

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cottage to Let—Trotter & Delage.
Gas Consumers—P. Peables.
Musical Monthly—P. Sinclair & Son.
Cottage to Let—Apply at this office.
Canada Assurance Company—H. W. Welch.
Circuit Court—P. Sinclair & Son.
English Papers—do.
Clearance Sale—O'Donohy & Co.
Penny Miscellany—P. Sinclair & Son.
London Journal—do.
General Relief Committee—T. H. Grant.
Circuit Court—P. Sinclair & Son.
To be Let—P. Langlois.
Sale of Furniture—J. B. Prunier.
Quebec Gas Company—P. Peables.
American Invalids—R. M. Bouchette.
To be Let—J. B. Prunier.
To Let—D. D. Young & Co.
Superior Court—P. B. Casgrain.
Grand Trunk Snow Shoe Club—J. C. Burnett.
Rosen—M. O. Mountain.
Paints—do.
Hawover Square—P. Sinclair & Son.
The Quiver—do.
Postponement of Tenders—see Advertisement.
Oysters—John Teaffe.
Wood's Comic Valentine Songster—P. Sinclair & Son.
Infants Magazine—do.
British Juvenile—do.
Sunshine—do.
Tinley's Magazine—do.
Haddies—John Teaffe.
Scotch Meal—do.
Buck Wheat Flour—do.
Indian Meal—do.
Cotton and Linen Goods—Glover & Fry.
Immense Sale of Dry Goods—Leger & Binfet.
Excelsior Fluid Soap—Jas. Maguire.
AUCTION SALES.
Auction Sales—Casey & Co.
Trade Sale of Groceries—A. J. Maxham & Co.
The Mercury, being the only Daily Evening Newspaper in Quebec, and at all times fully up with the very latest Maritime and General Intelligence, offers to the public a most desirable Advertising channel.



Quebec Mercury.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Quebec Mercury.

THIS EVENING'S DESPATCHES.

SIX O'CLOCK.

Very Latest by the Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 120 P.M.

Consols 92½ to 93. Illinois Central 88½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17, 120 P.M.

Cotton firm. Wheat firm.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Gold closed at 141½.

Cotton steady.

Flour less active; receipts 7,900 bbls.

and 3,800 bags, sales 6,800 bbls.

LIFE INSURANCE—A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL COMPANY.

The World Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose advertisement will be found in another column, is founded on those scientific principles and organized with a degree of skill which bids fair to render it one of the most popular institutions of the age. It has a paid-up capital of \$200,000, \$100,000 of which is deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department as security for its policyholders. Geo. L. Willard, of the long-established firm of Willard, Wood & Co., is the President of the Company. He is assisted by Oliver H. Gordon, Esq., as Vice-President. Mr. Gordon was one of the late firm of O. H. Gordon & Co., engaged for the past twenty years in the China trade. Mr. Charles W. Poyer, Secretary and Actuary, was formerly Assistant Actuary of the Mutual Life. The executive management is supported by a board of thirty-six directors well known throughout the United States, whose wealth and standing must inspire confidence with all who wish to insure in a good and safe company.

We have only space, among the many attractive and special features of this company, to mention the lowest of its annual premiums, of its non-participating premiums, said to be lower than those charged by any other company in the world, its dividends on the contribution plan increasing annually after two years with the age of the policy, till they exceed the annual premium, its grace of thirty days allowed in the payment of premiums, and its payment of losses in thirty days after due notice and proof of death.

Ten cents a day saved by a young man will insure his life for \$2,500. Fifteen or twenty cents a day put by will insure an older man for the same amount. Is any man who has a family excusable for not making some provision for their support after he is taken away?

The company has established an agency in this city under the management of Mr. W. J. MacAdams, who will, no doubt, obtain for it, at an early date a successful and prosperous business.

The ss. "Nova Scotia" Capt. Aird, arrived at Portland at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with 21 cabin and 119 stowage passengers. Reports having been detained by heavy weather. Her mail left yesterday and will arrive in the morning.

PARLIAMENT OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Eight petitions were presented in favor of Major Robinson's route.

One from the Fish and Game Protection Club, Montreal, praying for amendments to the laws for the protection of game; and from the residents of Montreal, in favor of the Fish and Game Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Beaubien presented the report of the Committee on the Library.

