

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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H. J. DORSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND INSURANCE AGENT. LEON R. MEYERS & CO., IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLES. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. SEVERANCE CLARK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS. M. CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. F. A. SCHAEFER, AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF AGENTS FOR THE TRADE BOARD OF CUSTOMERS. C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER. M. S. GIBBON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. APONG & ACHUCK, Importers Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise. G. W. NORTON, COOPER AND GAUGER. JOHN S. MCGREW, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ALLEN & CHILLINGWORTH, KAWAIAHA, HAWAII. JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER. MCGOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS. C. E. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND DEALER. W. BENNETT, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. N. T. DONNELL, CARPET MAKER AND TAPISSEUR. THEO. H. DAVIES, IMPORTER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. HENRY BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS. WALKER & ALLEN, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. L. L. TORBERT, DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL. BOLLEN & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. EDWIN JONES, GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER. CHEUNG HOON, Commission Merchant and General Agent. W. H. RYAN, WHOLESALE BUSINESS—GENUINE GROCERIES. S. E. HITCHCOCK, NOTARY PUBLIC. DENTIST. J. M. WHITNEY, D. D. S. THOS. C. THRUAM, Small Plate Cutter, Copyist and Calligrapher.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO AND PACIFIC SUGAR COMPANY. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE KOLOA PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE EAST MAUI PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE LIMBU PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE HOBSON PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE PIONEER MILLS, LAHAINA. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE WAHAI PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE HENIA PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses, FROM THE METCAL PLANTATION. THOMAS SPENCER PLANTATION, HILO, H. I. Sugar and Molasses, CROP NOW COMING IN. ONOMEA PLANTATION. PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. MAKE PLANTATION. NEW CROP OF SUGAR & MOLASSES. WAILUKU PLANTATION. SUGAR OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Vacuum Pan for Sale! COASTERS. Regular Packet for Koolau, Oahu. THE CLIPPER Schooner Liliu. For Kona and Kau, Hawaii. Schr. Active. Regular Packet for Molokai. Schr. Pauhi. VOLCANO HOUSE, CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII. Florida Water of the Best Quality. C. W. CREY & CO., Hawaiian Soap Works.

New York Correspondence.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—THE WEATHER—THE FREMONT RAILWAY—A WALK UNDER BROADWAY. New York, March 17th, 1870. This is St. Patrick's day, the observance of which is held by the wearers of the green to be as sacred a duty and as great a privilege as is the due celebration of "the glorious 4th" by Americans, or the annual offering of wine and cakes, josh sticks and candles, to the souls of their ancestors by the pious followers of Confucius. It was a saying of the weather wise among the soldiers who wintered in Virginia during war-time, "never snow storms make a winter." Here in New York, though we are far advanced in Lent, and the regular winter months are well past, yet we have thus far experienced only six considerable snows, not including the intermittent and potent spitting of snow flakes, which this March wind sweeps out of the reluctant sky to-day. The winter on this side of the Atlantic has been remarkably mild and "open." Last month, pansies and dandelions were blooming in the open air at Newport, and violets were in bloom in Boston at Christmas time. Quite a contrast to this is the extreme cold weather, complaints of which are numerous throughout Europe. In London on Feb. 12th, five thousands were held on the bodies of persons who had died from exposure to excessive cold. In Paris, Americans, while grumbling at the dearth of fuel and the lack of well constructed fire-places, or other sufficient means of keeping warm, are enjoying themselves and "astonishing the natives" by their skillful evolutions on the ice. In Russia and Poland the cold is frightful, 25° below zero, and in Dantzig on the Baltic, the theatres have been closed on account of the excessive cold. These strange correlations of weather have set people querying whether the Gulf Stream has not been diverted from its usual course and brought to direct its warm current against the bleak coasts of America, some maintain that this is actually the case. Whatever is the explanation of these climatic perturbations, my sympathies are strongly with a writer who, in an essay lately published in Putnam's Magazine, entitled "Americans and some of their characteristics," which has made quite a stir among the critics, stigmatizes with a feeling which almost amounts to indignation, this transfer of the warmth of the American tropics to Europe, as a "telluric larceny." In the future, when the Darien Canal and other minor engineering enterprises have been completed, will not some De Leuzeps arise, who by a series of stupendous breakwaters, founded in the midst of the Atlantic, and built upon some submarine plateau, designed by Providence