

Again, the merest tyro must perceive that just in proportion as this branch of business prospers, other industrial pursuits will be correspondingly benefited.

UNITE STATES. The impeachment of the President seems to be the principal topic in the exchanges received.

House of Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1868.

At 3 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the Second Session of the Twenty-third General Assembly of this Island with the following

SPEECH: Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I am glad to meet you at the commencement of another Session, and to have recourse again to your assistance and advice.

During last Session you passed an Act to authorize the raising of a loan. It was deemed advisable that, during the recess, a Delegate should proceed to England to carry out your intentions in this matter; and also to apply to the various Proprietors of Township Lands resident in England, with the view of ascertaining from them the terms upon which they would be willing to dispose of their Estates.

I regret that the negotiations with these Proprietors have not, thus far, been productive to any results. Nevertheless, the efforts of the Government continue to be directed to a full and final settlement of all questions connected with the land tenures.

As one of your principal objects in passing the Loan Act was to enable the Government to make extensive purchases of Land, it has not yet been deemed advisable to proceed with that Loan.

Papers on these subjects will be laid before you.

I have recently received a Petition from certain Persons who have purchased their certain Estates from the Selkirk Estate. The petitioners allege that the amount paid by them as Instalments, have already been more than sufficient to pay for this Estate, and that it was not the intention of the Legislature, in passing the Act under which this Property was purchased, that a larger sum should be exacted from the Tenants than would render the Purchase self-sustaining.

I deemed it necessary to refer this Petition for the consideration of the Law Officers, and I have directed that their opinion should be laid before you, in full confidence that you will mature such Measures as may be deemed equitable and convenient on this subject.

A Bill will be submitted to you for relaxing the provisions, enacted by the Land Purchase Act for the sale of wilderness lands on Public Estates, with the view of encouraging their speedy settlement and disposition.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: The Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before you.

I am glad to observe, that notwithstanding the commercial depression of the past year, the Revenue was larger than could have been anticipated, and including that derived from the sale of public lands, was in excess of the expenditure.

I have directed that estimates for the current year be submitted to you, and I ask with confidence such supplies as may be required for the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

When I released you from the Legislative duties of last Session, I expressed the hope that you would, at your next meeting take into your consideration a measure, calculated to impart to your system of Education a degree of efficiency and practical benefit more commensurate with your liberal provision for that service.

A measure for consolidating the present Laws on this subject, and for amending them in certain particulars, will be submitted for your consideration.

The Committee which you appointed last Session, to report by what method of improving the highways throughout this Island has concluded its labors, and its report will be laid before you.

I would direct your special attention to a subject of such manifest importance to the people whom you represent.

I venture to hope, that the success which attended the exhibition of articles of local industry during last autumn, will encourage you to repeat and extend the stimulus which such exhibitions undoubtedly give.

I now leave you to the performance of the duties of the Session.

Hon. Members of the Assembly having returned to their seats, His Excellency's Speech was again read from the Chair, after which the House proceeded to business.

Hon. Mr. Coles, Col. Secretary, laid on the table the Writ of Election issued for the election of a Member for the Second District of King's County, in the place of Edward Rielly, Esq., who had accepted the Office of Queen's Printer, and the Sheriff's Return thereon, which was read by the Clerk.

E. Rielly, Esq., Queen's Printer, re-elected a Member for the Second District of King's County, appeared at the Bar, and having been introduced, took the usual oaths and his seat.

The following Committees were then appointed, viz:

Committee to prepare and report the Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech—Messrs. Rielly, McNeill, Hon. Mr. Kelly, Messrs McCormack, Dr. Jenkins, Bell, Kickham.

Committee to receive Tenders for Printing the Debates of the House—Hon. Messrs. Hensley, Howland, Haviland.

Committee to receive Tenders for Printing the Journals of the House—Hon. Mr. Hensley, Mr. McNeill, Hon. Mr. Henderson.

