The Daily British Whig

Can be obtained each Evening at the Stores of E. Stacey, McAuley & Co., and John Henderson.

The Daily British Whig.

Oppifer per Orbem Dicor.

SATURDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 17, 1872.

Local Weather Report.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, CANADA.

Telegraphic report to Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

Local observations for 24 hours ending at 7.30 A. M., February 17th, 1872.

	Bar.	Ther.	Dir. of wind.	Vel. of wind.	State of weather.
4.30 P.M.	29.86	28.2	S W	2 miles.	Cloudy
11.30 P.M	29.66	20.2	N	20 miles.	Fair
7.30 A.M.	30.04	12.2	N	14 miles.	Clear.

The barometer is read corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level.

S. WOODS.

THE K. & P. RAILWAY.

It would seem from the tone of the Perth *Courier* of the 16th instant, that the people of that town entertained hopes of inducing the Directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway to consent to run their Road through or near the County town of Lanark. We find the following in the *Courier* of yesterday:—

"For the information of our readers, we publish this week the following description of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway by way of Perth, prepared by Mr. John Morris, P.L.S., of this town, and Mr. John Manion, Bathurst. The original of this description has been laid before the Directors of the K. & P. Railway, at Kingston, by whom, at their annual meeting, the merits of this route will be fully considered. For the advantage of all interested in the welfare of this railway, it is to be hoped that the natural advantages possessed by this route will guarantee its adoption by the Board of Directors."

Then follows a detailed report of a route from Kingston to Pembroke via Perth, the following of which the gentlemen above referred to, in closing, inform us would reduce the cost of the Road twenty-five per cent., without, however, giving any reasons for the statement. But this need not be discussed. We can assure the people of Perth that the report above referred to was not laid before the Directors of the K. & P. Railway. We find by the WHIG report of the annual meeting on Wednesday last, that Mr. Gildersleeve, President of the Board, in answer to a question asked by Mr. Queally, said that "he had received a letter from Perth stating that a deputation was coming to ask the Board to run the line to that town. He had replied that it would be of no avail for the deputation to come; that the line was bound to go through Frontenac, and that the Directors would, on no consideration, place themselves in any connection with the Brockville and Ottawa Road. The deputation came to Kingston, but had no official conference." From this it will appear that the report above referred to was not brought before the annual meeting of the Board, and that if it had, it would not have been seriously discussed for a moment. The Directors, as far as we can learn, entertain a confident hope of being able to run a practicable line through the County of Frontenac which will make the Road not longer, it is thought, than one hundred and thirty-five miles. The bonus given by Frontenac renders it obligatory that, as far the topographical nature of the country will permit, the Road shall be run through this county.

FRANCE.

To-day is the anniversary of President Thiers' election as Chief Executive of the French Government. His reign so far has been a rather troublous one, for in addition to his great age, the volatile and uncontrollable nature of the French people, and the peculiar circumstances in which the helm of State was placed in his hands, have made the task of building up the shattered Empire, and nursing its exhausted resources into renewed strength, far from easy. Already serious differences of opinion have arisen between M. Thiers and the Assembly, frequent changes of the personnel of the Government have been made, and even threats on the part of M. La President to retire—all betokening that the adoption of the Republican system has not been productive of that prosperous calm which its admirers persist in ascribing to its introduction, whatever may be the national characteristics of the people to be governed by it, and whatever the former system in force among them. As far as an outsider at this distance, but imperfectly acquainted with its present social condition, can judge, it does not appear that to-day the people of France are in a better condition than if the Empire had not been disturbed. Notwithstanding the name of Republic, liberty has not taken many strides since Napoleon left Paris. A free press, the best indication and most valuable outgrowth of a free people, is yet unknown, for M. Thiers is as little fond of hostile criticism as his Imperial predecessor.

Whether the Republic will have a fixed tenure in France is a question not easily answered correctly, though a majority outside of France will hasten to reply in the negative, and point to the recent election of M. Rouher as evidence of a tendency to return to Imperialism. Whatever speculations may be indulged in as to the future form of Government, there is little doubt that Prince Bismarck is the real autocrat of France until the war indemnity is paid, who will consent to nothing that might endanger its payment within the stipulated time. During the next three years the enormous sum of eight hundred millions of dollars has to be paid, and the German troops in occupation of the French Departments supplied with food. This is an enormous load for any nation to shoulder, and the rulers of France will have to gather up all their energies to bring it successfully through the ordeal. The severe lesson which high taxation and high living will inculcate upon the people of France it is to be hoped will be taken to heart, and now that the means of gratifying the desire will be, to a large extent, withheld, they will learn that individual or national prosperity is not built upon the rotten social fabric of the second empire.

Notes and Comments.

The Montreal and St. Jerome Colonization Railway Company recently organized, has so far been very successful, the whole stock which it was thought necessary to issue, having been immediately taken up. A well-known railroad contractor, the report states, has agreed to construct the Road at a figure within the original estimate. The survey will be proceeded with as soon as the snow is off the ground. All of which shows that railroad enterprise in Canada is developing itself more and more each day.

The Toronto fire has given rise to no very laudatory criticism from the papers of that city as to the efficiency of its fire department. Iron is again condemned as a building material, it not being able to withstand the action of heat as well as brick. Mansard roofs came in for unmitigated condemnation, they being composed of every inflammable material, and rather increase than demolish the chances of a fire spreading.

The temperance convention in Boston proposes a legislative enactment that neither those who sell liquor nor those who drink it, even in moderation, shall be eligible to serve on juries. This might result in a stoppage of the judicial machinery, as jurymen would become by it very rare birds. An exchange remarks that it would be much nicer to take a drink than to be fined for shirking jury duty.

BLACK KNIGHTS' BALL.—This affair came off last evening in the Victoria Music Hall, and was attended by over sixty couples. The members of the Order appeared in regalia. The dancing was kept up until the wee sma' hours crept in, and the enjoyment was thorough. The music was by Mr. Montgomery's Quadrille Band, and, like the supper prepared by Mr. Swanston on short notice, was most excellent. Special praise is to be given to the supper, in fact.

PARLIAMENT.

After dealing with a number of Private Bills the House yesterday afternoon received the report of the Committee on Supply, the discussion on which monopolized the rest of the evening. Grants in aid of charities formed the subject of a lengthy debate as to the advisability of such a system, but the opinion of the House was unmistakeably shown by the division which took place on Mr. Ferguson's resolution. The rights and wrongs of school teachers were next debated, the School Act coming in for a considerable share of criticism. Mr. Wood, the member of South Victoria, argued strongly against the enforced subscription to the superannuation fund, and the Premier appeared to agree in the view that a change in the Act was advisable.

News Summary.

Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, was executed yesterday.

Her Majesty's plate of fifty guineas is to be competed for at Ottawa this year.

The Transatlantic steamers have recently experienced very stormy passages.

Mangenese has been discovered near Truro, N.S. Specimens have been sent to England.

The funeral of the late Lord Mayo takes place to-day. Baron Napier will be his successor *pro tem.*

A stupendous "revival" is now in progress at Leavenworth, under the ministry of Rev. E. P. Hammond.

Sixty thousand rifles and thirty cannon with full stores of ammunition are believed to be concealed in Paris.

The Industrial Exhibition at Bermuda has been opened by the Governor. The Bishop of Newfoundland was present.

The American Senate is bound that their "case" shall receive a sufficiently wide distribution. They have ordered the printing of 25,000 more copies.

Political partizanship runs so high in France that it breaks out even at funeral ceremonies. A description of the disgraceful scene at the obsequies of Conti, formerly Napoleon's private secretary, will be found elsewhere.

The scandalous Coolie traffic has been unsparingly exposed in the British House of Commons. Spain and Portugal were specially denounced for their encouragement of what was described as a greater horror than the slave trade.

Spanish advices inform us that the revolt in the Philippine Islands is at an end, owing to the extermination of the insurgents. It is to be hoped that these "insurgents" will stay exterminated, and that they will not possess more than the Phœnix-like power of sudden restoration to life and vigor which their brethren in Cuba have so long exhibited.

Trouble in Nebraska.

A despatch from Omaha, dated Feb. 15, says:—A portion of the Legislature met at the capitol, to-day, under the acting Governor. The doors of the Senate and Representative chamber were found to be locked, and a request was sent to acting Gov. James for the keys, which was refused, whereupon the members burst open the doors and took possession. A quorum of the Senate is said to be at the capitol, but a sufficient number of Senators absented themselves to prevent the transaction of business. No quorum of the House was present, but the sergeant-at-arms has been dispatched after absentees.

There appears to be a dam difficulty existing between the States of Illinois and Indiana. Over twenty years ago the Canal Commissioners of the former State dammed the Calumet river at Blue Island in order to feed the Illinois and Michigan canal, and as the effect of this would be to submerge a good deal of the low land in Illinois, an agreement was made with that State that the dam should be removed at the end of twenty years, when it was supposed the canal would be completed according to the original plan, which was to supply it with water from Lake Michigan. This work has been completed, and the use of the Calumet feeder has been abandoned; but now the Legislature, instead of removing the obstruction, notifies the Governor of Indiana that it is of no further use to Illinois, which is intended as an intimation that if Indiana wishes ex the Calumet river opened she must pay the expenses. This seems rather unfriendly as well as unjust; but what Indiana will do about it remains to be seen.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—Old Rowe keeps an hotel which he boasted was the best in "them parts," where, as he used to say, you could get everything that was made to eat. One day, in comes a Yankee, sends his horse around to the stable, and, stepping up to the bar, asked old Rowe what he could give him for dinner. "Anything sir," says old Rowe, "anything from an elephant to a canary bird's tongue." "Wall," says the Yankee, eyeing old Rowe, "I guess I'll take a piece of pickled elephant." Off hustled old Rowe to the dining room, leaving our Yankee nonplussed at his gravity. Presently he came back again. "Well, sir, we've got 'em all right; here in the house, but you'll have to take a whole one, 'cause we never cut 'em." The Yankee thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

United States Telegrams.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUCAL PARTY

A FEARFUL STORM

(Per Dominion Line.)

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Grand ducal party leave on Sunday by rail for Pensacola via Mobile, where the Russian fleet await them.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Accounts of a fearful storm on the Mexican Coast are received. The English barque Pannes from Liverpool, which arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 6th, dragged her anchors during the gale, and the vessel was lost. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

ENGLAND.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES

PRINCE OF WALES.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

(Per Dominion Line.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.—At a general meeting of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company last evening, a reduction of the present rate of telegraphic Cable despatches was favorably considered. The advisability of laying another Cable across the Atlantic was made and the proposal well received.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Her Majesty the Queen on her return from Thanksgiving Services at St. Paul's on the 27th instant, will pass through Holborn and Oxford street to the Buckingham Palace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Thebs. *Laurant* has arrived from Havre.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The bark Sabina Moss Henry, for Havre, sprung a leak and sunk yesterday at Newcastle piers. The steamers Claymart and Clyde, of Norfolk and Richmond, have sunk this morning at Market street pier. Cook drowned.

Spanish Politics.

ST. PAUL'S THANKSGIVING.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Differences have arisen in the Cabinet between Admiral Topet, minister of Colonies, and his brother ministers, and the formation of a new Conservative Cabinet is imminent.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The Cunard ss. *China*, from New York, has arrived.

MOBILLE, Feb. 17.—The ss. *Columbia* has arrived from New York.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 27th, and the royal procession to church promise to be two of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in the city. Residents on the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, Oxford Road, and Holban, are making the most elaborate preparations to decorate their houses, and to witness the demonstration, and are paying fabulous prices for positions in windows and on the housetops along the route. Seats are made in every available space in St. Patrick's Churchyard. A triumphal arch, under which the procession will pass, is being erected at the foot of Ludgate Hill.

OUR SPECIALS.

From Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The Privy Council had a long meeting yesterday. The Treaty of Washington was under consideration. Sir John A. Macdonald seems to be in good health since his return.

Rosa D'Erina sung last night to a small audience.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—Arrangements were made at a meeting of the creditors of Telegraph yesterday, whereby 40,000 dollars debt is wiped out, and five years given to pay balance, and Mr. Robertson to be retained, under superintendance of A. Dodge, wholesale stationer.

Fire engines are again playing on the ruins of Iron Block.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—At a railway dinner at St. Jerome, on Thursday last, Sir Hugh Allan said he had offered to build a railway from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific, and that he wanted the Northern Colonization Road to connect with it.

The Two Navies.

Since the reopening of the Alabama claims grievances the preparedness of the two countries for war is being discussed. The United States *Army and Navy Journal* says:

There are some fifty odd iron-clads of the monitor class laid up, for the most part at League Island, many of which are not worth the cost of their repair. The Secretary of the Navy frankly admits that their usefulness has passed away or is passing away, and he correctly adds: "They make a part of the necessary expenditure of the great war, and the nation must accept the loss, and from its abundant resources must supply the deficiency thus occasioned." For any naval purpose nearly the entire lot are mere rubbish, and should be so estimated in all efforts toward the maintenance of the naval force required by the exigencies of our commercial position and the national interests that require watch and protection.

The *Broad Arrow*, speaking of the present condition of the British navy, says:—"In fact we still hold to our opinion that the navy is, on the whole, in a better state than it has been for years; that we have a finer fleet of iron clads than any power in the world; that our sailors are well treated; that to remedy the grievances and disparities under which our officers have so long labored almost superhuman efforts have been made."

Legislature.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Robinson—On Monday—Address for the regulations in respect of the regulations in respect of the returns to be made to the Treasurer by the issuer of Tavern and Shop Licenses, and of the monies received by them for such licenses, and statement showing for the year 1871 the date of each return, and the date and amount of each payment from each issuer, and the date and final statement for the year ending 31st Dec., 1871.

Mr. Grange—On Monday—Address for a return of the number of Liquor Licenses granted for the year 1868, '69, '70 and '71, amounts received therefor, the counties, towns and townships for which were granted, and the numbers granted in each county, town or township respectively.

A Trunk Horror in France

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN MARSEILLES—A MAN CHOPPED UP BY HIS OWN FRIENDS.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 22nd, 1872.

To a season of terror has succeeded a season of horror. We were deadfully frightened by the rumors of an intended Communist insurrection, and our apprehensions were not removed by the arrival of a whole fleet of war vessels and several detachments of troops from Lyons and elsewhere. But we were reassured by the preparations made to resist the enemies of society and civilization. It was gratifying to see munitions and provisions heaped up in the new fort of Notre Dame de la Garde, and to know that two or three thousand of the best troops in France—namely, sailors—were ready at a moment's notice to give their lives in defence of the city. Calm and confidence gradually returned, everyone was beginning to breathe more freely, when we were shocked by the news of

A CRUEL MURDER

in our midst. The victim is a merchant of Tunis, or rather the confidential agent of a commercial house in that city. About ten days ago this person, whose name was Grego, was invited by a couple of intimate friends to visit them in a store they had just hired. They were fellow-countrymen and professed the same creed, possibly sat in the same pew in the Synagogue of the Rua Bryteul. So he went, nothing suspecting, to the Rue des Tonneliers. There he found his two friends, and a third friend and countryman, who had, as it were, just dropped in.

HOW THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

The chief criminal, named Sidebon, who had planned the murder, knew that Grego had received, or was about to receive 250,000 f. in drafts from Tunis. No sooner had the victim reached the middle of the store, than the accomplice, Nisciine, struck him down with a loaded cane. Sidebon immediately strangled him. The third party, Toludano, a young man of twenty-one, and who now appears in the character of informer, says he did nothing. The three murderers proceeded to the victim's lodgings at 48 Rue Montgrand, where they found, the informer says, from fifty to sixty thousand francs, which they carried off and divided among them at Sidebon's lodgings in the Rue Fongate.

HOW THE BLOODY DEED WAS DISCOVERED.

The next move was to dispose of the body. For this purpose they brought a saw and an axe, chopped and sawed the body up, procured a trunk and packed up the pieces. Sidebon and Toludano then went on board a Tunisian vessel in the port, asked the captain to take a trunk to Tunis, and to send a bailt for it to the Foot of the Cannebierre. The boat was sent in charge of a boy, who was sent off by them to get cigars, and they then rowed the boat containing the trunk outside the docks. When they thought themselves at a safe distance, they threw the thing overboard, but, not being heavy enough to sink, it floated. They left it to float away, but it did not go far, for next morning a fisherman found it stranded at the Chateau d'If. This man reported his *trouvaille*, and Toulando was soon found. Upon his testimony Nisiine was immediately arrested, but Sidebon has not yet been found. Toludano gave up 15,000f., which he says was all he got, and 15,000f. more were found at the bottom of a cistern.

THE VICTIM

was buried on Sunday in the Israelite Cemetery. The unhappy man was well known at the Bourse, and the affair has caused a great deal of painful excitement.

THE MURDERERS

belonged during the war to the legion raised here, called "Egalite," a legion of known Communists and ruffians. It is almost enough to say that it was commanded by Delpoch.

American Customs.

John A. Butler, a bank president of supposed good standing in Hartford, turns out to have stolen a large amount of money, and the local newspapers, with one exception, kindly say nothing about the case. The thief loses no caste in the community, and the tender public have set to work to repair the loss of two respectable ladies, whose funds are missing, by holding a fair. This is a new idea, and might be adopted with success in New York.

A committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature is engaged in investigating the alleged sale of bogus diplomas by regularly chartered medical colleges in Philadelphia. The Eclectic College, which furnished Dr. Rosenzweig with his diploma, it was shown had sold diplomas to several colored men, none of whom had attended more than one lecture, for sixty dollars each; while the Buchanan College had continued to furnish a gentleman with a diploma for his son without any examination whatever. The age of the son was two years; but the applicant did not deem it necessary to acquaint the faculty with that fact.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE BRITISH NAVY.—Captain Thrupp, of the Megaera, returned thanks for "the Navy," at the Merchant Taylor's dinner in London, on the 25th ult. In doing so, he said that England's navy was now in a position to engage the navies of two of the greatest Powers in the world. "We did not trust entirely to our ships, but we had a good system of education for our officers and seamen. In his late voyage to Australia he had had experience of the education and high state of discipline now existing among our officers and sailors. Notwithstanding the circumstances in which his men were placed, when they knew that there was very little chance of their being afloat in a few hours, they still went on with their duties; and afterwards, when they landed on St. Paul's Island, although they were living for months on an allowance of provisions of not more than four ounces of biscuit per day, it was very much owing to their ready help and their constant steadiness throughout that trying time that so many lives and a large quantity of the ship's stores were saved."

A BROKER'S PALACE.—The rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in Philadelphia, has been fitted up in magnificent style for the use of the Brokers' Board. The ceiling is described as a perfect picture of bright colors, beautiful design—not unlike mosaic work on an enlarged scale. That portion over the circular part of the rotunda presents a series of panels diverging from the centre, between the two massive Corinthian columns of marble. The panels have a blue ground studded with golden starf. The windows, which are of plate glass, are richly upholstered with maroon-colored fabric, finished with heavy tassels fringed with gold. A superb carpet covers the floor, laid over soft matting. The President's rostrum is a mass of black walnut, embellished with gold. Black walnut arm chairs, finely upholstered, are provided for the members.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—President Grant became alarmed at the storm of indignation raised in consequence of the New York Custom House frauds, so he delapitated Leet and abolished the "General Order business." It appears to us that the Americans could save themselves from extortionists and exempt the President from the reproach of Nepotism if the patronage of the New York Custom House was not vested in the hands of that official. When incomes of one or two hundred thousand dollars a year can be squeezed out of New York merchants, it will be difficult for the head of the executive to avoid falling into traps. The wonder is that President Grant required such a delay to convince himself that the Leet gang destroying his hopes of re-election. He lost ground heavily during the past few weeks, and another Leet affair would be fatal to him.—*Montreal News.*

FROM OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—An Act will be introduced during the approaching session for the organization of a Land Bureau for Manitoba and another amending the Civil Service Act so as to render it more equitable and just to a certain class of employees.

The "Times" to-day says there can be no doubt that the trade already done between Canada and the West Indies is capable of being largely extended, and that the Government will do all that lies in their power to advance any project likely to benefit the country, the record of their past incontestibly proves.

Hon. Mr. Pope arrived to-day.

The Governor-General has appointed the Her Majesty's plate of fifty guineas for the Province of Ontario shall be run for over the Ottawa course this year.

A petition, signed by over 800 ratepayers, has been presented to the Police Commissioners, praying for the suppression of unlicensed grocories and the limitation of tavern license.—*Mont. News.*

Cock-a-doodle-doo!!!

This is the way the Windsor *Dominion* views the situation:

"These days are ominous. With all our boasted friendship, the Yankee shows his colors.

"Kissing Prince Alexis, the autocratic chief, in hopes to cripple his mother and his friend. Now we open and say this, for Canadians. Touch us if you dare!

"Take your Alabama claims. Take your informal Cabinet. Take your Japanese association. Where are you? Sunk in iniquity. We meet you, with an open hand and a pure heart. We, as Englishmen, nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice, but let all outsiders know, once and for all, we never surrender.

"Our colors are nailed to the mast, as they have been of yore. And to us the words of an old Tar, 'we can disk you up in twenty minutes.' Now, Cousins, be easy, just easy. You have had enough of carnage to last you for some time to come. Remember that 'sleeping dogs lie;' but these dogs, when waked, will not only bark but bite, and bite severely, and while we are fearful of hydrophobia, we fear not an attack from our cousins across the water. Let them come if they dare—and let them remember Landy's Lane, Queenston Heights, Detroit, and many other actions we could mention.

"Keep cool, dear friends. We wish not to hurt you, but we are Britons."

Church News.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Kingston, held lately, Mr. Burton gave notice of a motion to the effect that it is desirable, if practicable, that the chair of apologetics in Knox College be filled, and that in event of action being taken in relation thereto, the Rev. W. Gregg, M. A., of Toronto, should be called to this office.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, KINGSTON.—We have before us the annual financial statement of this congregation. The report states that the sum of $1,357 53 was expended last year in repairing and beautifying the church. The debt on the church is now $384 52, to pay off which the trustees submitted a scheme which was unanimously adopted. The trustees propose to pay the third of the debt themselves; the balance to be raised by special collection on the first Sabbath in March. The total receipts (inclusive of $428 64, balance from last year) were $2,753 61; total disbursements, $2,456 92. Showing a balance in hands of treasurer amounting to $296 69.—*Presbyterian.*

IN GENERAL

The ice bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec is breaking up.

The amount of specie in the Bank of England has decreased £302,000 since last report.

The corporation of Liverpool propose to buy the tramways now in operation or building in that city.

A tea meeting is to be held in the M. E. Church Hamburg, on Thursday evening, 22nd inst.

The vessels of the Hamburg Steamship Line are in future to leave New York on Thursdays, instead of Tuesday as heretofore.

$200,000 are already subscribed towards the expenses of the proposed International Musical Festival at Boston in June next.

A Fenian movement has been started again in Brooklyn. Several of the Fenian organizations met, and the members were jubilant over the prospect of war with England.

England is considerably excited over the discovery that there are not nearly enough horses in Great Britain and Ireland to mount the existing cavalry regiments of the British army.

Among other signs of progress in Japan may be noted the fact that they now have a railroad to Yeddo nearly completed; and that they are adopting English fire engines.

The Inman Steamship Company have ordered the building of another vessel for their line. She will be the largest steamer afloat excepting the Great Eastern, and will cost $1,250,000.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of the 5th inst., says that the capture of the Venezielan stronghold of San Fernando de Apure, by the Government troops, was effected through the treachery of one of the officers of the besieged force, who betrayed his trust for $30,000. Six hundred men are said to have been killed or drowned in the retreat of the rebels.

On the 5th of January, the Pope gave audience to an Irish deputation composed of all the residents of that nationality in Rome and a great many who had come from the Emerald Isle on purpose. Addresses were read to his Holiness by Miss Sherlock and Father Kirby, and a splendid album, adorned with shamrocks and crosses, and said to contain the signatures of 200,000 Irish women, was offered to Pius IX., congratulating on his pontifical jubilee.

THE STOKES TRIAL.—The Courts in New York seem to have acquired a predilection for comic business, and in one of the highest of them a somewhat broad judicial farce is being at present acted. On reading the account of the murder of James Fisk, jr., it might be thought that the trial and conviction of the assassin was a simple matter, since the deed was observed by an eye-witness, and immediate arrest and recognition by the victim followed. It seems, however, that no criminal's case need appear desperate in New York as long as there is money to fee lawyers, and the judges are as complaisant, that every chance is given for the escape of rogues and felons by legal quirks and quibbles. A Grand Jury, in due course, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Stokes; whereupon his counsel set to work in their effort to defeat justice and put in pleas to the effect that said jury was illegally chosen. Time was wasted discussing these, and at length, on Monday last, the drawing of a jury to try the legality of the constitution of the Grand Jury was begun, and after two days haggling and challenging the requisite number were obtained. Should this jury find that the body which indicted Stokes was not selected in conformity with legal rules and requirements, another Grand Jury will have to be empannelled, and another indictment brought in; and then, perhaps, there will be another act in the comedy to be played out, and the dismal farce go on as long as there are funds to pay the legal actors in it.—*Witness.*

HISTORICAL.

Parliament was opened by Jacob, third, 1702.

The first English Reform Bill received the Royal assent on the 7th of June, 1832.

Dr. Goodrich's Parliament was interrupted by Professor Webster, in Boston, November, 1849.

Snuff-taking was first introduced in Ireland, soon after the introduction of tobacco, about 1570.

Ferdinand I, Emperor of Germany, was succeeded by Maximilian II., King of Hungary, A. D. 1564.

The present kings of Holland and Belgium are sons and successors of the previous sovereigns of those countries.

The Duchess of Wellington, wife of the "Iron Duke," died on the 20th of April, 1831. She was the third daughter of Lord Longford.

The late Daniel O'Connell was not tried for high treason, but sacrilegious piracy. The trial commenced at Dublin on the 15th of January, 1844. He was found guilty, but the verdict was afterwards set aside by the House of Lords.

CURRENCY.

Graham counsel for Stokes, gets $20,000. "Kill or cure."

"Chafed oysters on toast," are a newly devised delicacy.

There is no use in throwing stones at every cur that barks.

A variety storekeeper in Utica throws in vaccination if you buy goods to the amount of a dollar.

Mad dogs infest Detroit and cautious pedestrians go around with their legs encased in a length of stovepipe.

Diamonds in Arizona have advanced in price. You can not now buy really good ones short of one a bushel.

The Governor of Florida is impeached for "corruption, fraud, lying, stealing and corrupt use of executive patronage." Tut, tut, what's the use of making a fuss over such trifles as those.

Here is the latest instance of journalistic dogmatism. A farmer living outside of Cleveland has a terrier who waits for the stage every evening, catches the paper and carries it home safely to his master.

A discontented boarder told his landlady the other day that he intended to seek other quarters. "I'm sure," said the landlady, "that I always give you enough to eat." "Yes, returned the boarder, "I don't complain of what there is for me to eat, but of what there is to eat me." He left.

A day nursery for children under the age of five years has been established in Newark, N. J., for the convenience of mothers who wish to spend a day in visiting or shopping, and who have not the luxury of servants or relatives with whom to leave their progeny. The cost of board, mostly of a liquid character—and care, will not exceed seventy cents a week, including Sundays.

There is a German lager beer seller in New York who has not seen outside of his place of business for seven years. He has grown so enormously stout from beer and indolence that he could not possibly be got through the doorway, and, as he is obliged to leave the place in May, the question with his friends now is whether to reduce him by draining or to enlarge the doorway. Our plan would be to tap him, and carry him away on a bier.

The American Dispute.

A VOICE OF WARNING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Nashville *Republican and American*, a leading paper of the Southern States, refers to the Washington Treaty difficulty in an editorial. In the course of the article the editor declares:—"One thing, however, is very evident—the United States are not in a condition to go to war with any powerful nation. Thanks to the incapacity of the Grant administration, our navy is inferior to that of Spain, and immeasurably weaker than that of Great Britain. It is idle to speculate on the probable results of such a contest, since there is no immediate probability that it will occur. It is very evident, however, what whatever damage we might inflict on the British territory on this continent, would be more than counterbalanced by the utter destruction of our foreign commerce, the ruin of our seaboard cities, and, worst of all, the check which it would inflict on the growth of our population through immigration from Europe. Under the circumstances, it is highly improbable that there will be any war with Great Britain."

SAYINCS BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Men with one idea are like a goose trying to hatch a paving-stone.

Some hotels are kept on the European plan, but most on no plan at all.

Ants are busy and have no eight-hour laws or strikes for higher wages.

Men who brag of ancestors and great descent, show a great descent, indeed, from their ancestors.

The district schoolmaster don't get half as much pay as a bar tender, and with no chance for stealings.

Some men wouldn't consent to be saved by a Newfoundland dog because he is a hydropath and not an allopath.

Some men marry to "make themselves even," and put down more than they take up. Most everybody gets married now-a-days and finds it a good joke.

Honest men are called the noblest work of God, but there are so few that a greater part of the first edition of that work must be still on the author's hands.

A friend who did the Colorado mountains last Fall informed us that he got as ravenous as a raven among the ravines, and sat down in one of the gorgeous gorges and gorged himself.

PERMISSIVE BILL.—A meeting was held at Exeter on the 23rd inst. in support of the Permissive Bill. About 1,800 persons were present. Bishop Temple presided, and, amid the utmost confusion, declared it was time some such measure as the Permissive Bill should become law. His lordship was greeted with the most offensive epithets, and the mob charged the platform. Severe fighting took place. One person had his ribs broken, and several others were wounded. The aid of the police was called in, and five anti-Permissive Bill men removed. The Bishop said it was plain that all the friends of temperance should rally round each other and forget their differences. It was clear the battle in Parliament would be a hard one, and that, do what they would, the promoters of temperance would not be able to do too much. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M. P., and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., attempted to speak, but were rendered almost inaudible by the mob singing, hooting and yelling. Resolutions in favor of the Permissive Bill were carried in dumb show. On the Bishop declaring one carried, a bag of flour was flung at his lordship, covering him and Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The meeting broke up in great confusion, the police at last clearing the hall.

RICHELIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held to-day, when a statement of its affairs was presented, showing a very satisfactory year's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, making 15 per year, and a bonus of one share at par for every two held. The whole Board of Directors was re-elected.—*Montreal Herald.*

Three Loves.

There were three maidens who loved a king:
They sat together beside the sea,
One cried, "I love him, and I would die
If but for one day he might love me."

The second whispered, "And I would die
To gladden his life or make him great."
The third one spoke not but gazed afar
With dreamy eyes that were sad as fate.

The king he loved the first for a day,
The second his life with fond love blest
And yet the woman who never spoke
Was one of the three who loved him best.

—*The Galaxy for February.*

REPUDIATION PUNISHED.—The repudiation by Austria of a portion of the bonded debt in 1868, by compelling its creditors to submit to conversion, at a loss, has been punished in a curious way by the London Stock Exchange. All Austrian Government securities were struck from the lists and their quotations prohibited. The Hungarian Government now wishes to negotiate a loan of $15,000,000 on the London market, and on making proposals is met by the prohibition, and told that, though not perhaps directly responsible for Austrian bad faith, Hungary was in 1868 part of the Austrian Empire, and must take the consequences. It has accordingly offered, in order to have the ban taken off its credit, to pay five per cent. on $25,000 of Austrian bonds, or about one-third of the loss suffered by the creditors, and on these terms has been allowed to come again upon the market, but Austria remains in the same position as ever, and the effect is such that it is difficult, or impossible to get money for any Austrian enterprise.

