

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE NEWS.

The news by the English Mail has, for the most part, been anticipated by telegraph. It is really wonderful to find how little that is really new is to be seen in our files of English newspapers. The truth, accuracy and fullness of the Atlantic telegrams are far greater than were anticipated by its most enthusiastic friends. The reader is now surprised to find that nearly all the facts detailed in the English newspapers are already familiar to him, and it strikes him that many of the remarks and reflections on those facts are by no means new to him.

From Spain we find that the Revolution proceeds apace. In Malaga and in Burgos, there have been disturbances, but they have been put down by a strong hand. The origin of the troubles in Malaga was the disarmament of local militia. The volunteers very naturally did not like to have their arms taken from them. They felt that in Revolutionary times, like the present, their ability to resist oppression was their best security against tyranny. At Burgos the cause of the excitement which resulted in the assassination of the Governor, was a religious one. The Provisional Government, it seems, had reason for believing that the books, works of art, and other valuables deposited in ecclesiastical establishments were in these quiet times hardly safe. It was rumored that many of them had unaccountably disappeared. The authorities—with a view, we believe, to the secularization of such valuable property, and to hinder its being improperly disposed of—issued a decree that inventories should be taken of all the books, pictures, &c., that were to be found in the Churches and Monasteries. In Burgos is one of the handsomest and richest cathedrals in all Spain. When the Governor of that town went to the cathedral to carry out the instructions of the Government, he was followed and obstructed by an immense crowd of the indignant populace. Near the church, in the open day, he was deliberately murdered. Several canons of the cathedral, and others have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the assassination. The news from Burgos caused a great uproar in Madrid. There it seems the clergy are by no means popular. A mob assembled round the residence of the Papal Nuncio, tore down the Papal Arms, and grievously insulted both him and the Pope. So serious was the disturbance that the Nuncio was obliged to take refuge from the violence of the mob with the ambassadors of some of the foreign powers, who have protested against the insult offered to the representative of the Holy See. The days of religious intolerance have at last ended in Spain. Religious liberty is demanded by the people. Protestants have been permitted to erect places of worship in that country. A Protestant Church was publicly inaugurated in Madrid on the 27th January. To the surprise of many pious people, there was no earthquake or other portent on that day. The Parliament (Cortes) met on the 11th inst. It is, we believe, elected by universal suffrage. It has a very difficult work before it. It is supposed to be monarchial in its tendencies. It consists of about 350 members, of these 250, or thereabouts, are in favor of a constitutional monarchy, and 100 are Republicans. The first business of the Cortes will be to find a King, but there is expected to be a good deal of difficulty about the matter. There are several candidates for the vacant throne, but at present the Duc de Montpensier seems to have the best chance.

The Emperor of France has again declared for peace. The Paris Conference has not produced any very important results. Every one knew that neither Turkey nor Greece dare go to war. The decision was wholly in the hands of the great Powers. They have justly rebuked the Greeks for their lawless doings in the matter of their interference in the affairs of Crete, and admonished them to behave better in the future. Neither the Turks nor the Greeks seem very well satisfied with the finding of the Conference. They were both spoiling for a fight.

The Crown Prince of Belgium, a lad about eleven years of age, is dead. There is already considerable speculation as to the successor of the present King. Belgium is very near to France. Its inhabitants, the greater part of them, speak the French language, and their religion is, like that professed by the French people, Roman Catholic. The absorption of Belgium by France seems to be the most natural thing in the world. To effect this without much unnecessary trouble, a marriage between the son of Louis Napoleon and a Belgium princess is talked of. It is true that they are both children, but royal marriages are very seldom love matches—they are not made in heaven, but on earth, by cold-blooded, grey-bearded, mercenary statesmen. The time, however, has gone by when kingdoms can be handed from one family to another, according to the whim or the schemes of kings and politicians. The truth is every day becoming more and more apparent, that kings were made for the people, and not people for the kings. The Belgians will no doubt like to have a voice in deciding their future political fate, and if that decision be adverse to the views of the French Emperor, trouble will arise, notwithstanding treaties and marriage settlements.