Committee on Public Accounts—Messrs. P. Sinclair, Bell, Hon. Mr. Kelly, Messrs. McNeill, McCormack, Owen, Yeo.

Committee to provide stationery—Messrs. Bell, G. Sinclair and Hon. Mr. Laird.

The usual standing Committees were then appointed; and, on motion, it was ordered that Mr. John Griffith be Door-keeper to the House, in the place of Mr. Furlong, who, owing to illness, was unable to attend to the duties of that office.

On motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary, Mr. Archibald McNeill was appointed Summary Reporter to the House, his duty being to furnish each Member of the House, daily, with a printed Summary of the previous day's proceedings.

House adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Hon. B. Davies submitted a Resolution, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Howland, to the effect, that Robert Gordon, Benj. Balderson, and Isaac Oxenham, be appointed Reporters to the House during the present Session.

To which the Hon. Mr. Haviland moved an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McAulay, namely, that the names of Robert Gordon, Benjamin Balderson, and Isaac Oxenham, be struck out, and the names of David Laird and Peter Stainforth MacGowan be inserted in lieu thereof.

A debate on the subject of the appointment of Reporters then followed, an extended report of which will appear in the Parliamentary Reporter.

After debate the amendment was lost on the following division, viz

For it—Hons. Haviland, McAulay, Henderson, Messrs. Ramsay, Proby, Yeo, Brecken—7.

Against it—Hons. B. Davies, Howland, Calbeck, Laird, Atty. General, Col. Secretary, Kelly, Messrs. Bell, Arsenault, Rielly, McNeill, P. Sinclair, Kickham, McCormack, Dr. Jenkins—15.

Hon. Atty. General, from Committee appointed to receive tenders for printing the Debates of the House, presented their report, to the effect that they had received tenders from Messrs. F. W. Hughes and Malone, and from Mr. David Laird, upon the consideration of which the said Committee recommended the tender of Messrs. Hughes and Malone be accepted.

Report adopted.

Hon. Atty. General also presented the report of the Committee appointed to receive tenders for the printing of the Journals, which was to the effect, that said Committee had received tenders from Thomas Rielly, Hughes & Malone, and D. Laird, and that having compared the specimens of paper submitted, the Committee recommended the acceptance of Messrs. Hughes and Malone's tender.

Report of said Committee was then also adopted.

Mr. Rielly, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report the draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, presented said draft Address which is as follows:—

To His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency, We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, beg to reciprocate with your Excellency the pleasure which we experience in meeting you again at the commencement of another Session, and to assure your Excellency that our assistance and advice will be cheerfully given whenever you shall have occasion to require them.

With your Excellency we regret that the negotiations entered into during the recess of the Legislature, with non resident Proprietors of Township Lands in this Island, have not, up to the present time, proved successful.

Although your Excellency has not, as yet, deemed it advisable to proceed with the Loan, yet the provisions of the Act authorizing it still remain available in case any Proprietor shall hereafter, as we trust they will do, see the advantage and propriety of meeting the views of the Government by accepting a fair price for their property.

Any papers upon the subjects which your Excellency may lay before us shall receive our due consideration.

When the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject of the Selkirk Estate shall be laid before us, your Excellency may rely upon our giving the several questions involved in it our serious and careful attention, and maturing such measures on the subject as may appear just and equitable upon a full consideration of the whole question.

It will afford us much satisfaction to give every encouragement to the settling of wilderness lands, by passing a bill for relaxing the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, or devising such other measures as may best promote that desirable object.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance that the Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before us.

It is gratifying to learn from your Excellency that the Revenue for the past year has been in excess of the expenditure, notwithstanding the commercial depression to which your Excellency has alluded, and also the unusual demands upon the public Treasury to repair the damages caused by the gales of last autumn.

We shall be prepared to give to any measure which may be submitted to us having for its object the improvement of our present system of Education, and the amendment and consolidation of the laws by which the same is regulated, our careful consideration, believing as we do that the subject is one of paramount importance to the people of this Colony.

