt'n	Mar. 26	Southampton	New York.
America	Mar. 29	Liverpool	Boston.

FROM UNITED STATES.

Names	Date	Leaves	For
Africa	Mar. 19	New York	Liverpool
Hermann	Mar. 22	New York	Southampton
Baltic	Mar. 15	New York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Persia	Apr. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Canada	Apr. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Fulton	Apr. 5	New York	Havre.
Brenda	Apr. 1	New York	Cork & Lond'n
Washingt'n	Apr. 19	New York	Southampton.

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Niagara Mail remarks:—The House of Assembly has decided by a vote of 63 to 52 that the question of fixing a permanent seat of Government shall be considered during the present session. There is a unanimous feeling in the country, that the alternating system has lasted long enough. The difficulty will be to fix a site. The Lower Canadians naturally want the government to go to Lower Canada. This Upper Canada will not accede to. Quebec and Toronto we think will be out of the category of likely places. Extremes on both sides will stand little chance. The difference will most probably end in a compromise. We are persuaded that the battle will finally be fought on Kingston or Bytown. The prospects of Kingston are not bad. At any rate its restoration would be but a measure of justice to that city which suffered so severely from the removal of the seat of Government thence in 1844. In a military point of view Kingston is the only place in Upper Canada deserving of being made the repository of the archives of the Government.

A letter has been received from Smith's Falls, which, although it bears the signature of the writer, we must decline publishing. It is quite too personal. We would be glad to hear from our correspondent on the general question, the discussion of which in the columns of the News has elicited the letter above referred to.

TROTTING.—Had the weather been favorable yesterday, several trotting matches would have come off on the ice in front of this city. The arrangements for the occasion were complete, and a number of entries had been made, but the weather was too bad for either horse or human nature to stand it, and the races were consequently postponed, to the no small disappointment of hundreds, who had visited this town for the purpose of witnessing the sport.

THE SPARROW QUESTION.—A spirited discussion has for sometime been carried on in England as to whether the sparrow and similar small birds are to be looked upon as the "farmer's friends" or the reverse. Both sides of the question have been taken up with spirit, and Mr Edward Bennet of Perdiswell Hall Gardens, returns to the subject, in the London "Field," by remarking—

"I believe I am quite correct in stating that the caterpillar recently alluded to by me, which caused so much destruction to broccoli, is the larvæ of the common butterfly (*Pontia brassicæ*), the eggs of which are of a yellowish color, and are deposited in a cluster on the leaves of the plants. Now it is well known there is nothing very mysterious about this kind of caterpillar, and I should imagine it is pretty well understood that it does not come in the wind, but actually comes into existence before our eyes from the eggs deposited by the butterfly alluded to above. I may here state that we are troubled with caterpillars more or less every season, but the past summer has been one of the most extraordinary for butterflies and caterpillars I ever remember; and I am inclined to think that this was owing to the scarcity of small birds, for, with the exception of the house-sparrow, poor *Passer domesticus* (who has of late been so much hauled over the coals, but who is, notwithstanding, a bitter enemy to the caterpillar), I have scarcely seen any small birds worthy of notice during the past summer. Perhaps you will ask, is it reasonable to believe, had the past winter not killed so many of these birds, that they would have destroyed the whole multitude of caterpillars which have committed such vast devastation? Certainly not: I do not say so, although I submit that it is reasonable to believe that plenty of small birds would have greatly diminished their numbers. My candid opinion is that had there been an average number of small birds in the early part of spring, they would have destroyed the caterpillars after transformation into crysalides, which would have prevented the butterfly from coming into existence, and kept us free from those destructive pests. The same remark applies to the larvæ and pupæ of the turnip saw-fly (*Ath'aia spinarum*), and unless your able correspondent should convince me otherwise, I shall attribute it chiefly to the paucity of small birds. I may here add, in favor of the rook, that it is well known that the turnip crop has been entirely preserved some seasons through the vigilance of the rook, when otherwise the crop would have been completely destroyed by the larvæ of the saw-fly."