for this very purpose, shall succeed in turning the course of their oceanic artery of warmth and life and deflecting it upon our Atlantic coast whose raw east winds very much need tempering by such an influence. In this way it would not be possible to shut England out into the cold—thus averting a long list of grievances, and securing the account one for all between this and the mother—and thus to hasten, if not to change the course of Empire. But at present New York is much more interested in another engineering operation which concerns it more intimately. I refer to the Broadway pneumatic underground railway. About a year ago it was announced by the papers that a company had been tunneling under Broadway for the construction of an underground railway. But public curiosity has not had the opportunity of satisfying itself by inspection in this novel undertaking until about two weeks ago when the results of these subterranean operations were thrown open to the public. An underground tunnel suggests to one the thought of a dismal place, loaded with mephitic vapors and but just sufficiently lighted to make the darkness visible. No such place as this is the tunnel under Broadway. On descending a few steps below the side walk, we are ushered into a cheerful office passing through which and going down a few steps more, we are in the passenger room, which is a neatly carpeted saloon, hung with mirrors and pictures. At one end of this saloon is a flight of steps, by which we descend a few feet under ground, and reach the portal of the tunnel. This is a round table of arched masonry, eight feet in diameter, lined with iron, painted white on the inside, and perfectly lighted with a line of gas jets running its whole length. The length of the portion of tunnel already completed is about three hundred feet. The tunnel girds gently until it reaches the middle of Broadway, and then passes in a straight direction for the rest of its course. The ceiling is twelve feet below the pavement, deep enough to carry it entirely clear of sewers and water and gas pipes. But even at this distance from the surface, the noise of the street is plainly audible, sounding like the hum of machinery. Passing to the further end of this great bore, we reach the machine by means of which this under-ground gallery has been tamped out under the busiest thoroughfare in America, with mole-like silence and stillness, without disturbing a paving stone, or exciting the suspicions of any one. This machine is a cylinder, resembling a cask five feet in length, the anterior circumference of which is wedge-shaped, and armed with a sharp rim of steel. The tube is forced through the earth and sand by the pressure of eighteen hydraulic cylinders that are ranged about its posterior circumference, and are supplied with water by a common pump, connecting with a pump that is worked by hand. The power produced is equal to 25 tons. When the tunneling machine has been driven forward six inches the cover of a cylindrical shield, which projects back from the tunneling cylinder, and prevents the earth from caving in as the machine advances. This machine is intended only for tunneling through sand and earth; when they come upon solid rock, the usual process of drilling and blasting is resorted to. A railroad track is laid in this tunnel, upon which runs a car, of a model adapted to transit through the underground gallery. The car is cylindrical, fitted to the bore of the tunnel, as a bullet to the tube of its gun. The motive power is supplied by a steam engine, which is driven by a boiler, which is before mentioned and determined, that which was before mentioned and perhaps different, is now become a permanent rule, which is by no means the least of any subsequent judgment as very from, according to his private judgment.

Supreme Court—In Banco.

APRIL TERM, 1870. Maughan's Will. Case submitted on agreed statement. The following are the material facts submitted, viz.: Joseph Maughan, son, died in Honolulu, in March, 1853, testate, leaving certain land on the island of Oahu, thus disposed of in his will, which was duly probated: "I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Hannah Maughan, during her lifetime, or condition that she provide for, and take charge of my son Joseph Maughan, all that property," etc.; "at her decease, said property to be equally divided between my two children, Joseph and Elizabeth Maughan, share and share alike." The son, Joseph, died in November, 1859, devising all his property to the said Hannah Maughan, mentioning in his will, "my half of the land," devised as aforesaid. His will was duly admitted to probate. The said Hannah Maughan died in June, 1869, leaving Nancy Wirt, her surviving and party to this action, as her sole inheriting blood relation. The daughter, Elizabeth, survives, and is a party to this action. The question submitted is, whether by the terms of the will of the senior Maughan, any deviseable estate vested in the son Joseph before the widow's death, and whether the widow's heir, Nancy Wirt, or the daughter, Elizabeth, is entitled to the son's half. If this was a contingent estate, by the common law it was not deviseable. We claim that the contingency of the son surviving the widow, and the fact that he did not survive her, and that at her death there was no person being designated by the will, to take the fee, is decisive of this case, provided the common law upon the subject is to be declared the law of this country. The testator having no interest in this land which he could devise by will, the entire estate was vested in the daughter. 