The system of Road making hitherto adopted in this Island has been almost universally condemned by its inhabitants. We hail with pleasure the prospect that some feasible scheme will be devised by which our highways will be improved without trenching too much upon the public revenue.

The Report of the Committee appointed last session to consider this important subject will receive our special attention when laid before us.

As Agriculture must ever form the principal business of a large proportion of the people of this Colony, it will be our duty to stimulate, by every means within our power, an occupation upon the successful prosecution of which depends, to a considerable extent, the material well-being of the Colony.

The Local Industrial Exhibition of last autumn having proved a success, we can assure your Excellency that it will be a pleasure for us to extend to every section of the Island the benefits which such exhibitions are calculated to confer.

On motion of Mr. Rielly, it was resolved that on Saturday next the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the said Draft Address.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

Sir:— Having noticed an article in the Journal of the 30th January, on the improvements of Crapaud Harbor, in which you express a desire for information respecting the dredging, and I being one of the party engaged to survey the harbor, would therefore beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject; and also to make a short comment on a resolution which appeared in several of the papers, said to be unanimously adopted by a meeting held in Crapaud Hall on New Year's Day, and at which Lots 28 and 29 were largely represented.

I would merely say, in order to be brief, that the meeting was called by Mr. G. Lock, and not more than six or nine persons from the 28 were present. Mr. Lock was the first to take the floor, and after viewing very freely and fully our present condition, and the need of improvement, hastily moved the before mentioned resolution, which was suspended until further comments were made. Seeing as I did the bad policy in carrying a one-sided resolution by a party meeting on a subject interesting the whole community, I therefore moved an amendment omitting the words Sandy Point, and read that the Government be petitioned to extend a wharf into the Basin; which amendment was carried but never appeared in print. Why the chairman published his report as he did I have yet to learn?

In regard to the dredging, I would say though it may not be a total failure, still at the present it is so to a great extent. The wharf at Victoria lies a distance of 1000 yards from the Basin. When the channel was

first deepened it would admit vessels of 12 ft. draft at ordinary tides, but by some questionable case, it has at the entrance into the Basin filled up with sand a distance of about 200 yards; consequently the water inside is of little value while the bar remains where it is. Hence the cry for improvements; and as is always the case, a diversity of opinion arises. A large majority are opposed to dredging, fearing it should fill in again; others argue that the channel may be kept open by moving it to the Westward, or near Paul's Bluff.

But while the majority would prefer building a new wharf in the proper place, up comes the question, where is that place? Mr. Lock says he has found it on his side of the harbor. I say that if a wharf be built at all it must be off of Paul's Bluff.

In the midst of our disputes we were honored by a visit from the Hon. D. Montgomery, and P. Sinclair, Esq., M. P. These gentlemen went in company with several others, and witnessed with and a distance of about the East and West sides of the harbor, which if you please I will give you in plain figures for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

Sandy Point or Paul's Bluff or Eastern side or West side. at 300 yds., 6ft. at 200 yds., 7ft. 5in. at 350 yds., 7ft. 8in. at 250 yds., 8ft. 5in. at 400 yds., 9ft. at 300 yds., 9ft. 6in. at 450 yds., 9ft. 2in. at 350 yds., 11ft. 6in. at 500 yds., 10ft.

This was taken when the tide was about 5 feet rise. You will here see at a glance that we have at Paul's Bluff, decidedly the best site for a wharf. As in the same distance there is nearly four feet difference of water. Not only so, but we are there free from shoals. A vessel could leave with any wind that blows except it be a storm. While on the other hand, after we build a wharf a distance of 400 yards, we still are hampered in with shoals 200 yards more before we reach the Basin, and also exposed to a raging sea.