NOVA SCOTIA IRON FOR GUNS.—The result of some carefully conducted trials and experiments with various kinds of gun metal has convinced the authorities of Woolwich Arsenal that the Nova Scotia charcoal iron possesses capabilities of resistance as well as other desirable qualities in a superior degree. They have therefore recommended its adoption for the purposes of the new foundry and gun factory there. The War department has just concluded a contract with the Acadian Iron Company for a large and regular supply of that material. The government of Nova Scotia have shown a strong desire to encourage the manufacture of the iron of these mines, and have agreed to appropriate extensive tracts of forest land in the immediate vicinity of their works for the purposes of the company. The Nova Scotia Iron has been pronounced to be perfectly adapted for the higher qualities of steel, and all those other purposes to which Swedish and Russian iron has in times past been exclusively applied.

NOTE.—The iron obtained at Marmora, near Kingston, is of as good quality as that of Nova [illegible]

The joint British, French and Sardinian Submarine Telegraph Company has completed its arrangements for continuing the line from the coast of Africa, by way of Alexandria, Jerusalem, Damascus, &c., to Calcutta, whence it must, ere long, be extended to Melbourne, the British capital of Australia, altogether a distance of 12,500 miles.

The Oswego *Palladium* says it is many years since such a large body of ice was seen upon the lake off the harbor.—Water cannot be discovered, even with a glass, from the highest point of observation.

New York, March 21.

The mail steamer Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, arrived here this morning at 8 o'clock from Liverpool at midnight on the 5th inst. She brings 10 passengers and the mails to the 5th. On the homeward passage she encountered a succession of heavy northwest gales; from lon. 30 to 60 deg. with very cold weather and frequent squalls of snow and hail.

By the Government guage kept here, it appears that the water of Lake Ontario is 7½ inches lower than it was on the 1st day of November last, but still 1 foot 8 inches above low water mark. On the 18th of March last year, our harbor was clear of ice, but we cannot say as much of this year. It is probable, however, that it will be clear in a few days.—[Oswego paper.

THE SCHOOLS.—The Belleville Intelligencer has an article upon the bill recently introduced by Mr Bowes with reference to Separate Schools, from which we make the following extract:—

This Act, though short, attempts a great deal which is neither fair nor honest. It relieves the supporters of all Separate Schools from assisting in paying their proportion of School expenditures for school-houses, and School Libraries, which were either built or established previous to the erection of any Separate School; and it imposes upon the collector of school taxes the trouble and annoyance of ferreting out every man's residence, whose name is upon the assessment roll, and probably after spending hours in the search, is met with a certificate in-duplicate, from the Trustees of some separate school, or a declaration that the person has one, and he must go again, and so on, until it pleases the party to exhibit it. This may continue until the year expires, and the collector has no remedy; there being no provision made, specifying a time for these certificates to be presented, nor is there any penalty for false declarations, nor is there any provision for the guidance of the Common School Trustees, to prevent their schools being filled with the children of parents who support separate schools, and contribute not one farthing for the support of such schools which they would use. For how are the Trustees of any school section to know who are supporters of the Common Schools, and who are not, under this clause? And what guide will they have? None whatever. Nor can any information be obtained until the collector has completed his rounds, at the expense of the Protestants, which could not occur until the close of the year, when such information would be useless.

Another important feature in this short Act of Mr Bowes,' is, that it does not confine the operation of the Law to Roman Catholics for any person presenting certain certificates, would be relieved from taxes in support of the Common Schools. And let our readers mark the Act well, and they will find that it does not provide for the payment by supporters of Separate Schools of a sum equal to that which they would have to pay were their names on the Assessment Roll.—The effect of which is clear, and palpable.—Any person who opposes our present system of Common Schools, and wishes to avoid taxation, and whose taxes are heavy, could, on application to the Separate School Trustees, obtain certificates, declaring that he had paid all that they required of him, in support of a Separate School, and at the same time might have paid a few pounds, by which he would relieve himself from a heavy School Tax. Or in other words, a man whose Common School Tax amounts to £25, might relieve himself of that Tax, by paying to the support of the Separate School as many shillings; there being nothing in the Act which prevents such evasions as the one we have mentioned.