There are dreadful accounts from New Zealand. The natives have committed horrible outrages in a settlement called Poverty Bay. The Times thinks that the New Zealand colonists ought to be able to keep the peace within their borders without assistance from the Mother Country. The Paritans of New England held their own against more numerous

tion of the youth while you taught in this district, deserves our greatest commendation; and not only, dear Sir, are you deserving of our greatest commendation for the lively interest you took in advancing the educational interests of our School, and in which you have been so successful, but your foremost position in every good cause, especially in the cause of Temperance, commands our greatest gratitude and praise.

And now, dear Sir, we cannot allow you to leave us without sending you this short Address, as a token of the respect which we entertain for you, and in leaving us you carry with you our highest respects and good wishes, and wherever kind Providence send you, we hope that you will exercise the same useful disposition as you did while amongst us; and we do further assure you that we shall be happy to welcome you amongst us at any time you can make it convenient to visit us.

Wishing you good health and good prosperity, we remain, Your sincere friends, JOHN CLARKE, ROBERT GORDON, W. DOCKRILL, W. M. WILLIAM HARRY, JAS. W. SIMPSON, R. J. HOPGOOD, THOS. HOPGOOD, ROBERT ELLIS, EDWARD WILLIAMS, A. S. GORDON, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, and others. Cascumpe Village, Jan. 21st, 1869.

Reply: To John Clarke, Esq., Robert Gordon, Rev. G. W. Dockrill, Wm. Harry, Thomas Hopgood, Jas. W. Simpson and others. ESTEEMED FRIENDS:—

I thank you from my heart for your kind and considerate Address sent me by mail. In leaving your district—a district which possesses many allures for the instructor of youth, as well as for him whose soul can be enraptured and whose eye can be delighted with the beauty of rural scenery—a district rendered not less dear to me than that of my native land, by the many kind and acceptable attentions which I have received from you, and my earnest desire is that our noble Order, whose principles are unequalled, will continue to flourish until the stinking pestilence of intemperance shall be no more.

In conclusion, dear Sir, permit me to again thank you for the many favors received at your hands during my sojourn among you, and for your gracious wishes expressed relative to my future welfare, which are most thankfully reciprocated. With kindest regards to my late scholars, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Yours, &c., SILAS F. HODGSON, Searletown, Feb. 18, 1869.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.

THANKS to the persevering energy of the members of "Aurora" Division, No. 48, the cause of Temperance is still thriving in Centerville. Persons who do not join the order have an interest in it which very much encourages those who take an active part in the workings of the institution. The Division Room has always been a place of interest, in which the minds of individuals have been developed to a great extent. The first of many of the greatest men in the B. N. A. Province have made their first attempts at oratory in a Division Room, or on the floor of a similar institution, has caused the Sons of Temperance in this place to pay particular attention to debates and other things of a literary character. It has also been their custom, for the past few years, to hold each winter at least one or two public meetings in their hall. On Tuesday the 9th, the annual meeting came off, and generally speaking, it was a decided success. Although, as you are aware, the previous week was very stormy, and the roads consequently bad, yet the building was crowded to excess long before the time to commence the proceedings of the evening, and many who came rather late had to content themselves with looking in at the windows. At precisely 7 o'clock the chair was taken by F. Myles, Esq., of Centerville. The Division for the present term, and after a short but very eloquent address, in which he showed forth the evils of rum drinking in its true light, he declared the meeting open for the exercises of the evening. The programme, which was pretty long, consisted of speeches, music, dialogues, recitations, &c.