When this survey was over, we again proceeded to the Hall, where the subject was freely discussed. The members for the district spoke several times, and finally Mr. Sinclair drafted a resolution favorable to all parties. It was to the effect that the Government be petitioned to grant a sum sufficient for the necessary improvements, and a competent person to survey the harbor, and report what is the best mode to adopt. A petition to this effect has been signed and sent to the Government. And we sincerely trust they will take the matter into their serious consideration, and put us in a position to compete with our sister ports. Why should we, while we raise as good if not better produce from any section of the country, be compelled to sell at a loss of 2d. to 3d. per bushel, or else carry it to Summerside, Bedouque, or elsewhere. All we ask is fair play, and we are determined to agitate, petition, and pray, until, if for no other reason, but because of our *Importunity*, they will grant us redress.

By giving the above space in your widely circulated Journal, you will much oblige your humble servant.

W. C. LEA.

Tryon, Feb. 29, 1868.

Letter from Charlottetown.

DEAR JOURNAL.—

Your readers will probably like to see an occasional letter from the city. On the 4th the Legislature was opened by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The day was all that could be desired. The attendance of the Volunteers on the occasion was large, and their drill and appearance highly creditable to officers and men. There were six companies out, two of them being Cavalry, which would have looked much better if horses of a similarity of color, had been arranged together, but in some few instances, a white, grey, brown, and bay colored horses were ranged abreast of each other, it was observed by several, that it destroyed the effect which would have been produced had they all been of one color. The fine appearance of these companies as they came up to the Colonial Building, led several to say that the money spent upon that service ought not to be regarded as a mis-appropriation.

When His Excellency and suit entered the Legislative Council chamber, it was so crowded that it was with difficulty that the space usually reserved for the members of the House of Assembly to occupy, when they answer to His Excellency's command, could be preserved from intrusion. There were quite a number of ladies present. When the members of the lower house had returned to their chamber, attention was given to some routine business, when the House adjourned until Thursday. On Thursday and Friday, the members having been engaged in committees, and arranging their views on the several matters upon which they have to report, no business of any importance was transacted. To-day two resolutions on expiring Laws were agreed to in Committee, and as these referred to acts respecting Sumner's side, they called forth some complimentary remarks in favor of your town, from the Hon. Messrs. Howland and Davies. Both these Hon. Gentlemen expressed a wish that the people would apply for an Act of Incorporation. Hon. Mr. Davies said that he was sure that it would be a benefit to the town. Hon. Mr. Howland drew attention to the fact that no public land had been secured for the town.

I paid a visit to the fine Furniture Establishment of Mr. Douglas, on Kings Square. He very kindly took me through all the departments of his fine premises. Furniture of all kinds and of an excellent quality can be had here, and I am sure that any one wishing to purchase Furniture should give Mr. Douglas a call. I was particularly pleased with the great care which he has taken to guard against fire. It would not be possible, under ordinary circumstances, for a fire to spread in his building.

I also ran down to see one of the Foundries, and was fortunate to enter when they were handling the boiling metal. I have visited several Foundries, but was not so favored on any similar occasion. To look upon the melted boiling iron is well calculated to lead to a consideration of the extraordinary properties of heat. Some of the Steam Engines in this Town, I am told, were made at this Foundry—the name of which I cannot just now recall. I believe this establishment is well patronised, and that orders can be executed, for all description of castings, to a larger extent than is generally known.

I hope to be able, in my next, to give your country readers some idea of the mercantile and other establishments in the City.

OBSERVER.

Charlottetown, March 7, 1868.

LOCALITY NEWLY NAMED.

Pursuant to notice, a general meeting of the inhabitants of Cascumpee Village was held in the School room of the said place, on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., for the purpose of giving the locality a new name. The meeting being duly organized by electing Mr. John Cousins as Chairman, and the undersigned as Secretary. After the Chairman and several others, (among whom was Mr. William Hardy, Postmaster,) had addressed the meeting, pointing out the inconveniences experienced in the Post arrangements, &c., owing to the present name, it was

Moved by Mr. Archibald Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Silas Hodgson, and

Resolved, That the locality extending from Lewis's Ferry on the North, to Goff's Bridge on the South, and from Cascumpee Bay on the East, to the Western Road on the West, heretofore known by the name of Cascumpee Village, be henceforth known by the name of "ALEXANDRIA."