Again, how would this effect the Trustees of Common Schools in their deliberations, when about levying the taxes for a year?—It is quite evident that they would have no correct data upon which to base their calculations. True, they could easily sum up the probable yearly expenditure, but upon what principle could they levy the Tax? Supposing the Assessment Roll shewed taxable property to the amount of £40,000 and a School Section had to raise £1000, it would be no trouble to ascertain the fact that 6d upon the pound would realize the sum, but how would it be possible for the Trustees to know who, or how many persons intended to claim exemption under the Separate School Act? And what would be the effect? No assessment could be made with anything like certainty, and the whole thing would be a burlesque. It is evident that Mr Bowes knows nothing of the workings of these corporations, and is lamentably ignorant of the effects his Bill will have, or he is but the cat's paw of Bishop Charbonnel, and jesuitically attempting to uproot the Common School System. We incline to the latter opinion.

A MAN LOST IN A COALPIT.—On Friday, the 22nd ult, a collier named W. Davies, while working at the Dowlais Collieries, Glamorganshire, had the misfortune to extinguish his light, and, in his endeavor to grope his way to the point by which he had entered, he lost himself amidst the labyrinth of cuts and levels which abound in the colliery, and, while making, as he thought, for the pit's-mouth, got into an old part of the work, where no one had been employed for a very long period. The poor fellow was missed, and searched for, but without effect, and there he remained day after day. On the Thursday following his disappearance, and after he had been there nearly seven days, some workmen were induced to go through a hole in the old workings, where, with the aid of their lights, they found the wretched sufferer. Upon seeing them he faintly exclaimed, "Thank God, you have brought me a light, I lost my light last night." It had been one long night with him. The poor fellow was taken out and placed under the care of the surgeon to the Dowlais Company, and, although very weak and emaciated, he is progressing in recovery. He states that during the whole of the time that he was buried in the pit he did not taste bite or drop. The rats were continually surrounding him, but as he slept very little, he was enabled, by moving about, to scare them away from him.

A FATAL DUEL.—The French paper, the Messager du Midi, relates the following story:—"A short time since M. Cohen, a young Prussian engineer whom the English company charged with the construction of a section of a railway had placed at the head of their works, was at a fete given at Berlin. Among the guests invited was a nephew of General Todleben, the celebrated Russian engineer. Towards the close of the evening, politics came on the *tapis*, when M. Cohen supported the cause of the allies, and particularly that of France, and M. Todleben naturally that of Russia. The discussion at last became so violent that Todleben, completely losing his temper, exclaimed, 'You are nothing but a vile Frenchman!' 'And you a vile Cossack!' was the reply. 'I defy you to support your opinin sword in hand,' said the nephew of the general. 'I accept for life and death!' replied M. Cohen. Seconds were chosen, and a meeting arranged for the following morning, and it took place accordingly. Pistols were the weapons chosen, and at the second shot M. Todleben was struck in the heart and expired instantly. M. Cohen had his right arm broken. He was carried to the house of his brother, where [illegible]