Hon. Mr. Hale moved the adoption of the report.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Rodier presented the third report of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, recommending that the Board of Works have the superintendence of the Parliament buildings.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved that the bill to authorize the Board of Notaries to admit Mr. Bouchette as a notary be referred to a Committee of the Whole forthwith, to amend the title of the bill.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Panet in the chair.

After a short time in committee, the chairman reported, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. McGreevey moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Curling Club of Quebec.

The following bills were received from the Assembly, desiring concurrence:

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Manufacturing Company of Montreal.

An Act to divide the township of Percé, Gaspé, into two separate municipalities.

An act to amend the act, incorporating the town of St. John's, which were filed for the second reading to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. McGreevey moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act respecting Burials in a certain Cemetery in the City of Quebec.

Referred to Private Bills Committee.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Montreal Canadian Building Society as a permanent Building Society.

Referred to Private Bills Committee.

Hon. Mr. Hale moved the House in Committee for the consideration of the Bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Massachusetts Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Rodier moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Contingent Accounts on the message of the Legislative Assembly, respecting the expenses of the Legislature.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. D'Almeida moved the second reading of the bill to change the boundaries of the Counties of Berthier and Joliette.

Referred to Private Bills Committee.

Hon. Mr. Wood in the chair.

The chairman reported the Bill with some amendments, and it was ordered for a third reading, to-morrow.

The House then adjourned, till to-morrow.

PARLIAMENT OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. July presented several petitions from his county, asking for the adoption of the Robinson route.

Mr. Simard presented a petition from 400 proprietors of St. Roch South, praying against that asked by the Municipal Council of the said Municipality, inasmuch as the petition of said Council is illegal and now before the Courts of Justice.

Mr. Bennett presented a petition in favor of the measure now before the House relating to winter relief.

Mr. July presented a petition from the Quebec Bank against the amendments to the City Charter.

Mr. Carter—A petition from certain inhabitants of Montreal, in favor of the bill relating to a Fire Marshal for that city.

Mr. Bellemare presented the 10th Report on Contingencies. Report recommended a reduction in the staff of permanent officers.

Previous to adoption of the report, Mr. Serrier rose and said he could not allow the report to pass without complimenting the Chairman of the Committee. If the expenses had been reduced \$3,000, it was due in great measure to the energy, ability and hard work of Mr. Bellemare.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau—There is a recommendation in the report which has been under the consideration of the Government. I may say that I have conferred with the Clerk of this House on this subject, and he is of opinion that the staff is not too numerous. I may say, however, that if hereafter it should be found that this body of employees is too numerous, the Government would be bound to make a reduction in any public office, conferring with the Speaker and Clerk of this House and filling up such offices by placing one of the clerk's therein. The Honorable Premier further stated that he heartily concurred in compliments to the Chairman of Committee, (Mr. Bellemare). A great deal was due to his activity and frankness, and if the expenses of this House were reduced, the credit was his in a great measure.

Mr. Carter presented 15th Report on Miscellaneous and Private Bills.

Hon. Mr. Irvine presented the 6th Report on House Accounts.

Mr. Levesque moved to introduce a Bill to amend the Municipal Road Act of 1866.—Carried; read a first time, second reading on Wednesday.

Mr. Mailleux moved to introduce a Bill to legalize registers of certain status of this Province.—Carried; second reading on Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet moved to introduce a Bill respecting the appointment of Assistants to Law Officers of this Province.

Hon. Atty. Gen. Ouimet moved the House into Committee of the Whole to amend the Act 27 and 28 Vic, cap. 49, respecting the summoning and selection of jurors.

The chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. D'Almeida moved the House again into Committee on Supply. (Message from His Excellency and estimates sent down to the Committee).—Mr. Simard in the chair.

The estimates are being passed item by item.

The House rose at six, to resume its sitting at half-past seven, when the remaining items will be carried through.

THE PROPOSED GAME BILL.

We give to-day a letter from Mr. F. W. G. Austin, inviting or "correspondent" "A Naturalist" to meet him at the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, there to receive from him an answer to that gentleman's very pertinent questions, published in our issue of the 14th instant.