2 Wash. Ent. Prop. 224. E. G. DAVIS, FOR NANCY WIRT. The will of the son, Joseph, most hold good. He had a vested interest in the land, possession of which, by himself or his heirs, was postponed to the widow's death. His interest was fixed, not dependent on his going to Rome, or doing anything, or upon any condition. The authorities are uniform. 4 Ken, 267; the Zepplines case. HARTWELL, J.: If, by the common law of England and the laws of the State, the terms of the senior Maughan's will would give a deviseable interest, we have only to say whether the law of this Kingdom conforms thereto. This case has been presented amicably, to obtain the ruling of the Court; but as its decision may affect future cases, if it shall stand as the law of the land, we have not omitted to examine fully the authorities and principles involved. We have to aid us, in the first place, the elaborate opinion of his Honor, the Chancellor, in the Zepplin case. It was necessary, there, to decide whether an estate devised in trust for the widow and son during her life, and at her death, to the son and his heirs in fee, vested in the widow upon the son dying before her; it was held that the estate did not vest in the widow by lapse, but that at her death, the trustees must pay over the principal to the executors of the son's will. We think the opinion referred to, and the authorities cited therein, cover the present case, and correctly state the law of the land, to-day. Aside from other considerations, a ruling by a Justice of this Court, so long acquiesced in by the community, should have great weight. My view is, that the estate should be given to the widow and son, as in the Zepplin case. The great object in questions of property is certainty, and if an erroneous or hasty determination has got into practice, there is more benefit derived from adhering to it than if it were overturned. Many estates may be enjoyed under the authority of Coubert vs. Coubert, the title to which would be shaken if the decision in that case were overruled. It is an established rule to abide by former precedents where the same points come again into litigation, as well to keep the scales of justice even and steady, and not liable to waver with each new judge's opinion, as also because the law in that case being solemnly declared and determined, that which was before uncertain and perhaps different, is now become a permanent rule, which is by no means the least of any subsequent judgment as very from, according to his private judgment.

Miscellaneous Items.

Tax female collectors in the Boston Traveller offer care from \$120 to \$300 per week. MARK TWAIN'S next work will be called "The Innocents at Home." The edition will be limited. A WESTERN editor sending two washer women out quarreling, quoted Tenney, "Wring out, wring out." A new door has recently been opened to women—that of ticket agent in the country railroads. Several Western roads have adopted the system. A WISCONSIN minister the other Sunday warned young ladies that the first step to ruin was a yard of gingham ribbon and an ostrich feather. As this Dutchman, in view of the new and stringent law against profanity, has very cautiously addressed a letter to his brother at Amsterdam— "As Illinois woman, who wanted to go to a mad-dog man as Mary Queen of Scots, looked through the Bible to ascertain how the character was dressed. There are two patient white men in Gaston, N. C. Last Monday they got into a fight, at the end of which one threw the other down and sat on him for four hours. ACADEMY COURSE was preaching his philosophy among the students. "Well," said he, "have I convinced you?" "Certainly, but one thing troubles me—your night-lightness. A Moslem in spectacles I could never accept." THE ST. CATHARINE'S (Canada) Daily Times contains the announcement of the death of an estimable lady residing near that place, in which the reader is informed that "her moments were brief after the King of Terrors appeared." THE first colored woman to enter upon the study of law in the United States is Miss Charlotte E. Ray, daughter of Rev. Charles B. Ray. She has entered the Law Department of Howard University, Washington. "Am, you are a fool!" "Do you call me a fool, Sir?" "Yes, Sir." "You do, Sir?" "Yes, Sir." "I would call any man a fool who believes as you do." "Oh! you would call any man a fool. Then I cannot consider it personal. I wish you good morning, Sir." THE NEW YORK Times is rather severe on the young men of Cambridge. In describing a new hotel it says: "The waiters are of ineffable elegance and of an intelligent cast of countenance. They look like graduates of Harvard College." "Dan," said a little four-year old, "give me a sixpence to buy a monkey." "We have got one monkey in the house now," replied the other brother. "Who is it, Dan?" "You," was the reply. "Then give me sixpence to buy the monkey some nuts." His brother could not resist. "WELL, John, I've got safely back, you see," said a country doctor, just returning from a two-year tour of the East, to a Yorkshire farmer. "I've been some years in Lebanon and Jerusalem, the twelve plain trees and the walls of water in the great desert. We went across the Jordan and up Mount—" "Where was it, Sir?" "It was a fair question, how was I supposed to have had my finger down in the prayer-book and expand to him the composition of the fair poet's slipper, which he had picked up by mistake. A FRENCH PRIEST, landing the superior virtue of a religious over a civil ceremony of marriage declared that every union had been blessed had been blessed, and produced the following letter in proof: "Remember Sir: When we married your daughter, we have been in complete happiness, that, after years of married life, we have just returned with you. Under these circumstances, my husband joined me in the prayer that you would kindly withdraw your benediction."