It was also moved by Mr. Montague G.

Clark, and seconded by Mr. James Dougherty, and

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send notices of the proceedings of this meeting to the *Patriot* and *Summerside Journal* newspapers, for publication, with the request that the other Island papers please copy.

SILAS HODGSON, Secy.

Alexandria, Lot 6, March 4, 1868.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

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.

MACHINERY.

The Revenue Bills of the past and preceding years, of this Island, impose a duty of 20 per cent on all "Wheel Machinery," and "machines for manufacturing," which may be imported into this Island; while "Organs and Bells," imported to be used in any Church or Chapel in this Island, are admitted free of duty. The inference to be deduced from the free license in the one case, and the prohibition in the other, being, we suppose, that organs and bells are so essential to the best interests of society, and machinery so injurious, that the country must be protected against the introduction of the former—that is when it is to be used for manufacturing purposes. We have no antipathy to organs; on the contrary, we like the sound of their breathing very well; nor do we think any the less of our public men of the past, or of the present, for the partiality which they have so long shown for the "kirk and the whistles." But as our *Journal* is not committed to party politics, we do not approach this subject from a party stand-point, but anxiously desirous as we are that our Island should be gradually arising to an annual increase of growing prosperity, we, on public grounds and as a public Journalist, feel much more deeply interested, and anxiously desirous that every encouragement which our Legislators can consistently give, should be given to that grand Power—

"Which blow the bellows and forge the steel In all the shops of trade; Which hammer the ore and turn the wheel Where the arms of strength are made; Which manage the furnaces, the mill, the mint,

Which card, which spin, which weave." than we are to Church Organs, which are at best but articles of doubtful necessity.

But sounds which emanate from machines, when used in manufacturing, are to us as a citizen much more cheering and enlivening, than those which proceed from the best organs that ever has or can be imported into this Colony. When a congregation has arrived at that height, and attained to that status, which justifies the purchasing of an organ or a bell, for public use, we do honestly think that they should no more offend against what we consider true pride and a proper spirit, by asking to have them imported free of duty, than they should think of petitioning the House of Assembly to provide a salary for the man who rings their church bell. Can our legislators say that the use of organs lessen the cost of the essential productions of a country? Can they say that they aid in directing attention to, or assist in developing, the material national resources of the colony? Can they deny that they ought to be ranked with and classed among luxuries? We believe they cannot, and therefore conclude that to admit them free of duty, when machinery is so highly taxed, is but making the poor pay for the luxuries of the rich.

Surely this is not the age of the world in which public men require to be reminded of the many advantages to be derived from the employment of machinery. No. We rather apprehend that the practice which has been adopted was at first admitted without due consideration, and that it has been continued in the same careless manner. To our mind, though, the principle endorsed in such legislation, shows the obvious abnegation of that consideration which should run through the Revenue Bills of the Colony, without which they are, in point of an enlightened Parliamentary policy, as worthless as was Brutus's alder rod, before he ran a thread of gold through it. That principle obviously should be, that all classes and all interests should, as near as possible, be made to contribute in a like ratio, in proportion to their means and income, towards the public revenue of the country; and that when departures from this rule are made, it should be in favor of interests which are destined to benefit the country hereafter, on the principle that it would be wrong to impose a burden upon a child, and order it to carry a load before it had acquired strength to enable it to sustain a burden.