The chances of further doctoring the game laws, already sufficiently stringent, would hardly be improved in this way. We beg to assure Mr. Austin that our correspondent is a veritable naturalist, his insinuation to the contrary notwithstanding, and we might hint what his egoism has led him to overlook, viz., that the questions were addressed to promoters of game laws generally, the object being, no doubt, to enable the public to judge by the replies whether or no the said "promoters" are competent to advise on the subject. We shall be happy to open our columns to any gentleman acquainted with it and willing to answer the "questions."

A petition of an interesting character was received last week in the Ontario Legislature, from the widow of the late William Lyon McKenzie, asking payment of a sum of £500, claimed as due, on account of expenses incurred by Mr. McKenzie, when in 1832 he proceeded to England to vindicate the rights of the colonists against the arbitrary measures of the administration of that time. In this mission he acted as the representative of the people, 24,500 of whom signed the petitions with which he was entrusted. He remained eighteen months in England, at the special request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on his return to Canada, a Committee of the House of Assembly, acknowledging his claim to compensation, recommended the payment of the above mentioned sum, which however was not granted, owing to the supplies having been withheld.

Saturday's Montreal Telegraph says:—

A valiant Vermont Penian sends us a communication relative to a recent Penian meeting at St. Albans, which might be alarming if it did not suggest that the cause must be in a poor way, when such a jubilation is made over a small gathering in a town that was captured and plundered in broad daylight by a score of boys. That Penianism will be more openly encouraged in the United States during the time preceding the Presidential election is well understood here; but it is equally well understood that the object of its patrons is to obtain votes, and of its leaders to obtain money. Were it otherwise, Canada is quite able to take care of any marauding bands that may venture on this side of the frontier, if the Federal Government had not the strongest possible inducement, not to venture on a repetition of the experiment of 1866.

It has been said that the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Premier of Quebec, purposes the enactment of a Homestead Law. The intention is a good one. The entailment of property, making permanent in a word, the toil and anxiety and outlay of years, to the families of those for whom such toil, anxiety and outlay have been endured, is just in itself. Landed, above all other kinds of property should not be liable to sudden fluctuations. The principle implied in a Homestead Law has ever been more or less recognized. Real property now cannot be immediately sold even where there is no entail. So many months from the day of judgment to the day of execution is allowed; and it would not inconvenience any creditor were he aware that debt could not be sold in discharge of debts under any circumstances. Indeed, we might go much farther, and safely assert that were it possible to recover any debt by legal process, no real injury would be done to trade. A really trustworthy person could always obtain credit, while the rogue would be made honest by being compelled to pay as he purchased. Passing that by, however, and coming directly to homestead exemption, it seems only right that the practice of Europe, where the law of entail prevails, should to some extent, be imitated here. One great drawback however exists. The law of primogeniture has been abolished. Properties admit of being parcelled and divided among heirs, and this parceling and division completely destroys the idea of entail. During the life of a first possessor the soil might nevertheless be placed beyond the possibility of seizure and confiscation, and this comparatively inconsiderable boon could not be otherwise than productive of good effects. It would encourage the possessor of a farm in making improvements, in erecting buildings, constructing drains, dyking, ditching and fencing. A life-lease of a farm would tend to produce that enterprise and energy which successful farming demands. The faults of the head of a family could not bring direct and positive ruin upon that family; and society, in a commercial sense, would be sufficiently protected by the knowledge that the indiscretions of a head of a family, when not criminal, admitted of no legal remedy whatever. To build up a country, land holders should be privileged above all other classes. Without such privilege there cannot be a landed interest, and without a landed interest there is no country. An inalienable freehold is beyond all things necessary to pure and interested patriotism. The merchant is cosmopolitan. He is a man of all countries. Wherever a ship can go, there is his heart and soul and business. With him the supreme dollar is the only object of veneration, if not adoration. Yet this worshipper of golden gods owns everything to the tillers of the soil and the trowers of the deep. Permanent cultivators of the soil, owners of mines, be they gold or coal mines, and fishermen, are necessary to trade, without whom indeed trade could not at all exist, and if any class should be legislatively protected and encouraged, it is surely these classes. Free trade in corn, free trade in everything is assisted by a homestead protection act, and we have no hesitation in saying that if Mr. Chauveau succeeds in obtaining for the cultivator of the soil in Quebec such protection, he will have conferred a boon upon his country, the good effects of which will more particularly be felt two centuries hence. The United States—Republican as they are—admit the feasibility and justice of a homestead law—and the owner of the soil in every country in the world ever has had privileges to which no more trader can

possibly have a claim. One good effect of a Homestead Exemption Law in the Province of Quebec would be the keeping of the habitant farmer "at home."