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FOREIGN NEWS. AMERICAN. New York, March 31.—Late Havana correspondent states that two battles were fought in the Lunas District, both of which resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards. It is thought that Gen. Jordan commanded in the last fight. The report of the Cuban victories was not credited in Madrid, yesterday. The text of the address by the Spaniards in Cuba to the Spaniards at home, mention of which has been made by telegraph, has been published. It opposes, vehemently, the transfer of Cuba to any foreign power, and concludes with the declaration, "The Spaniards who are in Cuba may be conquered—but ceded or sold, never! Cuba shall remain Spanish, or we will abandon her when converted to ashes." CHICAGO, March 31.—There is an extraordinary frost in all the rivers of Northern Illinois, causing much damage to railroad tracks, and bridges are washed away, and extensive tracts of country submerged. The Journal's Washington special says W. H. Webb, of New York, made an argument, to-day, before the Senate Committee, urging a subsidy for a line of steamers from California to Australia. The Supreme Court has decided to re-open the argument in the legal tender case on the first Monday in April. By order of the President, the Fifth Military District has been created, and Texas is created a separate Department, Gen. Reynolds commanding. The Department of Louisiana is broken up, and Louisiana added to the Department of Texas, while Arkansas is added to the Department of Missouri. The new Department of Texas is to form part of the military division of the South. The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to amend the tariff on sugar, and on other goods, "on all raw or manufactured sugar, and on other sugars, not above No. 12, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound;" also, to admit free of duty all machinery exclusively for spinning cotton yarn, enough for 10,000 spindles to any one manufacturing company. New York, April 1.—The decision of the Supreme Court to re-open the legal tender decision is regarded as foreshadowing its reversal. Private dispatches say the Funding Bill is dead. CHICAGO, April 2.—Journals in Washington have special dispatches by mail from Minister Sickles, which indicate that a crisis is rapidly approaching in Spanish affairs. He does not despair, however, of getting through with an adjustment of the Cuban treaty. Secretary Fish has not received an answer to his last dispatch concerning the Alabama imbrolio. On the contents of that dispatch, hangs the question of re-opening the correspondence, because much anxiety is manifested by that official to hear from Lord Clarendon. The President expresses great anxiety about San Domingo. He has informed several Senators that he had sent Commissioners to San Domingo, composed of disinterested persons, to examine into the whole question of the indebtedness, and whether the people really desired annexation. He therefore recommended that no further action be taken until the Commissioners return and report. NEW YORK, April 2.—District-Attorney Grealy will call up the McFarland trial in the Court of General Sessions on Monday. John Gray, Charles Spencer, and Elbridge F. Gerry will appear for the defense. They keep secret their line of defense. Over 600 petit jurors have been summoned. The prosecution have called as witnesses, among others, Whitlaw Reid, Jas. Sinclair, John F. Cleveland, of the Tribune, Daniel J. Frostman, Julius H. Brown, Geo. King, David Watson, Dr. Sayre, Mr. Richardson McFarland, Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. Mr. Frothingham have received subpoenas from the defense. EUROPEAN. TOULON, March 27th.—In the closing arguments the lawyers for the defense laid great stress on the constant and violent denunciations of the Prince in Versailles and other cities in France, calculated to exasperate him. MARSEILLE, March 27th.—Senator Bismarck, Minister for the Colonies, declared in the Cortes yesterday that the Captain General of Cuba had received instructions to order an election to be held for Deputies to the Cortes. If the situation in the Island would permit. LONDON, March 28th.—The Times reviews the proceedings of the High Court of Tolls, and pronounces Prince Bismarck a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be like a madman, under constant watch. PARIS, March 28th.—Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Bismarck's dispatch is made public. It substantially denies the interpretation the Empire places on the policy and pretensions of the Pope. PARIS, March 28th.—In the Senate to-day, M. Robeur presiding, Minister Ollivier read the project of the Senate Commission, as drawn up in accordance with the recent letter of the Emperor. It makes important changes in the prerogatives of the Senate. Hereafter legislative power is to be divided between the Emperor, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif. The number of Senators may be one-third less than that of Deputies. Former articles giving constituent power to the Senate are abrogated, and the Constitution henceforth may only be changed by the vote of the people on a proposal of the Emperor. MADRID, March 29th.—The Count of Jara, who fled from Spain a year ago, after having killed Senor Ochoa in a duel, has received an indulgence from the penitents incurred and is expected back soon. It is generally supposed that this was done to pave the way for an indulgence in the case of the Duke Montpensier, who recently killed Don Henry Bourbon in a duel. Duke Montpensier, however, has remained in Madrid since the duel. LONDON, April 1st.