If manufacturing had attained to an eminence in this Island, and we were annually exporting machinery, then the case might be different. But the reverse is the fact; and if manufacturing is to extend and increase among us, we shall for a great many years hence have to import machinery; and therefore it is that such legislation appears to us so inconsiderate and so injurious. We confess that it does seem unnecessary to show the advantages of machinery, and the importance which should be attached to its introduction; but with enactments before us, venerable with the "hoary hairs" of age, if not of national honor, staring us in the face, we feel constrained to assume the position of an advocate in favor of machinery.

Our friend machinery has been placed at the bar of public opinion by our legislators with a 20 per cent chain around his neck, and we wish to shew a few of the many good deeds of our client, in the hope that our readers may also unite their efforts to relieve him from the status of a half condemned criminal. In behalf of machinery then, we ask, are there not yet living on this Island those who at one time had to grind their Christmas

But other and yet more weighty reasons may be assigned why the future of the Dominion of Canada will largely be determined by the character of its fishery legislation. We need not—we must not—disguise the fact that Canada has upon her border an aggressive and ambitious neighbor, who is resolved to absorb her by annexation or conquest whenever the opportunity offers. Annexed she will not be, and conquered she must not be. But in order that she may stand prepared for any great emergency, she must have a navy, and from the fisheries the men must come to man her ships and defend her coasts. Great Britain owes her naval superiority to the fact that not a large proportion of her sons, trained to maritime occupations, are always ready for service. France depends for naval recruits upon her Newfoundland fishermen, and a very large proportion of the officers and men in the United States naval service are drawn from the same source. Indeed, each of the above-named powers, in legislating for the benefit of their subjects engaged in the business, are largely influenced by consideration of a national character. If, then, Canadians would be united and strong—if they would play with credit their part in the world's great drama—if they would forever silence annexation clamors—they must profit by the experience and example of others, and strengthen and consolidate their power, while they build up their industrial interests.

THE EARTHQUAKE—CURIOUS BELIEF.—The recent shock of an earthquake in Montreal, visibly recalled an old prophecy, and almost scared many French Canadian families out of their senses. Several years ago a nun, belonging to the Hotel Dieu, if we remember the story rightly, predicted, while on her death-bed, that an earthquake would overwhelm that city, and engulf it in the St. Lawrence. This belief is very current among the lower classes, who believe that the earth underneath Montreal is hollow, and liable to "cave in" at any moment. Strange to say, a very similar idea is generally entertained in the city of Moscow, and recently led to such a popular agitation that the authorities were obliged to institute a series of hearings in order to prove that the city did not rest on the roof of a large cavern, as was generally supposed.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on the 25th ult., at the beginning of the Session, the Earl of Malmesbury announced that Lord Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen on account of ill-health, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, to form a new Cabinet. In the House of Commons the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stanley, and was responded to by Mr. Gladstone, who expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the noble Lord to resign his high office. It is thought that Mr. Disraeli will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir Stafford Northcote will take his place.—*The Daily News*, in an article on the resignation of the American Minister, says: "All England will lament the departure of Charles Francis Adams." The *London Times* says the American who will succeed Mr. Adams could not have had a more easier or gracious task than the settlement of the questions which have arisen concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.—His Majesty Louis, King of Bavaria, died on the 29th February. He was only 23 years old.—True bills have been found against a number of Fenians.—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Germany.—A French paper says it has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube.—Having got his army bill, the French Emperor wants to have his army, and orders are already out to enroll in the National Guard 100,000 of those who escaped the last conscription. Except for this, though, the war symptoms seem subsiding in Paris, and the chief subjects of agitation there now arise from internal politics.

Official despatches from General Napier say that the Envoy sent by him to Prince Kassai was well received at a council of 2000 warriors, with their chiefs assembled, by whom he was heartily received.