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury:—

MONTREAL, 14th February 1868.

Sir,—I read in one of the papers of this city that a notice of Motion had been made in the Legislature at Quebec, to inquire into the injury that may be sustained by the stripping of trees for their bark, now using by the manufacture of extract from Hemlock Bark.

As misrepresentations may be made in discussing this subject, and with the view of their correction, as well as for general information, I make the following remarks for which I ask the favour of publication in your paper.

The bark used by the parties engaged in this trade, is not made from trees stripped at their instance from the forest, for that purpose alone.—It is the bark stripped by the farmers and settlers from Hemlock trees existing on that portion of their lands which they are about to clear for cultivation, and which if not brought to market would necessarily be burned in clearing the land, and the timber receiving no injury from the loss of the bark, but rather a benefit, in as much as used for saw logs, if of sufficient size, and where its vicinity to Saw Mills, makes its transport of importance.

The cash received by the bark-wooders for this article is to him a great assistance towards clearing and paying for his lands, and especially in a new country where money is almost unobtainable otherwise.

I may as an instance of its beneficial influence in a preliminary way, refer to a late visit of the Crown Lands Agent to Drummondville, near which Village a factory has been lately established. Over six thousand dollars was paid to the agent on account of interest upon land, and this money was principally derived from the earnings of the settlers from that factory, more than twice that amount having to that time been paid for bark, and it is probable that that sum will be doubled the next season.

To take any measures to impair the successful working of a manufacture so useful to the struggling settler, and which in its extension bids fair to exercise an influence, and no mean one, on the exchanges of the Province, would be truly a suicidal proceeding.

A BACKWOODSMAN.

Mr. Milner Gibson, of the Imperial Parliament, in an address to his constituents the other day, took occasion to observe:—

There has been the unfortunate question of ships being fitted out to prey upon the commerce of America from Liverpool, with which you are familiar, and claims have been made upon us to pay the damage. Whether any future arbitrator will decide that we ought to pay the damages or not I do not know. Only hope he will decide in our favor.—(laughter).—for I do not want for Mr. Laird's vagaries.—(hear, hear).—or for paying for burning American ships with which we had nothing whatever to do. But I will recollect when the cheers were heard in the House of Commons at the idea of those gallant ships going forth upon the ocean, as if the Liverpool builders had done something grand for their country in fitting out those buccaners, as I may call them to prey upon the commerce of a friendly nation. I am afraid their faces will be very long if the bill should ever be presented, and I hope nobody will be wicked enough to remind them of those cheers. I thought at the time, "My boys, I think you will pay for this," and I hope that when the thing does come to arbitration it will be found that we did our best to stop the ships, and that there is no liability resting upon us. (Cheers). We cannot be sure of that. It goes to arbitration we shall be in the hands of an arbitrator, and we must take our chance. I am sorry to say it is a lamentable thing that Lord Stanley and Mr. Seward have between them failed to settle this question. I really think it is a reflection upon the art of diplomacy that those two great statesmen should have approached within such a very narrow distance of and leave matters exactly as they began. I am afraid that Lord Stanley has done all he can, and I think they have said as they knew, and need not say more. (Laughter). If that is the case we must wait for two new governments to have a settlement. There will be a change of Government in the United States before long, and I do not think any of us believe that Lord Derby's Government is going to be overbearing. (Laughter and cheers).

Hereupon the New York Express says:—

We have no idea that our claims for British indemnity, in the matter of the Alabama raids, will ever be adjusted until the case is transferred to other hands than those of the gentleman who has had charge of the State Department ever since the accession of the Radical party to power. It requires the statesmanship of a Webster or a Marcy to settle that question. Mr. Seward's pettifoggery can never do it.