The music, instrumental and vocal, which was performed by Misses Beer, Hooper and Robins, was indeed a treat, and gave great credit to the young ladies who thus favored us. Misses Helecia Beer, Adah Hooper, and Messrs. Elisha Wright, Wm. Beer, E. Wright, Wm. Dobson, Joseph Robinson, John Strong and Wm. H. Robins, who chiefly took part in the dialogues, deserve praise for the manner in which they performed their parts. This half of the entertainment was indeed the most amusing. Two dialogues called "The Money Test" and "The Bottle," were very instructive—the first showing the deceitfulness of the human heart; while the latter was a true representation of the manner in which rum masters the mind, if not restrained. Other two, "The Thief of Time" and "The Hero through Cowardice," excited quite a laugh in the meeting. The recitations by William Johnson, John Strong and Jos. Robson, were well done. Wm. G. Strong, Esq., favored us with an excellent Temperance Speech, one of the best we ever heard. We were much pleased to see Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, but his ill health he was not able to address us. Owing to the bad state of the roads, more speakers were not present.

At about 9 o'clock the meeting was adjourned, each one well pleased with the exercises of the evening, and wishing to have the privilege of enjoying many other such entertainments.—Com. [From the Patriot.]

Princeton Scientific and Literary Society.

MR. EDITOR:—The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Institute on the evening of the 11th January. It is as far as I am aware, the ablest organization of the Island. If it does not exhibit the animation and vigor of youth, it yet possesses a good measure of vitality, and is in some active operation. This meeting was well attended, and listened attentively to a lecture on "Progress" by the President, Rev. R. Laird. The Report was read and approved. The lecture for the season had been well received as they deserved, and other means of "improvement" adopted by the Society had been embraced with no decreasing interest.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—President, Rev. R. Laird; 1st Vice President, Benj. Beirsto, Esq.; 2d do. Mr. John L. McKinnon; Secretary and Treasurer, James Beirsto, Esq.; Committee, Messrs. W. McNeill, Simpson, James Ramsay, John Beirsto, John Montgomery, and John Ramsay. The Society has since had the benefit of two lectures, and others are expected at an early day.

Yours truly, THE PRESIDENT. The body of the man named Morrow, who was drowned near North River Bridge two years since, was on Saturday brought up by a Mud Digger in operation in the vicinity of the Bridge.—North Star.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL;

According to promise, I now presume to reply to some of the statements of "A Tutor" from Cascumpee.

In the first place he tells us he is "An advocate of Woman's Rights," and "that he will not attempt to decide dogmatically upon their merits." Wonderful condescension! He will not decide dogmatically! But a little further on he affirms they are not so successful as the males, and "calls upon him or her to a direct proof in support of such a declaration." Now, as I have before stated, as first-class teachers they are not inferior in education to the males, and in the generally admitted cases their ability to teach is superior. But I will not quarrel with you on this point. How is it that in a great many instances a female teacher is preferred before a male teacher? I am quite willing to leave it to be decided by the intelligent trustees of our Island; their evidence will invariably be that as first class teachers they are as competent to teach as males.

Again, he says: "Go into our district schools taught by females, and in what state will you find them? As a general thing, female schools are but little short of an *Eden's fables*—that the bottoms of the literary barometers have actually fallen out." Now I confess, if the schools taught by females are in such a ludicrous state, it is time the "powers that be" investigated the subject, and removed the substances causing such lights. As to literary barometers, I have not heard of such instruments, but probably "A Tutor" from the Far West has invented one; if so, he had better get a patent for it.

Further, he says "if females had shown a tact for teaching superior to the males, then there might have been some remuneration, but this cannot be shown, neither can it be shown that they, as a class, are at all equivalent to the male teachers."

All very fine, Mr. Tutor; but what do our most intelligent authors say on the subject? All our learned men of any note, who have written on the subject, admit that WOMAN should be the instructor of youth, not only in the school room, but at the fireside. Turn to the history of the most illustrious men that have ever benefited our earth, and to those now living, and ask them, under whom, and by what means, they attribute their greatness, and answer invariably will be, "To my mother." Who is it that at the present time occupies the highest position on the earth? Is it not a woman?—Her Noble Majesty Queen Victoria. If we turn to the history of England, we find that of the four Queens who have reigned, three of them conducted the affairs of the nation with as great skill and vigilance, and with as much interest to the people, as any of our male rulers, which simply shows their ability to govern as well as to teach. And then he says: "If females had shown a tact for teaching superior to the males, then the demand for equal pay might have been reasonable, for it must be remembered that female hire is only about half that of male."