—In the House of Commons last night, the House took up the Irish Land Bill in Committee. Successive amendments, modifying the Ulster custom, were considered and rejected. The Memorial Disputations Bill, promoting candidates until September. LONDON, April 1st.—Popular discontent in Ireland increases. Evening papers of this city publish a long list of outrages recently committed there. Yesterday the Protestant Church at Burton, Cork county, was entered by evil disposed persons, and the walls and furniture defaced, and the building nearly destroyed. DUBLIN, April 1st.—A correspondent of the Evening Post says emigration from Ireland to the United States has increased to a remarkable extent within the past few days, and is altogether due to the probable passage through Parliament of the obnoxious bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. NEW YORK, April 2d.—A Dublin despatch states that an immense indignation meeting was held last night, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted repudiating the Peace Preservation bill, now under consideration in Parliament, as threatening to destroy the remnant of liberty yet remaining to the Irish people. A committee was appointed to wait on Gladstone and represent to him that the policy of the Government in this respect receives the assent of all classes, and urge him to rescind the bill. The meeting was also adopted the request of the union existing between England and Ireland, as the interests of both countries were inseparable. PARIS, April 2d.—La Liberte announces to-day, that M. Daru has abandoned his idea of sending a special Ambassador to Rome. The Marquis of Bonville, French Minister to that city, who is at present in Paris, will therefore return to his post immediately. The reason for this is found in the failure of M. Daru in his recent negotiations at Vienna. Madrid and Florence, for a plan looking to concerted action. LONDON, April 2d.—A despatch from Rome reports a remarkable event at the recent sitting of the Council of Cardinals Schwarzenberg and Bishop Strassmayer endeavoring to urge a policy of conciliation, and, while speaking in favorable terms of Protestants and objecting to anathemas directed against them as arrogant and profane, were silenced by the angry uproar of the Assembly. The position of conductor on a street car in Wilmington, N. C., affords ample opportunity for the display of gallantry. A correspondent, who was recently in that city, saw the conductors carrying the ladies from the car to the sidewalk, and vice versa, on a muddy day.

THE NEXT TRANSIT OF VENUS.—The English Government has taken the initiative in the preparation for observing the next transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disc, and the subject was deemed of sufficient importance to be mentioned by Queen Victoria in her recent speech to the legislators of the United Kingdom. It has been decided to detail four parties, to as many different points, to watch the transit. The Governments of Prussia and Russia will each send one or more parties of astronomical observers, and it is probable that official assistance in working out the grand problem of the earth's distance from the sun will be rendered by Turkey, as portions of that country present the very best positions that could be selected for observation of the important phenomenon. The far, no movement has been made by the Government of the United States to aid in the work. The whole of the American Continent, North and South, will be below the sun's horizon during the transit. At the time of the ingress, the sun will be visible to the middle of the Eastern coast of Australia, and at the egress it will be seen about half way between that point and the Island of Madagascar. The observing stations must be within 90 degrees of one of these points, and the best positions on the earth's surface for measuring the parallax displacement of the planet, are those situated near a line which will lie in a plane passing through the apparent path of Venus across the solar disc, the nearest point on this line to the United States, lies in the Western Alutian Islands, near the coast of Kamtschatka, but this position will probably be occupied by a party of Russian astronomers, and it is open to the objection of normally bad weather. The more accessible points, after this, are near the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of Alexandria and Smyrna—which will probably be occupied by European observers. The phenomena can be watched most advantageously from the Southern Hemisphere, but the most favorable places on the other side of the equator are precisely those of which the longitudes and latitudes are not accurately known; and a long series of previous observations would be necessary to give value to observations made there. For these reasons it has been thought probable that the United States Government will decline to take part in the grand system of observations which will be made in December, 1874, and will reserve its scientific energies for the ensuing transit of 1882, which will be visible in the Eastern States, the Canadas, the West Indies, and Central America. It is not desirable that this conclusion should be made. The United States has taken front rank in astronomical investigation, and especially in this department, the subject of the solar parallax having been exhaustively discussed by a member of our Naval Observatory force—Professor Simon Newcomb. We can scarcely afford to lie idly back and allow others to put the finishing stroke to the work which he has handled in such a masterly manner. The mean