

UNITED STATES.

The House Impeachment Committee is continuing its investigation of the charges before it, and has subpoenaed the stenographers who reported the speeches of the President during his Western tour, as well as his famous 22nd of February speech. It will be remembered that the reports printed of the latter differed widely from each other.

The *New York Times* says:—  
"The general impression in this region, and we think throughout the country, is that the President will be convicted and deposed from office; yet we see no symptoms of an earthquake either in Wall-street or anywhere else. The general belief is that the Senate will give the President a fair trial, and will convict and depose him only if he be found guilty; and in that event the whole country and all parties will acquiesce."

THE ALABAMA DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The *New York Times* generally comment very favorably upon the tone and temper of the debate in the House of Commons on the Alabama claims. The *New York Times* says:—

"The temperance and intelligence of the debate are no less striking than the desire for justice and good feeling which every speaker expressed. In making this remark we had no intention of drawing any contrast with the debate in Congress on the same question; but still it may be no harm to add, that we should think no less either of the statesmanship or intellect of our representatives, if, after perusing this Parliamentary debate, they would give us reason to believe, next time the question is before them, that they are capable of treating it in an equally admirable manner and spirit. We know that displays of froth and fury, bluster and bomb, are thought by some people to be impressive—and we will not dispute the point, as regards domestic politics; but we think that in international questions where foreigners observe our conduct, it would be well to retain as much self-possession as is consistent with the force of our determination."

The *Tribune* contains the following criticism:—

"The remarkable debate on the Alabama claims which took place in the British Parliament on Friday night, ought to convince us that if there is any insuperable obstacle to a speedy settlement of our dispute with England, that obstacle must exist with ourselves. All parties in Great Britain are anxious that the matter should be set at rest. There are very few who are not ready to meet us half way; and many of the leading statesmen are ready to admit nearly everything we claim, and appoint a mixed commission immediately to settle the amount of damages. What, then, is the point of difference between the two Governments? Simply this: Mr. Seward maintains that the British Government acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, sooner than it had any right to do so; that this acknowledgment was a material aid and comfort to them; and that an arbitrator must take it into consideration before the indemnity due us can be properly adjusted. Lord Stanley will not admit this; and so the matter stands.

"Now whatever may be said of the justice of our position (and it is by no means certain that it is just, for the first person to recognize the rebels as belligerents was not Queen Victoria but President Lincoln,) it ought not to be forgotten that what we really want is not a decision of this question of belligerency, but the payment of damages. Grant says that Lord Stanley is right; that the moment any large fragment of a nation takes up arms to assert its independence, all the rest of the world has a right to acknowledge it as a belligerent; who will profit by the admission of the doctrine so much as we ourselves—we who have always been prompt to recognize and encourage popular insurrections against despotic powers? Besides, Mr. Seward, be it remembered, does not ask that an umpire shall decide upon the justice of the recognition. He only wants the arbiter to turn the matter over in his mind; to see what bearing it may have upon the question of responsibility and perhaps the amount of damages. But the responsibility is not seriously denied in England. Many leading statesmen are ready to admit it at the start, and to agree to a mixed commission for settling the claims without further preliminaries. At any rate we risk little or nothing by waiving Mr. Seward's point, and leaving history to pronounce upon the precise time when the Southern Confederates became belligerents in the sense of international law. That they acquired belligerent rights in the course of the war nobody denies; that they acquired them before the Alabama put to sea, we think can hardly be disputed. Mr. Seward's difficulty therefore is mainly a matter of sentiment, and cannot seriously affect the real question at issue, which is the amount of compensation Great Britain ought to make us for the depredations of cruisers fitted out in her ports and with her connivance. She recognizes the debt and is willing to pay it. Let us not boggle over the means of getting at the amount, but meet her in a frank and friendly spirit, and a great trouble will be off our minds."

THE COTTON CROP.

The *Times* says:—"There are reports from many parts of the Cotton States that the rise in the price of cotton has induced great efforts by the planters to raise large crops. They are urged by the papers to see to the raising of the necessities of life, and after the South is abundantly supplied with these, it will then be time enough to attempt large cotton crops. There is no doubt that the raising of cotton will be at the best a precarious business for years to come. If this country is ever again to obtain the ascendancy in the cotton markets of the world, the planters will have greater safety and assurance than they can have under the present state of things at home and abroad."

BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.