Now this is very true, if we take this little Island as our criterion; but is it true with regard to all parts of the world—is it true with regard to the United States? Do not females occupy high positions of trust, and are they not paid in proportion to their labor?

At the present time an English laborer receives about one shilling a day; the same laborer in the United States can get a dollar and a half. Are they paid in proportion to their labor? No; but if they have a few more Reform men in the House of Parliament, like Mr. Bright, the time will soon come when the English workman will be remunerated. And just so with regard to the female teachers of this Island. "A Tutor" will find that as our Island advances in the improvements of the age, and as the female teachers will receive an equivalent for their labor, so we have no reason to suppose the respectability of their station, which they do not get at the present time.

But, "A Tutor," just drop your prejudices, and refer it to reason. If a female teacher is capable of teaching a school which has been taught by a male teacher, and is competent to discharge the onerous duties of that school, is it reasonable to suppose that she should be deprived of twenty pence less than a male teacher. It is the greatest absurdity that I have any knowledge of!

To the sneering remark, that "if the female teachers' salaries were raised to those of male teachers, the country would be infested with teachers of that class," I reply that our Island females are not so solicitous of filling a "lazy occupation," for such most of our male teachers consider teaching, and hence the cause of so many incompetent teachers of that class, whose schools are more like Pandemoniums than places for the instruction of youth.

Then "A Tutor" is not aware that there is anything in the Education Act to impede their advancement in the profession; yet he is not aware that any of our female teachers have risen higher than the first class. Now if there can be anything shown in the Education Act to induce females to become second class teachers, then I will admit "A Tutor" is right; but why is it that the Prince of Wales College, which is a Government institution, and where most of our second class teachers graduate, is closed against females? Where are they to receive the education necessary to enable them to become teachers of the second class.

To the remarks of "A Tutor's" second letter I have little to say, as his theme appears to have risen higher than the first class. Now if there can be anything shown in the Education Act to induce females to become second class teachers, then I will admit "A Tutor" is right; but why is it that the Prince of Wales College, which is a Government institution, and where most of our second class teachers graduate, is closed against females? Where are they to receive the education necessary to enable them to become teachers of the second class.

Another is that it sends forth incompetent teachers. In order to become a teacher there is something more needed than the necessary education. A person who wishes to become a teacher should possess the capacity to teach, or to impart the knowledge he knows to his pupils, and instead of going to the Normal School to learn the elementary branches of education, he should be qualified before entering that institution, and the five months spent there should be spent in learning how to teach, then there would not be so many novices sent into the country.

Then he says I have not advanced a step in my arguments in support of females. Perhaps not; we will leave that to the public to be decided; but will "A Tutor" deny that females of the same class in the Provinces are not paid higher than our female teachers, and that they are better educated, that is, they rise higher in the profession; but what is the owing to? Why they have better schools, and hence greater advantages than we possess. There is no school on the Island wherein females may be educated, higher than the Normal School, unless we avail ourselves of sectarian institutions.

Again thanking you, Mr. Editor, for so much of your valuable space, and hoping that "A Tutor" will throw away his prejudices, and become a better Advocate of Woman's Rights, I am Yours truly, A TEACHER. New London, Feb. 11, 1869.

Hanging of Whelan!

5,000 spectators present

OTTAWA, Thursday, Feb. 11—9 a.m.