The Grand Trunk Railway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS

SIR,—I notice that the people of your good city have been discussing the propriety of the present location of the Depot of the Grand Trunk Railway in Kingston. Similar questions have arisen in many other towns and villages along the line of this work, where, as with you, it will in the end be found that the true interests of the road have not been consulted; but we must bear in mind that this road is in the hands of a Joint Stock Company, upon whom, if the terms of the loan granted by the government are enforced, all responsibility must rest. It does not appear to me quite fair to dictate how the parties interested shall expend their own money. They have sent out men in whom they have confidence to look after their interests; and as we do not pay any part of the expense, we cannot with propriety interfere. If matters are judiciously arranged, all will be well, and, I doubt not, the investment will be a profitable one. Being only a native of this Canada, I do not possess much knowledge of railroads, but have some little acquaintance with the trade of the country, to which I presume the stockholders look for the success of their enterprise. When they come (as it appears certain to me they will come) seeking dividends, and finding none, then will they bestir themselves to discover the cause, which (if I do not greatly err) will be found in the fact, that, to the desire of obtaining a large through trade, they have sacrificed all conveniences for way traffic. The splendid results of the Great Western have dazzled their eyes, and in their haste they have overlooked the totally dissimilar position of the two roads. Let us bide our time, and instead of meekly seeking, cap in hand, permission to use the Grand Trunk Railroad, let all the towns along the lake and river set to work energetically to improve the advantages they all possess (and none in a greater degree than your city) independent and irrespective of the Railway. Depend upon it, the time is not far distant when, instead of the high and lofty bearing of these now unapproachable dignitaries of the rail, you will have bland and courteous gentlemen begging to know in what way they can serve you, and protesting their earnest desire to receive and deliver your wives and families, your goods, chattels and merchandise, at your very doors.

I am sorry for the poor stockholders, for they will be the sufferers in the end. They will have to pay enormously for proper sites for depots that now could be obtained almost, and in some cases entirely, free of cost. Nor is this the worst feature; the disregard of the interests of so many localities will beget a feeling of hostility to the road; instead of seeking to form connections with it, other avenues of trade will be opened up, and these once established, cannot readily be withdrawn. But I am spinning too long a yarn for the patience of your readers, to whom I would only in closing say—have no fears; the position of the Railway Depot at Kingston, and many other places, will speedily be found to injure the road in a tenfold greater degree than it can do the adjacent towns; and then, from necessity, and at a great expense, that will be done which now could be accomplished with a comparatively trifling addition to the cost of the railway.

MERCATOR.

Gananoque, 24th March, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—I have read a letter in one of the city prints from an individual styling himself "A Sufferer," respecting the ill use which some of the young men are said to make of the Young Men's Christian Association. As one who feels an interest in that association, there are a few objections which I have to make to the letter of "A Sufferer."

1st. A charge is insinuated against the association.

2nd. The charge is unfounded.

3rd. It assumes as a principle that every benevolent association is responsible for the ill use which bad men make of them.

4th. The general tone of the letter aims a blow at the usefulness of the association. It says many of the young men, who are members of the association, frequent the saloons on Thursday evenings, the evenings on which the meetings or lectures are held. This is very questionable. The association has done much for the amelioration of the state of morals. Many have experienced its salutary effects. Parents who neglect their duty by not keeping their sons under proper restraint, and in due subordination to their authority, should be ware in bringing a charge against such a society, as that to which the letter alludes. The Young Men's Christian Association is willing to do good to all its members, but it does not assume the rights and responsibilities of heads of families.

A FRIEND.

THE PRODIGIES OF THE WORLD.—Mr William Cooke's two wonderful performing elephants, which have recently returned to Astley's Amphitheatre, London, after a six months' engagement at the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, have been purchased by Mr Sands, the celebrated equestrian manager, at an immense cost, for the circus of Sands and Nathan, and are now on their way to New York in the packet-ship Northumberland, Captain Spencer, which left the port of London on Sunday week. The astonishing performance of these animals, so utterly at variance with all that could be supposed from the bulk and unwieldiness of their nature, defies all description, and has been the theme of universal wonder and admiration wherever they have appeared, and have never failed to draw crowded audiences; they were twice honored by performing at the command of the Emperor and Empress of the French, as also by the Royal Family of England. They stand on their heads and on their hindlegs, sit up and lie down at the word of command, march and perform a variety of feats too numerous to be described here; but the most astonishing feat of all is the ascension of one up a narrow inclined plane to a height of between 20 and 30 feet, at the top of which is a small circular pedestal. The huge animal having accomplished the perilous ascent, stands on his head and hind feet alternately, which to be believed must be seen, clearly proving that, although so clumsy in appearance, they possess more than an ordinary share of agility. Our Transatlantic friends must keep on the look-out for their arrival, for much as they have seen of elephants they must prepare for a surprise, for they certainly are the perfection of training. They are accompanied by their tutor, and will, we hope, have a speedy and safe passage to the New World, and that Messrs. Sands and Nathans may reap a plentiful harvest for thus spiritedly catering for the amusement of the public.