The Court Journal of the 25th ultimo says:—

Viscount Monck has been requested to retain the government of all the Canadas for another year owing to the impossibility of removing the Earl of Mayo—who is named to succeed Lord Monck—from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, at the present unsettled state of affairs.

There are in England more than nine million persons with independent incomes, of whom more than one-fifth are of the upper and middle classes. The proportion holds good to the United Kingdom; thirteen millions with independent incomes. The total income of persons in the United Kingdom in 1867 was £931,379,000, or £47,000,000 more than the whole nations debt.

It is said that the Queen is greatly pleased with the reception her diary has met with, and the effect is to make her more anxious about the publication of the second volume of the Life of the Prince Consort. It was being hurried forward until the accident to Mr. Theodore Martin happened.

Sir David Brewster.—The cable announces the death of this eminent British scientist. He was born at Jedburgh, Scotland, in December, 1781, and had therefore entered upon his 87th year. He is celebrated chiefly for his discoveries in Optics; and he has made important contributions to other departments of science. He edited the Edinburgh "Journal of Science," and contributed largely to the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions; but his time was mainly upon his invention of the Kaleidoscope, his treatise on Optics, and his Life of Sir Isaac Newton.

VOLUNTEERS FOR HOME.

The following thirteen young gentlemen leave this evening for Montreal, to join the Canadian volunteers for the Pope's army:—

Theodore Babin, of Notre Dame de Lévis.

Charles Bertrand, advocate, of Quebec.

John Fraser Blackburn, of Beauport.

Augustin Fortin, of Lévis.

Elsar Garneau, of Quebec.

Totter Gosselin, of St. Laurent, Isle of Orleans.

Edouard Lemaire, of Chicoutimi.

William Murray, of Quebec.

Théophile Morisset, physician, of Quebec.

Louis Paquet, of St. Henri de Lévis.

V. X. Toussaint, student of Laval Normal School.

Charles Trudelle, of Quebec.

Cyprien Vohl, of Quebec.

We also learn that Mr. Alfred O'Meara son of Major O'Meara, of Her Majesty's Customs, is shortly about to leave for the same destination at his father's expense.

Hon. Mr. De Boucherville, Speaker of the Legislative Council, has subscribed \$100 towards the Canadian Pontifical Zouave fund. A farewell dinner was given on Saturday evening to several of the volunteers on the eve of their departure.

Three Rivers furnishes eighteen gallants for the Papal Zouaves.

MONTREAL.—The second of Mr. Mills Chamber Concerts, will take place in the National School Hall, on Friday.

The programme is to be one of great attraction, comprising the names of some of the most distinguished lady and gentlemen amateurs of this city. Judging from the last of these prior concerts. The crowded state of the hall, and evidently delightful state in which the audience left, after the performance, we feel that Mr. Mills is sure of a well filled house and an appreciative audience. The programme at length will appear shortly.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—

Sir,—A communication in your number of last evening purporting to emanate from a "Naturalist" contains a series of questions on natural history, submitted to the Fish and Game Protection Club.

I am permitted kindly to invite "Naturalist" to the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, in this city, at any hour he may please to appoint; and I shall with great pleasure attend and afford him an answer to his question. The Institution has all the scientific works necessary for reference.

F. W. G. AUSTIN.

RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND THE QUEBEC VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A rifle match, which has been looked forward to with considerable interest, for some time past, among military circles, came off on Saturday last, at the Beauport falls, in presence of a large concourse of regulars and volunteers, and among them many officers who attended to witness the result of this interesting trial of skill, as the parties on both sides are considered crack shots. The match was between six non-commissioned officers and men representing No. 4 Battery of the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, and six non-commissioned officers and men of No. 4 Battery of the Quebec Battalion Volunteer Garrison Artillery. At two p.m. both parties mustered at the Royal Artillery Barracks and marched down to the Butte at Beauport, under the command of Lieut. Russell. As will be seen by the score the contest was a close one, the Volunteers winning by only two points.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Battery Sergeant-Major Horton, 100 yds. 200 yds.