Most profound quiet reigned here last night and this a.m. At midnight the streets were wholly deserted; the only movement round the gaol was that of the sentries. The officer's guard lay under arms all night at the Barracks, besides the usual number inside and outside the gaol. At eight o'clock this morning there was the utmost apathy everywhere prevailing. Ottawa is never very brisk, but at this moment it is hopelessly stagnant beyond precedent.

The execution is expected to take place at 10.30, and the arrangements are of such a nature that less than one hundred spectators can be admitted within the walls, while only seven are to have the *entree* of the gaol. Of the Seven, three represent the City papers. All admission, even outside, is by the Sheriff's Ticket and the execution cannot be called public. The side street, opposite the drop, commands a partial view, and although the only space available for outside spectators, it is almost deserted. There were at 8.15 only thirteen sight-seers on its whole length.

It is snowing very heavily but the day is not such as to deter the gathering of a crowd.

It is said that J. H. Cameron is in town but I have not seen him.

In conversation yesterday with Doyle, I told him the supposed purport of Whelan's statement. He seemed about satisfied at first, but quickly recovered himself, and loudly protested his innocence.

Yesterday, nobody saw Whelan but the Doctor, Priests, two Sisters of Charity.

LATER.

OTTAWA, 10 a.m. A crowd of about 200 people, gathering in front of the drop, have been dispersed by the Police. There were not more than 30 women in the throng—mostly of Mile-sian origin.

The Officers' guard is stationed inside the Gaol and a Company of the Rifle Brigade is momentarily expected to keep order. There is no excitement whatever. The Coroner distinctly informed me today that Buckley's insanity is only a sham. It is a very good imitation.

[P. S.—Great excitement in Montreal. Large crowds are in front of the news paper offices. In a mock funeral takes place when the body comes down, there will certainly be a riot.]

The Execution.

[SPECIAL TO THE 'MORNING TELEGRAPH']

OTTAWA, 11th, a.m. Execution took place exactly at 11 o'clock. There were about 5,000 spectators present, a very large proportion being women.

Whelan was much unnerved. He looked pale and more solemn than at any time during the trial. His muscles convulsively twitched while he stood on the drop, but he repeated audibly and earnestly the responses of his priests prayers.

Whelan spoke firmly enough these few words: "Friends and fellow Countrymen, For any offences which I may have ever committed against any of you, I hope you will forgive me as I heartily forgive everybody who has ever injured me, from the bottom of my heart, asking forgiveness for the same for myself."

Then after 20 seconds pause, he said: "God save Ireland and God save my soul!"

The hangman, a white man, masked, drew the white cap immediately over his head, and the drop fell instantly. Whelan died hard, the body twitching for six minutes.

The corpse will be removed for transmission to Montreal after the customary delay.

It is foolishly said here that Father O'Connor who attended Whelan on the scaffold, interrupted his speech and prevented him saying what he desired. This is utterly false. Father O'Connor pressed the crucifix to his lips and breast in his last moments and this action was mistaken for an act of repression. Whelan was quite incapable of speaking at greater length, his voice only coming with extreme effort.

BY TELEGRAPH YESTERDAY.

[SPECIAL TO THE 'TELEGRAPH']

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.

Whelan died hard, swinging six minutes before life was extinct; the neck was considerably dislocated. At the end of 40 minutes the body was cut down and placed in a plain black coffin in the wards of the gaol; and shortly after the execution a handsome hearse with a coffin beautifully decorated by Egleson, came to the door and the corpse was demanded.

The Sheriff refused to give it up. There were many rumors afloat concerning the disposition of the body, some stating that it was to be taken to New York or Montreal, were there would be an immense funeral, as in Manchester. The question was at length referred to the Federal Government who decided the body would not be given up. It will probably be buried within the precincts of the gaol.

This determination gives universal satisfaction, as if the body had been taken to Montreal there might have been disgraceful proceedings and bloodshed. There is a feeling of satisfaction, except among the Fenian sympathisers, at the result,—a feeling that the law has taken its course and that justice has been done.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.

Whelan's body was buried in the precincts of the gaol at Ottawa this afternoon. His Ottawa friends wished to hold a wake at Starr's. Information has been received from Cartier of further progress in the Hudson's Bay Territory negotiations. The company have made an important modification in their original offer, and there is now every prospect that next Session of Parliament will be called upon to ratify the transfer of the Great West to Canada.

It is expected that a bill for admission into the Confederation will be brought before the Newfoundland House to-day, and it will be submitted for ratification at our next session.

The Civil Government of Burgos has been assassinated in the Cathedral, when he was about to take an inventory of the plate, jewels, objects of art, &c., which were contained in the Cathedral. The assassination is said to have been the work of "a crowd of priests," but whether this was so or not, it appears certain that the Dean and several others of the Cathedral functionaries were looking on when the crime was committed, and took no steps to prevent it. The Dean, thirteen canons, and about fifty others individuals have been arrested. Burgos has been declared in a state of siege, and the military governor has been removed from his post.

**FINE PORK.**—Yesterday Mr. Conway received eight cresses of pork from Mr. Andrew Atton of Sussex. These hogs which were a year 24 years old and bore seven pigs about 18 months old) weighed respectively 705, 483, 470, 465, 431, 385 and 281 lbs.—in all 3,800 lbs. We need scarcely add that they were fat indeed, and that the largest of the lot has not been equalled in this market for several years. In the autumn Mr. Atton sold to Mr. Conway about 1850 lbs of pork, which added to the present lot, (worth \$361) realized him about \$500. Mr. Atton is feeding for the Eastern market a calf which is expected to be the finest ever raised in this Province.—St. John Telegraph.

A shocking calamity happened at Vernon River, a few weeks since to the family of a colored man named Sheppard. The man and a son were out after fence rails or wood, and the boy was despatched home with the horse and a load—the father remaining behind to cut more. A long time having elapsed, and the boy not making his appearance, Sheppard went to look for him, and found that the horse had fallen a short distance from the house. He passed on, and not finding the boy, returned, when to his horror, he saw the boy's feet projecting from under the horse, and quite dead, a part of the traveller having entered his back. The father's reason died, and he entered home on his hands and knees, and in his frenzy threw a young child out of doors into a snow-drift. He killed the horse either by shooting or with an axe; and we believe attempted bodily harm to his neighbors, who caused him to be placed in Georgetown Jail. The authorities at that place applied to his Worship the Mayor for permission to place Sheppard in the asylum. Mr. DesBrisay placed the matter before the Government, who authorized the removal of Sheppard to the asylum, and the unfortunate man was brought to town last week. The bereavement of the poor family was sudden and shocking.—Nor. Star.

**Very Latest Telegrams.**  
**Great Britain.**  
The Times denounces the Alabama Treaty, and says unless there was secret stipulation somewhere to the contrary, the consideration of the question of recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, was plainly provided for in the treaty. Nothing indeed was excluded. The defects of the treaty have grown out of, and are mainly due to the semi-public manner in which the negotiations were conducted. If the United States hesitates to ratify the project, England will not chafe. It is desirable that the whole treaty be reviewed and recast. As it is now practically every claim may go to the Sovereign empire for final decision. If this be a 'sentiment,' the Times asks for new definition of the word.

PARIS, Feb. 6. The Marquis Monstier, late French Minister of Foreign Affairs, died yesterday.

MADRID, Feb. 6. Advice announce that the Provisional Government will present to the Constitutional Cortes the draft of a constitution embracing the clause prohibiting slavery in all the Spanish Possessions. It will be left to the Cortes to decide the method of freeing the slaves.

LONDON, Feb. 5. Espartero has refused to accept the seat in the Spanish Cortes, to which he was recently elected.

LONDON, Feb. 7. The Pope has forbidden the Prelate recently elected in Spain to take seats in the Cortes.

PARIS, Feb. 6. Despatches from Algeria announce that the insurgents were met by the troops, and after a brief engagement were routed and dispersed.