A young gentleman very conceited and vain of himself, but who, by the by, was rather despised, with a face much pitted by the small pox, was not long since addressed by a chap, who, after admiring him for some time, said, "When carved work comes in fashion, you'll be the [illegible]

Speech of the Emperor of the French.

The session of the Senate for the year 1856 was opened on Monday, by the Emperor in person.

His imperial Majesty delivered the following speech:

"Peers and Senators,—On the last occasion of my assembling you serious anxieties prevailed. The allied armies were engaged in a siege, where the obstinacy of the defence raised a doubt of success. Europe, uncertain, seemed to be awaiting the end of the struggle before pronouncing itself.

"To maintain the war, I asked of you a loan, which you voted unanimously, though the amount might have appeared excessive.

"The rise in the price of provisions threatened the labouring classes with general inconvenience, and a disturbance of our monetary system caused a fear that business and labour would slacken. Thanks to your aid and to the energy displayed both in France and England, and above all to the assistance of Providence, these dangers, if they have not entirely disappeared, have been for the most part averted.

"A grand feat of arms at last decided in favour of the allies a struggle unexampled in history for its inveteracy. From that moment the opinion of Europe was more openly expressed. Our alliances were everywhere extended and strengthened.

"The third loan was completed without difficulty. The country gave me a fresh proof of its confidence by subscribing for a sum five times larger than that I asked for. It has supported with admirable resignation the sufferings inseparable from the dearness of provisions—sufferings alleviated by private charity, by the zeal of the municipalities, and by the 10,000,000 distributed to the departments. The arrival of foreign grain has now produced a considerable fall; the anxiety caused by the disappearance of gold has diminished, and never has labour been more abundant or wages higher.

"The hazards of war have revived the military spirit of the nation. Never have there been so many voluntary enlistments, nor so much ardour amongst the conscripts designated by lot.

"To this brief expose of the present situation must be added facts of great political significance.

"The Queen of Great Britain, desiring to give a proof of her confidence and of her esteem for our country, and to make our relations more intimate, has come over into France. The enthusiastic welcome she received has proved to her how profound were the sentiments her presence inspired, and was of a nature to strengthen the alliance of the two peoples.

"The King of Piedmont, who, without looking behind him, embraced our cause with that courageous spirit which he had before exhibited on the field of battle, has also come to France to consecrate a union already cemented by the bravery of his soldiers.

"These sovereigns have beheld a country, lately so agitated and disinherited of its rank in the councils of Europe, now prosperous, peaceable, and respected—making war, not with the momentary delirium of passion, but with the calmness of justice and the energy of duty. They have seen that France that was sending 200,000 men across the seas, convoking to Paris at the same time all the arts of peace, as if she meant to say to Europe 'The existing war is to me only an episode. My ideas and my powers are always partly directed towards the arts of peace. Let us neglect nothing for a good understanding, and drive me not to throw into the field of battle all the resources and all the energy of a great nation.'

"This appeal seems to have been understood, and the winter, by suspending hostilities, favored the intervention of diplomacy. Austria resolved on a decisive step, which introduced into the deliberations the entire influence of the sovereign of a vast empire. Sweden linked herself more closely to England and France by a treaty that guaranteed the integrity of her territory. Lastly, the advice or entreaties of all the cabinets reaching St. Petersburgh, the Emperor of Russia, the inheritor of a situation he had not created, seemed to be inspired with a sincere desire to put an end to the causes that led to this sanguinary conflict. He determined to accept the propositions transmitted by Austria. The Honour of his arms satisfied, it was to his own honour to give way to the clearly expressed wish of Europe.

"The plenipotentiaries of the allied and belligerent powers are now assembled in Paris to decide on the conditions of peace. The spirit of moderation and equity that animates them all necessarily creates the hope of a favourable result. Nevertheless, let us await with dignity the end of the Conferences, and be equally ready, if necessary, to draw the sword anew, or to extend the hand to those whom we have fairly fought.

"Whatever may happen, let us occupy ourselves with the means calculated to augment the strength and the riches of France. Let us, if possible, draw closer the alliance formed by a community of glory and sacrifices, and of which peace will far better exhibit the reciprocal advantages.

"Finally, in this solemn moment for the destinies of the world, let us put our trust in God to the end that He may guide our efforts in the direction most conducive to the interests of humanity and civilisation."

The Emperor was most enthusiastically received in his passage to and from the Salle des Marechaux

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The Malta correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on the 27th ultimo, says—"The gossipping community have been very busy for the last day or two, in consequence of an extraordinary elopement of a priest of one of the highest orders with an English lady, the widow of an officer of the E. I. C. S. He was in the habit of visiting her every day for some weeks past, for the alleged purpose of teaching the guitar, and on Friday morning both were missing. Inquiries were made, when it was ascertained they had taken a passage to Alexandria on board the French steamer. He had the precaution to change his dress—that of a Franciscan friar—for a smart livery servant's."

The Glasgow Herald publishes a letter from a gentleman who "has had considerable experience in California as a mining engineer," stating that he has discovered quartz rocks, impregnated with gold, near Dunoon, in Argyllshire.

FOR THE DAILY NEWS.

The Winter of 1855.

The Snow-King comes and with unsparing hand,
Spreads his white mantle o'er the frozen land;
Then almost daily adding to the store,
Without a thaw for full three months or more.
Old Boreas growls and moans and shows his fangs,
And often bites, which causes bitter pangs;
The drifted snow in circling eddies flies,
And nearly blinds the weary travellers eye's.
Snow flies like fog—the boisterous wild winds roar,
And many sink in snow to rise no more;
Benumbed with cold, o'erpowered by sleep they fall,
The snow soon serves for winding-sheet and pall.
Still it increases, and the drifts are drear,
Snow piles on snow and fences disappear;
The travellers try in some best part to get,
The horses flounder and the sleighs upset.
And, when some four feet high, a track is made,
Where man and beast for many days must wade;
Its undulating surface soon we find
Uneven as the Ocean in a wind.
Jack Frost, 'tis true, has played us many pranks,
For which we're not inclined to give him thanks;
Stopping the Mills and Pumps, biting the nose,
Nipping geraniums and pinching toes.
Stopping the Railroad cars, stinging the ears,
And breaking pitchers, flooding them in tears;
Causing the rising bread a sudden fall,
And souring faces, which is worst of all.
Ye aged ones, do come and let us know,
If you before have seen such depth of snow?

J. C. C.

Maple Grove, March 18th, 1856.

DEPRECATORY.—A genuine "Down Easter" was lately essaying to appropiate a square of exceedingly tough beef at dinner in a Wisconsin Hotel. His convulsive efforts with a knife and fork attracted the attention and smiles of the rest of the company who were in the same predicament as himself. At length "Jonathan's" patience vanished under his ill-success, when laying down his 'utensils,' he burst out with "Strangers, you need'nt laff—if you hain't got no regard for the landlord's feelings, *you orter have some respect for the old bull!*"—This sally "brought down the house."

NEW MANUFACTORY IN CANADA—ROCHESTER ENTERPRISE.—Our old townsmen, C. M. St. John, late Treasurer of our city, and George Peck, Esq., for many years one of our most successful merchants, but of late a resident of Kentucky, have commenced an entire new manufacturing business for northern latitudes, located at Toronto, C. W. It is no less than the manufacture of pressed Cavendish and Twist Tobacco from the leaf, which is purchased in the Southern States. They are arranging for the erection of large buildings to carry on their works. They have already put up several tobacco presses, which are in operation. We have seen samples of their manufacture, that are equal to any manufactured in Richmond, Va., or either of the Southern States. The immense amount of tobacco consumed in the two Provinces, together with the vast consumption of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Islands, will give a support to a mammoth establishment, and as the experience of the gentlemen is equal to the task, we have no doubt that they can fully compete with any foreign article that may be exported there.—*Rochester Tribune.*

