

napolis praying an alteration in the Law relating to Trespass.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said a petition had been presented by him some time since relating to the Margaretville Pier.

Hon. Pro. Secretary laid on the table the accounts of Printing for 1855.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary presented several applications made to chief Commissioner on Indian Affairs for relief.

Hon. Pro. Secretary said he had received two communications from Captain Chearnly relating to distress among the Indians at Guysborough and Chester.

Mr. M. J. Wilkins was informed that the Indians of Pictou were also in a very distressed condition.

Mr. Whitman advocated the claims of the Indians in Annapolis county, Petition referred to the Committee on Indian affairs.

Hon. J. W. Johnston thought if the Indians were in distress it would be a pity to await the slow action of a Committee before affording them relief.

Hon. Mr. Johnston asked the Government certain information with respect to the Mines and Minerals of the Province, and reminded the Government that the discussion of this important subject had been, heretofore, brought forward at a late period of the session.

Hon. Attorney General explained that the last packet had brought out papers of consequence in connection with this important subject, and agreed that the matter should be taken up at an early day.

The Hon. Mr. Wier, by command, laid upon the table Quarterly Returns of Land Office.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said—It being understood, Mr. Speaker, that you are suffering from indisposition—in short this fact having been apparent to the House for the last few days, I rise to move that the House do adjourn, until any time that may suit the House.

Hon. Solicitor General.—Some gentlemen have expressed a desire to adjourn in order to be present at the examination of the Normal School at Truro, on Friday.

Several gentlemen did not think the business of the House would be retarded by adjournment till Monday, inasmuch as it would give scope to the committees to complete their business.

Mr. Chambers and Mr. Morrison asked whether, in case the Speaker were unable to attend on Monday, the House could not appoint a temporary Chairman.

Hon. Attorney General.—O yes! there can be no difficulty about that.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

The Speaker being still too unwell to attend, the House adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, at which hour it is understood His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will receive the House in the Council Chamber and direct them to elect a Speaker pro tem.

European Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THE OPENING NIGHT.

Lord Derby deplored the differences between us and the United States, and to which allusion, by thought, ought to have been made in the Queen's Speech. Lord Clarendon met this by saying that it would mar the chances of a friendly solution of the enlistment question if reference had been made to it in the Speech from the Throne; because in that case he would have been compelled to lay all the papers on the table, which might have endangered a pacific end.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

If we are to credit a morning paper which is known to speak occasionally by the inspiration of Downing-street we are by no means at the end of our troubles with the United States. The misunderstanding with Great Britain, arising out of the enlistment business, if this authority is worth anything, is far from being settled, for it seems that President Pierce, determined to make "political capital" out of this excitable theme, will not be pacified—will listen to no explanation, and insists upon the recall of Mr. Crampton, the British Ambassador.

dor, a con-compliance with which will be followed by the delivery to that functionary of his passports, and the ejection at the same of three British Consuls who are charged with having violated the neutrality laws of the United States in the matter of the enlistment. For intelligence of this serious kind the British public is certainly not prepared, and we suspect that the London paper which makes these startling revelations is indebted for them to the gossip from Washington which appears in the New York and other journals. It shows the grossest ignorance of the public feeling of the United States, to suppose that whatever may be the President's policy with regard to his own re-election, the sensible people of the United States would tolerate such madness in the indulgence of a personal ambition. The President is not omnipotent. He cannot plunge the country into war about any whim which he may take up, and it is well known that he would receive no support from the Senate, and very little, in all probability, from the House of Representatives, if he attempted to provoke hostilities between the two Powers on such grounds.

No doubt can exist that the attempt to enlist American citizens on American soil as soldiers in the British army was a sad mistake—one which the English government and its representative in America both regret. At the same time it is susceptible of explanation and apology, and both have been tendered. The very confession of error in a case of this kind, ought to disarm hostility, and the public instructions of Mr. Crampton to his subordinates showed a deep anxiety on his part to keep within the letter of the law. When a representation of the facts was made to this Government no time was lost in endeavouring to heal the wounded honour of the United States—a fact admitted in the President's message, and Lord Clarendon is known to have tendered such an apology as would have been instantly accepted by an European court. To push the affair beyond this point can have no object but a foul one. The whole thing lies in a nut-shell. It cannot be tortured into a cause of war by any ingenuity which the President and his myrmidons may adopt; but it behoves the peaceably inclined on both sides the Atlantic to keep their eyes open, and prevent by every means within their reach a calamity the direst which would afflict the world.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter of the 25th says—I believe that within those few days a very large number of arrests have been made in the provinces, and in and about Bordeaux 15,000 men are being talked of as being thrown into prison. The sectaries of the "Marianne" are, I believe, increasing fearfully in the lower classes, from the fact of the universal distress and want of food.

SWEDEN.