All persons charged with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to trial for murder. The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland in April. Fifteen thousand copies of the "Queen's Diary" have been sold in England.—"A pound of meat without bone" is to be the allowance of the British soldier.—The new treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation provides that natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate.—A great explosion is reported in China, by which 800 lives were lost. It was occasioned by the pipe of a workman in the magazine, who, contrary to orders, returned to his work with his pipe alight.—At the last session of the French Legislature, during the discussion of the bill for regulating the press, M. Havin, of the *Siècle*, rose and commenced reading himself and M. Guiret from the *Journal*. The President refused to allow reading to proceed. M. Havin insisted on and confusion followed. Much disorder President declared, whereupon the dissolved. The sitting of the day then retired, the Government members protesting against the remaining, loud of the President. They were finally expelled from the building, and the gas extinguished.

A liquor law in the Pennsylvania Legislature provides that any tavern keeper who shall sell adulterated or impure liquor shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand, and be imprisoned at the direction of the Court.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The House of Assembly have had before them a bill to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands. Would not the Legislature of this Island do well to take into consideration some such means to encourage emigrants here? The subject of Education is also to come before the New Brunswick Legislature. The *Union Advocate* says "it is one that is being very freely discussed in all parts of our Province, and one that is forcing itself upon every thinking and reflecting mind, and demanding solution."—The authorities at Ottawa have decided to abolish the St. John and Shediac Railway Commission. It is reported that L. Carvell, Esq., has been appointed manager of the Railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In the House of Assembly an address to Her Majesty, embodying the views of the Assembly, in reference to the manner in which the Province had been forced into Confederation, and praying that the Act be repealed so far as concerns Nova Scotia, has been passed. A resolution was passed, providing that in case the Province be permitted to withdraw from the Confederacy, they would bear a just and fair proportion of the cost of the Intercolonial Railway.—Halifax has recently been the scene of disastrous fires. The handsome Wesleyan Church on Grafton Street, in that city, has been totally destroyed by fire. The fine organ, books, &c., in the church were burnt. Large sums have already been subscribed towards re-building it. Some gentlemen have given \$2000.—this is something like giving.—The Merchants of Halifax have got up a memorial to the Dominion Government on the subject of the Tariff.

Latest by Telegraph!

London, March 1st.

In the case of Gen. Nagle, now on trial at Sligo on the charge of Fenianism, the motion for delay of trial made by William Heron, counsel for the defence, was refused. On the announcement of this decision Mr. Heron moved to transfer the case to the Courts of the Queen's Bench, in order that the trial might take place elsewhere. The chief ground for this motion, Mr. Heron said, was the fact that there were not six Americans in the whole City of Sligo, and therefore it would be impossible to select a mixed Jury.

Mr. G. F. Train, who happened to be in Sligo, rather unexpectedly appeared before the Court and offered to become one of the American jurors, but the offer was declined. Mr. Heron's motion was argued at length, when the Court refused to transfer the trial to another place; the case was then proceeded with.

True bills have been found against Messrs. Nugent, Kean, Fitz Simmonds, FitzGibbon, Leonard, O'Connor and Leahy, and prisoners will be accordingly brought to trial without delay.

London, March 2d.

King William of Prussia formally closed the Session of the Diet on Saturday evening.

In the usual speech on such occasions the King congratulated the Members on the successes at their labors.

The efforts of the Diet to ensure the peace of Europe had been promptly and powerfully sustained by the other Great Powers. The confidence thus restored will aid in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Nation.

Later news from the English captives in Abyssinia has been received. They were still safe and well at Magdala. The advance of the English army had arrived at a place near Antalo. The Tigre people were everywhere friendly. There was no sickness among the troops.

George Selator Booth, M. P., for North Hunts, will succeed George W. Huot, as Under Secretary of the Treasury.

W. Johnson, a Grand Secretary of the Orangemen's association, was tried in Dublin last week on a charge of heading an illegal procession in the County Down, and found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment and the payment of fine.

New York, March 2d.

Money market continues easy. Gold closed 140 1/4 a 141.

One of the most violent snow storms of the season has prevailed to-day.

Mrs. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zylolalsalum or Worlds Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon