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LETTERS FROM CAUTOK.—Letters from Cautok and other parts of Otaheite give us a lively account of the state of things there. It is said to be still in a state of desolation, and that the natives will continue in this unhappy condition until the end of 1867.

THE PAST, WITH A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.—Dear me, the walks of olden time, And sweet their memory still, Where oft I've heard the village choir, Come down the dromedary hill.

THE INDIVIDUALS who have patronized of great respectability, and no one would wish to rob them of their deserts; but, Sir, I am prepared to show that there are those in this country, men of another class, who have also in their own unpromising way very strong claims to our regard, who have rendered us many necessary services, and are still left in the back ground.

THE ENGLISH MAIL FOR THIS ISLAND, with dates to the 6th inst., arrived here on Tuesday. We make room for the following gleanings of foreign news from some of our latest papers.

INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION.—Proposals have been issued to the effect that a cable should be established that should traverse from the Atlantic to the Pacific which has been desired and discussed in almost every civilized country for nearly 20 years past.

THE "THINGS PREPARED" for those who love No mind can well conceive; No vision of the rest above, Can our dull eye receive.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.—Our opponents are quarrelling amongst themselves on this issue—Who brought dissonance into their camp and left them so forlorn as they are?

EVACUATION OF MEXICO.—The *Moniteur de St. Pierre* declares that the evacuation of Mexico by the French will be complete by the 1st of March, whatever course may be pursued by the Emperor Maximilian.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"A telegram from New York states that a proclamation has been issued by President Johnson, placing French vessels in all United States ports upon the same footing as American ships."

IT IS A nice thing to go to war, be victorious, and enjoy your conquests in terms by assuming upon him all the expenses, and to be a conqueror. The late Russian campaign against Austria cost £1,000,000, which the Emperor has levied upon his enemies, thus: Austria, \$28,000,000; Bavaria, \$12,000,000; Saxony, \$7,000,000; Wurtemberg, \$3,200,000; Baden, \$2,400,000; Prussia, \$2,400,000; Hesse-Cassel, \$1,200,000. Total, \$56,000,000. Being the total amount of the war, and \$1,000,000 of profit besides. A bad soldier's work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.—I perceive by the two last Nos. of the *Examiner* that Mr. Riely has devoted considerable space to misrepresenting a misunderstanding that took place between the Hon. Mr. Coles and myself in 1857, in order, no doubt, that he may defeat me at the coming Election.

THE DISSOLUTION AT LAST.—At a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday last, the long threatened dissolution of the House of Assembly was advised, and the necessary proclamation was issued on the following day. The writs bear date on the 20th January instant, and are returnable on the 24th March—so that the next Session of the Legislature, like the last, will be held in the very lap of Spring.

GERMANY.—The Berlin correspondent writes:—"There is reason to believe that Count Bismarck will not adhere to his wish to extend official relations with the Federal Parliament, and to withdraw completely from the scene."

THE ALABAMA CASE.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* makes some remarks on this case, so entirely different from the orthodox American view of it, that we reproduce a part of the letter. After speaking of the grounds on which the claim against the British Government is urged, he calls attention to another phase of the case. This forms the concluding portion of the letter, which is as follows:—

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deposition, that we are Editor, Reporter, Composer, Printer, Pressman, P. D., and Skipper withal, so that it is next to impossible to fulfil these multifarious duties satisfactorily. Nevertheless, the *First-Yana Gazette* is a journal of most respectable appearance, especially as to printing—owing doubtless in no small degree to the aid of implements invented and constructed by the printer, who has many more important and complicated pieces of mechanism in the foundry at Dundas Castle. The strong point of the *Gazette* is, of course, its Japanese news and comments; and Captain Dundas makes no secret that he but lightly esteems the Japanese "high officers" with whom he has been dealing, for their vacillation, infidelity, and sea-sickness.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.—The *New-Yorker* of the 15th inst., gives an account of a public meeting held at Fort Gary, at which resolutions were passed to memorialize the Imperial Government to establish a Crown colony at Red River, give them a free port of entry, and send some troops to the country. A resolution was also passed expressing the earnest desire of the people to have the Lake Superior route opened up and to be taken into the British American Confederation. We are glad to see some signs of political vitality among our distant fellow-colonists, and hope, whether their specific wants be granted or not, that their memorial will have the effect of directing the attention of the Imperial Government in a pointed manner to that country. Perhaps, in consequence of the late negotiations with Canada, the Home authorities may feel, to some extent, relieved from the responsibility of taking any initiative; still this appeal will, no doubt, have a good effect.

THE MAILS.—Two Mail Boats crossed over on Saturday forenoon from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, and the Mails reached Town about 9 o'clock the same evening. We have received a large amount of Mail matter, but we cannot discover anything in our papers of great importance to interest our readers here. The impeachment of President Johnson has been under the consideration of Congress, and resolutions in favour of it had been referred to a special Committee by a large majority; but it is generally believed, that after all, the impeachment will fall to the ground, as Mr. Johnson's term of office will expire before much progress could be made with it.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.—This edifice, so much wanted, was opened to the public on Friday last, without any parade or ostentation. The lower Hall which comprises Meat, Flour and Vegetable Markets, is last fully, and comfortably arranged—well supplied with stoves, and appears to want nothing but a few plain benches as seats for the Vegetable Market, where poor women who come long distances through bad weather and bad roads—expressive cold of winter and oppressive heat of summer—might seat themselves while waiting for customers. This, however, may yet receive attention from the City Fathers, and we hope it will. On the whole, the new Market House is a very creditable public building, and not the least useful one we have in the City.

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