Two years and a half have gone by since Barnum's American Museum, then located at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, was, with a number of contiguous buildings, entirely destroyed by fire. On the night of the 2nd of March, the structure in which Mr. Barnum had stored the little that remained of his collection on view at his down-town establishment, together with a quantity of new curiosities and a number of valuable living animals, was also burned.

At 12.30 o'clock Broadway was startled by the cry of "fire!" and flames were seen issuing from the south window on the third floor of No. 539 Broadway. Instantly the shout was raised, "Barnum's Museum is on fire!" and instantly, too, every one thought and spoke of the splendid collection of wild animals, known as the Gordon Cumming Collection. The thought of the possible escape of the animals paralyzed the feet of many persons hurrying toward the scene, and a sense of safety overcoming curiosity, hundreds dispersed in the darkness of the side streets. Those who faced the scene and were earliest on the spot found little of the startling to reward their enterprise.

When the fire had been in progress for more than an hour, and the entire interior of the building from ceiling to roof was one mass of surging flame, in which it seemed impossible that any life could exist for a single instant, a sudden cry of wonder and horror from a group of firemen who were standing near the front of the building drew all eyes to the spot, when, to the amazement of all, some poor beast, so ebarred and wasted that it was impossible to tell whether it was a tiger, leopard, or bear, was seen faintly struggling to force its way out from the horrible pit of death. There was a moment of silence and a recoiling of the crowd, as the wretched creature, with a desperate effort, cleared the blazing pile of combustibles that hemmed it in, and half sprang, half tumbled to the sidewalk. For an instant it stood staring wildly around, uncertain which way to turn. Then with the first step to carry itself further away from the blazing doom it had so fearfully escaped, nature gave way, and it fell strangled and struggling to the sidewalk. It was obvious mercy to put the poor wretch out of its agony, and a prompt policeman drew his revolver, but burnt, strangled, exhausted as the poor creature was, its hold of life was wonderful, and more than a dozen shots were discharged into its body before it finally ceased to struggle.

STATEMENT OF MISS ANN SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTNESS.

The lions in the menagerie were very restless after 11 o'clock. The grey wolf would howl spasmodically. And the lions would growl out a half angry, feeble reply. Although this was unusual, it was hardly worthy of notice. I did not close my eyes, however, and soon after midnight heard a quick shout in the street, half drowned in a sudden roar from the horses. I heard Zuleima spring from the bed and raise the window. A flash of light partly illuminated the room, and I heard Zuleima cry fire. The blaze was even

then licking the floor at the bottom of the stairs. A fireman came up on a jump, clasped Zuleima in his arms, and dashed down stairs. I mechanically followed. I have saved nothing but this old wrapper which I have on. I have lost a complete wardrobe, a pair of valuable diamond earrings, a large cluster diamond ring, and a very fine gold watch and chain, in all about \$3,000 worth. This is the second fire from which Zuleima and myself have been saved.

The fat woman was too much overcome with terror to volunteer any explanation.

THE LOSSES.

The list of the animals destroyed is given as follows:—Four lion cubs, four leopards, two hyenas, one white bear, two lynx, four porcupines, two large lions, one panther, two black bears, one ibex, one Brazilian tiger, and four kangaroos. Besides these, two white peacocks, with all the birds, parrots and monkeys, were also burned, and the giraffe was burned so badly that he is not expected to live.

The loss of the owners of the Museum is estimated at \$400,000, on which there is an insurance of \$150,000. The safe is in the ruins, and the names of the companies are not known. One hundred and thirty-five persons are thrown out of employment by the fire. Mr. Barnum announces that although this is the severest blow he has ever received, yet he is not utterly cast down, and that he will presently erect one of the finest places of amusement in the city.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mulberry St., which has recently been rebuilt, is to be solemnly dedicated on St. Patrick's day, the 17th inst. The Most Reverend Archbishop McClosky will officiate, and the dedication sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Schneider, C. S. S. R.

BURNING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, situated on Sidney Place, near the corner of Livingstone street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The origin of the fire, it appears, was accidental, caused by a defect in one of the heaters (of which there were two) in the basement. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

Should we be so unfortunate as to be visited by the Cholera this summer, every individual should guard against an attack by all means at command, one of the most effective of which would be a frequent use of Blood's Rheumatic Compound and Pain Killer.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders may be given to cattle whenever a need of condition medicine is indicated by loss of cud, horn-ail, and for red water in cows.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and lung diseases will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

**SPRING GOODS.**  
ON SALE  
AT  
**GLASGOW HOUSE,**  
Grey Cottons, Striped Tickings,  
White Shirts, Blue Denims,  
Printed Cottons, Hollands,  
Furniture Cottons, Grass Cloth,  
Jean Shirts, Osnaburghs,  
Tweed Shirts, Towelings,  
Flannel Shirts, Linens,  
White Flannels, Col'd Coburgs,  
Scarlet Flannels, Colored Lustres,  
Hoop Skirts, Black Coburgs,  
Hosiery & Gloves, Black Lustres,  
Ribbons and Silks, Fancy Dress Stuffs,  
Laces & Edgings, Fancy Tweeds,  
Frillings, Black Cloths,  
Velvet Ribbons, Colored Cloths,  
Threads & Reels, Mantle Cloths,  
Flowering Cottons, Shirts & Collars,  
Stamped Edgings, Handkerchiefs & Ties.

**Rubber Boots & Shoes,**  
Children's Boots & Shoes,  
**LADIES' KID BOOTS,**  
**Men's Hats & Caps,**  
Hemp, Drugget & Felt Carpets,  
**TABLE OIL CLOTHS,**  
**TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,**  
Ladies' Cloth Jackets,  
**Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c. &c. &c.**  
All at the lowest market prices,  
**FREDERICK LEPAGE.**  
February 24, 1868. isl pat

**For Sale**  
AT THE  
**Establishment of W. W. Lord,**  
**BY WHOLESALE!**  
MOLASSES in Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels,  
SUGAR in Hhds. and Barrels,  
FLOUR and INDIAN MEAL,  
TEA in Chests and half Chests,  
ONIONS and APPLES,  
Boxes Ground COFFEE,  
Boxes Ground PEPPER,  
Boxes SODA and WINE BISCUIT,  
Barrels PILOT BREAD,  
Bags RICE,  
Boxes Liverpool Brown SOAP  
Boxes PIPES, 6 gross each,  
Any quantity of SALT, by the Bushel or Bag,  
HERKINGS in Barrels and half do.  
25 Tons common BOLT IRON,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , a £15 cash,  
STEEL, Nails, Spikes and Rope,  
Second hand Rigging, Blocks, Sails, Masts, Bow-sprit, Patent Iron Work for the Windlass, and Boat for a Schooner of about 60 tons.  
500 Tons Round COAL. 50 Tons Small COAL.  
Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1867.

**FINAL NOTICE.**  
**ALL PERSONS INDEBTED** to Messrs. J. S. & J. PURDIE, whose accounts still remain unpaid, are hereby notified that unless the amounts due by them respectively be IMMEDIATELY PAID to the undersigned, legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery, without further notice and without distinction.  
ALLEY & DAVIES,  
Attorneys at Law.  
Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1868. 4i

**NOTICE!**  
**Postage Stamps.**  
**FROM** and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.  
Persons wishing to post Letters before or after these hours, can procure stamps at the Stores of  
D. Laird, H. A. Harvie,  
E. Reilly, Mrs. Bremner,  
Mrs. Stamper, G. Hubbard,  
J. D. McLeod, Theoph. DesBrisay,  
Jas. DesBrisay, H. Hazard,  
G. & S. Davies, T. O'Connell.  
THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.  
General Post Office, Charlottetown, }  
Dec. 7, 1867. } rg

**DAWSON'S ESTATE!**  
**IMPORTANT NOTICE!!**  
**THE** Subscribers have been instructed by the TRUSTEES of W. B. DAWSON'S ESTATE, to SUE all parties, without any distinction, whose unsettled Accounts, or Notes of Hand, to W. B. DAWSON or GEORGE NICOLL, are not immediately paid.  
ALLEY & DAVIES,  
Attys. for Trustees of Dawson's Estate.  
Ch'town, Feb. 24, 1868.

**A CARD.**  
**THE** Subscriber begs to thank the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last year. Having enlarged and fitted up his establishment at the Old Stand, LORD'S WHARF, is now prepared to execute with despatch all orders which he may be favored with in his line as SHIP and GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Fishermen will find Anchors of all sizes for Boats cheaper and better than can be found at any similar establishment in the City.  
GEORGE H. FOSTER.  
Lord's Wharf, Ch'town, }  
Feb. 17, 1868. } 1y