MADAME NILSSON.—A New York paper says:—"Miss Nilsson attended a mistletoe party at the house of Mrs. Paran Stevens, in this city, on New Year's night. Mistletoe branches were hung over the doors, but the ladies were chary of passing under them, or did so unperceived. The gentlemen guests in despair broke off twigs, and snatched kisses while holding them over the young ladies' heads. The beautiful *prima donna* was an especial object of affection. Everybody wanted to kiss her. Unconscious of mistletoe peculiarities, she passed under a doorway, and was first embraced by a young Englishman named Bassett. She was wroth at the liberty, and he slapped his face. He explained his conduct, and the hostess corroborated him. Matters cooled down. At last a young man seized her waist, held a sprig aloft, and retained her till several of his friends had buxuriated upon her lips."

THE SALE OF AMERICAN ARMS TO THE FRENCH.—Mr. Place, the late Consul-General of France at New York, has been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for malversation in the purchase of arms for France in New York. In his defence he charged everybody in America with whom he came in contact with having been ready to do anything for money. He had let his clerk take bribes; but then everybody in American, he said, took bribes, and so forth. It appears, however, that the evidence hardly bore out these statements. Place was directed by his Government to pay for arms bought by their agents, but not to buy them himself, and the Remingtons were appointed the agents for that phrpose. Nevertheless he did buy them, and not being able to speak any English, he employed a Mr. Chautiveau as interpreter. Chautiveau proposed to Squiers, the agent of the Remingtons, that there should be a commission of 25 cents per musket levied on all the arms thus purchased, of which the Remingtons were to have two-thirds. Squiers at first refused, but finding that he could get no money for the large debt due to the Remingtons on account of the Place purchases, consented, and wrote to Samuel Remington, who was at Tours, and who at once brought the matter to the notice of the French Government, offering them to give credit for the money thus received.—*Mont. Herald.*

New York Gold Market.

Per Dominion Line.

Feb. 17, 3 p.m.

GOLD in New York 110¼. Sterling Exchange 1,09⅞ a 1,10¼.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Per Dominion Line.)

Toronto, Feb. 17.

Wheat—Fall, $1,28 to $1,33; spring, $1,19 to $1,23. Flour—XX 5,80 to 5,90; Extra, $5.70 to 5,75; fancy, $5,50 to 5,55; spring X, 5,40 to 5,45. No. 1 Superfine, $5,30 to 5,35. Barley, 62 to 63c. Corn, 58 to 59c. Oats, 41 to 42c. Peas, 70 to 73c. Rye, 70c. Beans, $2,00 to $2,25 per bushel. Butter—Dairy, 17 to 19c; medium, 15 to 16c. Lard, 9c. to 10c. Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs., $5,00 to $5,50. Pork, per 100 lbs., $14,00.

Montreal Produce Market.

Feb. 17.

Flour—unchanged, moderate demand; $5,80 to 5,85 for Supers; $5,30 for No. 2; fancy nominal; extra, $6.10 to 6,20. Wheat no transaction. Corn quiet, 65c on cars; Oat quiet, at 32c to 33c. Peas dull at 84c. Pork dull; New Mess $15,75; old, 15.50; Thin 14,10. Lard dull, 9 to 9½c. Green Hams dull at 6¾. Dressed Hogs very dull at $5,15 to 5,30. Clover seed, nominal asking 10¼, 9¾ offered.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

Per Dominion Line.

Feb. 16, 1 p.m.

Montreal Bank, 228¼, 227¼.
Merchants' Bank, 128¼, 128.
Bank of Commerce, 128½, 127¾.
Ontario Bank, 109, 107½.
Toronto Bank, 200, 199½.
Royal Canadian Bank, 105, 104.
Molson's Bank, 105½, 104.
Banque De People, 114½, 114.
Metropolitan Bank, 106, 105.
City Bank, 74, 72½.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS—IN BOND.

Feb. 16.—Sleighs, Cape Vincent—2 hhds, J Carruthers & Co; 1 bx, R Town; 1 bx, S H Blondheim; 1 bx, S Thornton; 1 bx, E Martin; 1 bx, Weber & Co; 1 tub, S Darrs & Co; 1 pa, J Henderson; 1 pa, E Stacey; 1 pa, T Greer; 1 pa, J H Hopkins; 1 pa, Reyner & Co; 1 pa, J Hope & Co; 1 pa, E C Daly; 1 bx, P H Hambly; 1 pa, B Wurden; 8 bxs, 1 pa, Legate & Abbott.

G T R, Montreal—10 cht tea, J Carruthers & Co.

Feb. 17.

Sleighs, C Vincent—7 hhds, J Carruthers & Co.

DIED.

In the township of Pittsburg, on the 16th February, Thomas, second son of Mr. Patrick Shortall, aged 6 years and 20 days.

The Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence, near Brewer's Mills. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not be responsible for debts or obligations contracted by my wife, Sarah Maxwell, after this date, she having left my bed and board without any just reason or