LONDON, Feb. 8. A despatch from Athens says, King George has declared that Greece must either accept the Protocol of the Paris Conference, or receive his resignation to the Crown.

LONDON, Feb. 11. A banquet was given to the ministry this evening at the Fishmongers Hall.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech. He reviewed the promises already made in carrying into effect the resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church and declared his intention of proceeding speedily and prudently, encouraged by constitutional knowledge by the Queen who associates herself with the interests and affections of the people; by the character and ability of his colleagues; by the favorable judgement of the country, and by the justice of the cause.

Mr. Bright also addressed the company. He condemned the profuse expenditures of past years, and urged the necessity on the part of the House of being more positive and decided on the question of economy.

LONDON, Feb. 12. A Paris despatch says 28 Carlists, who were attempting to cross the frontier yesterday, were arrested by a body of the French Corps of Observation and sent to Bayonne.

Ten thousand troops are to sail immediately from Spain for Cuba.

Active negotiations are now carried on with a view of obtaining permission that a Nuncio of the Pope should be allowed to represent Rome at the Court of Queen Victoria. Mr. Gladstone is said to be entirely favorable to this project.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5. The reports from the Cuban insurrection are very contradictory. Some of the letters from Havana state that the revolutionists are hopeful, and that the feeling against Spanish rule grows stronger daily and that demonstrations have been made at several places where the rebels had previously received no encouragement whatever. The officials say that hundreds of the rebels are surrendering; they predict that the troubles will soon be at an end.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5. Messrs. Rickey, Sharp & Co. Dry Goods dealers of Philadelphia, failed yesterday. Liabilities half a million.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. In the cases of Jeff Davis and about thirty other prominent leaders in the late rebellion, the United States District Attorney at Richmond has entered a Nolle Prosequi which ends all proceedings against them.

GOLD 134 1/2.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. The latest news from Cuba favors the patriots and tends to show that Dulce is not making much head way in subduing the revolt. Bayamo is burnt, and Valmasosa has had successes, and some of the eastern insurgents are submitting; but on the other hand, Quesada is reported with a large force in the eastern end of the Western Department making his way towards Havana where there is great tumult and discontent.

Riots have occurred at Mantanzas, and the terms offered by Spain do not prove satisfactory to the Cubans in general.

Money easy. Gold quiet with slight fluctuation.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6. The Governor-General left this morning for Ottawa and Lieutenant Governor Howland for Toronto. The Governor-General expressed his opinion that Montreal should be the seat of Government, and he will use his influence to have it brought here.

Several well-known Fenians have left Canada for the United States, fearing a revelation by Whelan.

heart of Amy, and made her promise that she would marry me—if she could. "What is to prevent?" she asked. "Your father—" I said, doubtfully. "He shall consent," she answered, with an unusual show of determination. This conversation occurred the night before the Northcoates returned to the city. Within an hour afterward Amy came out of the chamber where her father lay, and said to me: "He wants to see you, Nell." And from the tone in which she said it, the happy light that danced in her eyes, and from the kiss she gave me, I knew that all was well.

"Sit down, Mr. Owen; I want to talk with you," Mr. Northcoat said, as I entered the room. I complied, and he went on. "I want to ask you a question," he continued. "Did I ever meet you before you came to me the other day when I lay in the meadow with a broken leg?" I reminded him of his meeting with me as a form boy, years before, and what then passed between us; and he interrupted me before I had half finished the explanation.

"Great Heaven! is it possible that you are that boy? I remember the circumstance well, and have thought of it twenty times since. Now then, Mr. Owen, as I see you are a worthy young man, and as you have done me such a service as I can never reward you for, I'll do what I can. My girl says she wants you; and I am disposed to let her have her own way. It's about time, you'll think; after pretty nearly losing her entirely, and getting us all into trouble, through my egregious stupidity in being deceived by that scoundrel Corson, and driving her into marrying him against her will. By Jove, she shall have her own way now, especially as I approve her choice. I make you an offer now, my boy, that is vastly better than the one I made you when you were a small boy; I want to give you Amy, a share in my business, and a home with me as long as you live. Will you take it?" "This was my second chance in life; and since I accepted it this narration must find its end. What more could I wish to tell?"