MACAULAY BURNT IN EFFIGY IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Recent English papers report that the Highlanders of Glenmore, Inverness-shire, feeling aggrieved and indignant at the slanderous charges brought by Mr Macaulay against their predecessors, in his last volume of the History of England, assembled together, and headed by a piper playing the "Rogue's March," proceeded to the Black Rock, near Glenmore House, and there burnt in effigy the distinguished historian. The assembled crowd gave three shouts of execration as the effigy was consuming. Macaulay, when in the Highlands, resided for a considerable time at Glenmore House, and this act of the indignant Highlanders has caused no small sensation in the district.

THE RECREATIONS OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS IN TURKEY.—The popular lectures for the soldiers at Scutari have now regularly begun every Tuesday and Thursday, and they attract numbers. One was about the history of Turkey, another about the Crimea, two about popular chemistry, with experiments. On Thursday, February 20, as many as 400 soldiers were present. A great attraction on that evening was a magic lantern, a gift from Miss Nightingale, who really seems to know our soldiers as well, if not better, than their leaders do. Miss Nightingale has likewise sent up a magic lantern to the Crimea, where it meets with the same interest. Besides these lectures twice a week, there are the regular schools—one in the Barrack Hospital, called the Garrison School, another at the Palace Hospital, and a third at Culalee, besides the schools for the cavalry and the sappers. They are all well attended. This spirit of study seems not to be confined to Scutari, however; it extends likewise to the Crimea. Miss Nightingale sent, a short time ago, different kinds of stationery, worth about £150, to the army in the Crimea, and it has all been taken up at once, and she was requested to send some more. The Inkermann cafe is still flourishing, although it has to go through another crisis. Gen. Storks, in order to put an end to the exactions carried on by the retail dealers in Scutari, has published a fixed tariff for every article in common use. This was somewhat lower than that fixed at the Inkermann cafe, in consequence of the prohibition of the sale of spirits. As the Inkerman cafe not only gives sound articles, but likewise provides all kinds of games and papers for the soldiers, the contractor declared himself unable to conform to the tariff. A representation was made to Gen. Storke, who made an exception in favor of the Inkermann, in consideration of the good influence it exercises on the morals of the men. You may judge how well the cafe is frequented, by the circumstance that the accounts of the time before the cafe was in the hands of the present contractor show a surplus of £114 over the expenses. This money it is intended to invest in laying out the grounds about the cafe for out-door amusements, cricket, bowling-green &c., which will undoubtly attract a good number of soldiers, and keep them out of mischief. It is very desirable that some such means should be invented for the Sunday amusements of Jack who I am sorry to say, is found reeling and tumbling about frightfully on Sunday afternoon in the streets of Pera. For the last few Sundays it has surpassed all measure.—*Constantinople correspondent of the Times.*

Our friend Counsellor Percy, gets out some queer ideas now and then. In his address to a jury, on Tuesday, he said, "To get the truth out of some witnesses is as difficult as to draw a bob-tailed cat through the bung-hole of a barrel."—[American paper.

A German writer says that the people of the United States burn more steamboats and chew more tobacco than any other five nations on the globe.

THE STREETS.—A few scavengers may be very usefully employed upon the streets of the city which are just now in a very filthy state, and we trust that the city authorities will direct that a sufficient force be put on.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—The Ladies have pronounced this article to be, by far, the cleanest and most delightful preparation ever used; and from their verdict, in such matters, there is no appeal. Their decision is certainly well grounded for its wonderful efficacy in restoring, preserving and beautifying the Hair: cleansing it from dandruff and all other impurities: curing nervous Headache, &c: together with its delightful perfume, and its perfect cleanness and delicacy, (the result of the great care taken in its preparation,) have made it the most universal and popular article of the kind, in the world.

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