distance of the sun from the earth has hitherto been estimated as anywhere from seventy-five to ninety-six millions of miles, and the correct transit will probably enable us to gauge that distance to the nearest thousand. When it is remembered that this distance is really the unit of measurement for all celestial dimensions, except those of the moon—that the magnitudes and distances of all the planetary bodies, and of the fixed stars are determined by reference to it, the importance of the knowledge is sufficiently apparent. There should be no unnecessary parsimony in the matter. A few thousands of dollars will be well spent in the undertaking. The United States Government should send out a well equipped expedition to observe the next transit of Venus, and should not content itself with choosing some easily-reached station, where perhaps half a dozen amateur parties will be found on the eventful day. The greatest party of effort will be in the Southern Hemisphere, and thither a party should be sent long enough beforehand to choose a proper station, and get all ready for the epoch. This would do more towards the advancement of science, and for the credit of the nation, than has been achieved by a hundred times the expenditure, in a hundred different directions, in our past history.—Chicago Tribune. "NOW SQUIRE OLD NAVY!"—A stung christian was listening to a charity sermon. He was nearly deaf, and was accustomed to sit facing the congregation, right under the pulpit, with his ear-trumpet directed upwards, towards the preacher. The sermon moved him considerably. At one time he said to himself, "I'll give ten dollars;" again he said, "I'll give fifteen." At the close of the appeal, he was very much moved, and thought he would give fifty dollars. He afterwards was aware, as he moved along his fifty to twenty, to ten, to zero. He concluded that he would not give anything. "Yet," said he, "this won't do—I am in a bad fix. My hopes of heaven may be in this question. This covetousness will be my ruin." The boxes were getting nearer and nearer. The box was now under his chin—all the congregation were looking. He had been holding a pocket-book in his hand during the soliciting, which was half visible. Hereafter legislative power is to be divided between the Emperor, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif. The number of Senators may be one-third less than that of Deputies. Former articles giving constituent power to the Senate are abrogated, and the Constitution henceforth may only be changed by the vote of the people on a proposal of the Emperor. MADRID, March 29th.—The Count of Jara, who fled from Spain a year ago, after having killed Senor Ochoa in a duel, has received an indulgence from the penitents incurred and is expected back soon. It is generally supposed that this was done to pave the way for an indulgence in the case of the Duke Montpensier, who recently killed Don Henry Bourbon in a duel. Duke Montpensier, however, has remained in Madrid since the duel. LONDON, April 1st.—In the House of Commons last night, the House took up the Irish Land Bill in Committee. Successive amendments, modifying the Ulster custom, were considered and rejected. The Memorial Disputations Bill, promoting candidates until September. LONDON, April 1st.—Popular discontent in Ireland increases. Evening papers of this city publish a long list of outrages recently committed there. Yesterday the Protestant Church at Burton, Cork county, was entered by evil disposed persons, and the walls and furniture defaced, and the building nearly destroyed. DUBLIN, April 1st.—A correspondent of the Evening Post says emigration from Ireland to the United States has increased to a remarkable extent within the past few days, and is altogether due to the probable passage through Parliament of the obnoxious bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland. NEW YORK, April 2d.—A Dublin despatch states that an immense indignation meeting was held last night, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted repudiating the Peace Preservation bill, now under consideration in Parliament, as threatening to destroy the remnant of liberty yet remaining to the Irish people. A committee was appointed to wait on Gladstone and represent to him that the policy of the Government in this respect receives the assent of all classes, and urge him to rescind the bill. The meeting was also adopted the request of the union existing between England and Ireland, as the interests of both countries were inseparable. PARIS, April 2d.—La Liberte announces to-day, that M. Daru has abandoned his idea of sending a special Ambassador to Rome. The Marquis of Bonville, French Minister to that city, who is at present in Paris, will therefore return to his post immediately. The reason for this is found in the failure of M. Daru in his recent negotiations at Vienna. Madrid and Florence, for a plan looking to concerted action. LONDON, April 2d.—A despatch from Rome reports a remarkable event at the recent sitting of the Council of Cardinals Schwarzenberg and Bishop Strassmayer endeavoring to urge a policy of conciliation, and, while speaking in favorable terms of Protestants and objecting to anathemas directed against them as arrogant and profane, were silenced by the angry uproar of the Assembly. The position of conductor on a street car in Wilmington, N. C., affords ample opportunity for the display of gallantry. A correspondent, who was recently in that city, saw the conductors carrying the ladies from the car to the sidewalk, and vice versa, on a muddy day.

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