NIAGARA.

Punshon thus describes Niagara:—

"On my way from Buffalo to Toronto I caught the first sight of that wondrous vision which is worth a pilgrimage to see. I have since had an opportunity of making it a study, and my conviction is that it is anything in the world which defies at once description and analysis, and which excites in the beholder, by turns, ideas of grandeur, beauty, terror, power, sublimity, it is expressed in that one word, 'Niagara.' I have seen it in the most of its summer aspects. I have gazed upon the marvellous panorama from the 'Rapids' above, to the 'Whirlpool,' three miles below. I have looked up to it from the river, and down upon it from the 'Terrapin Tower.' I have bathed in its light, and been drenched with its spray. I have dreamed over it through the hot afternoon and have heard it thunder in the watches of the night. On all the headlands, and on all the islands, I have stood entranced and wondering, while the mist has shrouded it, and while the sun has broken it into rainbows. I have seen it fleecy as the snow-shake deepening into the brightest emerald; dark and leaden as the angriest November sky,—but in all its moods there is instruction, solemnity, delight. Stable in its perpetual instability; changeless in its everlasting change; a thing to be pondered in the heart, like the Revelation by the meek Virgin of old; with no pride in the brilliant hues which are woven in its eternal loom; with no haste in the majestic roll of its waters; with no weariness of its endless psalm,—it remains through the eventful years an embodiment of the unconscious power, a lively inspiration of thought, and poetry, and worship,—a magnificent apocalypse of God."

About one hundred vessels were about to leave Gloucester for the cod fishing on the Georges this year. Last season was a very profitable one.

It is expected that all European governments, which adopt the international coinage system, will all adopt uniform postage stamps.

The Halifax Express says, 'We have it on what we consider good authority, that Prince Arthur will visit Halifax, and other portions of the Dominion, in autumn next probably about September.'

Twenty-nine fashionable balls came off in New York last week. Over 15,000 persons were in attendance.

The New York Tribune cleared \$180,000 last year.

From the European Mail, Jan. 30

The discussion on the subject of emigration from this country is still continued. It begins now to be understood that the only emigrants a new country will be much benefited by are those who, become such—men with strong arms, laborious habits, and a little capital." It is a hopeful sign for the colonies, that the short discussion which the subject has yet undergone, has brought about an admission that the home country must be prepared to part with this most desirable class of people; and that the chance for the "unfortunate" must be provided, not at the expense of the colonies, but at home, by giving them an opportunity of supplying the places of those better men who have gone to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The colonies it must be remembered, want the very people that are most valuable here. They must have what they want, and those workmen who are not quite so good as those who have left must be trained at home to fill their places. This is the view taken by the Times, who so short a time ago was advocating compulsory pauper emigrations from this country to the British Colonies and the United States.

We have again very serious news from New Zealand. Advice to December 8th report that the rebels had surprised the settlers in Poverty Bay, and had massacred the European families and committed great atrocities. Men were burnt alive, children were mutilated, and the dead bodies of women thrown to the pigs. The Colonial forces were said to be retreating, but the latest news is said to be "more encouraging."

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been entertained during the past week at Luton. He made a pleasing speech at the opening of a new hall in the town. In the course of one of his speeches, he contrasted the English and the American forms of government,—not to the disadvantage of his own country. He contemplated, moreover the possibility, "in this age of progress, when strong-minded women are abroad," of the American people selecting "a beautiful, charming and intellectual woman," as President, and he said, "Do not delude yourself with the belief that we should not cherish her as much as you cherish your beloved Queen." As His Excellency remarked, "Who can tell what is to happen,"