Sergeant Harnum, 32134-12 24232-13

Corporal Dyer, 33423-15 33234-10

Bombardier Stevens, 32444-13 32444-14

Gunner Connor, 33235-15 33235-9

Gunner McCarthy, 32332-12 22332-10

81 70

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Batt. Sgt.-Maj. McCallum, 100 yds. 200 yds.

Sergeant Milne, 24343-13 20234-10

Sergeant F. Lawless, 24343-17 24343-4

Sergeant Ellis, 4343-17 20232-8

Gunner Smith, 32423-14 20232-6

Gunner Annot, 42344-17 22344-12

94 59

ST. JOHN, Friday Feb. 14.

The Speaker elected is Mr. Botsford, member for Westmorland.

The address in reply to the speech was moved by Mr. Lindsay, of Charlottetown, seconded by Mr. Keane, of St. John. Saturday is fixed for the debate. The Contingent Committee appointed reported in favor of restricting the franking privilege to correspondence of members; stationary allowance reduced; no official reporting of debates—newspaper reports deemed sufficient. All the members spoke in favor of retrenchment.

Mr. Kerr, of Northumberland, thought the members should be reduced from 41 to 30, and the Executive from 9 to 5.

OTTAWA, 12th Feb.

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Bible Society was largely attended in the Episcopal Church this evening. The agent, the Rev. Mr. Garvin, in his report stated that the Society was in a prosperous condition, the Treasurer having \$7000 on hand after paying all expenses. Four thousand volumes of the Scriptures had been issued from the Depository during the year, being an increase of 1,300 on last year's issue. He referred to the resignation of Dr. Spence, and the transfer of the Rev. Mr. Elliott to Halifax soon. On the platform were the Hon. Mr. Tilley, and nearly all the clergymen in the city.

The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland in April.

The leg that Princess Baciocchi broke is said to be one of the most beautiful in Europe.

Count Tafe, a member of the new Austrian Cabinet, is an Irishman, the tenth of the Irish Viscounts of the name.

A Boston detective gives his whole attention to the thieves who steal newspapers from door-cups.

A woman is Monouk, Ill., lately caught her husband trying to commit suicide by hanging, and, after cutting him down and resuscitating him she gave him a good thrashing, which he richly deserved.

Dickens' manuscript is interlined, erased and re-written half a dozen times, while Tupper's is open, clear and neat. Both facts confirm the opinion that men of genius write hands which are a terror to compositors.

In Toronto 20,738 registered letters were received at the Post-office last January, against 10,000 received at the Montreal Post-office during the same time. Of these 12,276 were for city delivery.

By Telegraph This Day

[Reported for the Daily Mercury.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

BY THE CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.

The ss. Weaver, from New York, has arrived.

There is a report that the Earl of Derby, who has been very ill, died last night.

FLORENCE, Feb. 15.

Compliments passed at a dinner to Admiral Farragut, yesterday, show that the Italian Government has the highest respect for the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 15, EVE.

It now appears that the reports which were printed in the morning journals, and which have been in circulation, to the effect that the Earl of Derby and Judge Stree were dead, are without any foundation. Though both have been dangerously ill, it is announced to-night that they are much better, and their speedy recovery is confidently looked for.

Later advices do not confirm the Abyssinian intelligence sent to the United States last evening. Despatches received to-day state that no such movement of the Egyptian auxiliary corps as alleged had occurred.

LISBON, Feb. 15.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day.

Beyond the usual skirmishing there had been no fighting between the hostile armies on the Parana.

Chelera was still raging with unabated fury in Buenos Ayres. There was also much sickness in the camps of both armies.

The revolt which had broken out in Santa Fé, one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, had been successful, the ruling government having been overthrown.

The Spanish government hopes for a general peace from the internal dissensions now prevailing in Peru and Chili.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

In the Superior Court a jury found a verdict against the proprietors of the Metropolitan hotel for the loss of a watch and chain and the sum of \$50, alleged to have been stolen from a guest of the house.

The Tribune's special says:—Lieut. Gen. Sherman, according to private dispatches received in the city, does not appreciate the kind intentions of Mr. Johnson in assigning him to the new military division, with headquarters at Washington. The Lieutenant-General telegraphed to one or two of his friends in Washington and other places that he does not wish to come here,