A Royal decree has appeared in Stockholm, ordering the immediate raising of 550,000 dollars *banca* for military purposes, on the extraordinary credit voted for the defence of the kingdom last year.

A despatch, dated Hamburg, the 28th, states that the war administration of Sweden has just withdrawn from the treasury 1,100,000 francs, to be applied to the urgent defence of the kingdom.

Intelligence from Stockholm informs us that it is officially announced that the most active preparations for war are being continued in that kingdom. Sweden will be fully prepared to take part, if necessary, in warlike operations.

PERSIA.

A Constantinople letter of the 17th states that it was thought that the negotiations opened by the Porte to remove the difference between Mr. Murray and the Persian Government would, in a few days, be brought to a successful issue.

INDIA.

The files of the journals brought by the Overland Mail have arrived.

The Bombay Times of January 2nd gives the following summary of political intelligence:—The Santal insurrection may be said to be suppressed. Tranquillity prevails throughout our dominions, and we have not for some months had a single disturbance even on the Punjab frontier. The Kingdom of Oude is about to be sequestered, the King to be allowed £100,000 a year, the army to be reduced from 80,000 to 15,000; the entire administration of affairs to be intrusted to the resident General Outram.

Lord Canning is expected at the Presidency on his way to Calcutta a fortnight hence; the present Governor-general retires on the 1st of March, after an administration of eight years duration.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Corriere Italiano learns from Galatz that the following plan for the future organization of the Danubian Principalities has been presented to Ali Pacha by Lord Redcliffe:— "1. The two principalities to form one state, under the suzerainty of the Sultan. 2. The Prince to be elected for life. The sovereign dignity to be hereditary in his family. 3. The Prince to be a native. 4. The new state to pay tribute to the Porte; the amount of the same to be settled after the election of the Prince. 5. The new state to have two houses of parliament. 6. A national army to be formed. 7. The Porte will continue not to interfere in the internal affairs of the principalities." It is said that France and the Porte (and Austria) object to the 5th article.

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A PROJECTED RAILWAY TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE!—The construction of a tunnel for a railway beneath the bed of the Straits of Dover, with a view to unite the shores of England with those of France, and then with the entire European and Asiatic continents, is occupying much public attention, from the several projected plans which have recently been promulgated. Mr. William Austin, many years in Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey's establishment, has, since 1853, matured a plan which has been highly approved by first-rate engineering talent. The plan proposed by him has for its object the accomplishment of a really permanent railway and enduring structure, extending from shore to shore, a distance of twenty-two miles, and connected at each end with the already constructed and future lines of railroad. It is intended to have a triple way of three arches, oval in form, and securely locked together by inseparable and indestructible masonry, constructed of approved impervious material, impervious to moisture; and for such unavoidable leakage or collection of water as will occasionally occur, three efficient culverts will be provided to carry it to each shore, whence powerful lift-pumps would convey it into the sea. The fall is to be from the centre toward each shore, and it is calculated that the crown of the tunnel will have a thickness of chalk of 60 feet between it and the ocean bed at the deepest point, which does not exceed 140 feet below the tidal level, as proved by sounding. There will be three double lines of railway (three each way), which will be ample for ordinary goods traffic and express trains. Ample space is afforded for all necessary pathways, and the telegraphic wires will be laid in the centre, on a new principle of economy and ready access. The tunnel, by its length will thoroughly ventilate itself; but should it prove necessary, three or four, or even more, air-shafts can be readily constructed, the upper portions forming light-houses or refuge in case of shipwreck, and for signalling ships in the Channel. The cost is estimated at £6,000,000, and the time for construction seven years.—Mining Journal.

COMMERCIAL.—The royal speech, at the opening of Parliament, yesterday has been the leading feature of interest to the commercial world since our list. This important document was looked for, on the present occasion, with more than ordinary interest, owing to the approaching negotiations for establishment of peace. Her Majesty's assurance that there shall be no relaxation of naval and military preparations for the ensuing campaign, until a permanent and honourable peace shall have been concluded, appears to have given general satisfaction, although many parties think that Government might have been more specific in the details. The absence of any allusion to the present state of the relations with the United States has also been the subject of much comment by those engaged in the American trade; but the explanations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, last night, are deemed quite satisfactory on that point. Several important changes in the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom are foreshadowed in the royal document; amongst others, the nearer assimilation of the laws of England and Scotland, and the simplification and improvement of the present law of partnership. Relief will be afforded to the Merchant Shipping Service from the payment of dues and light charges.

The Rev. W. A. Weguelin, of South Stoke, has left to join the Church of Rome. He gives up his living, worth about £200 a year, with a nice house, and a few acres of glebe land. Mr. Weguelin is brother to T. M. Weguelin, a Director of the Bank of England.

LETTER FROM GENERAL WILLIAMS.—Letters have been received from General Williams, dated Tiflis, December 14. The general is enchanted with the climate of Tiflis, which he says is quite equal to that of Italy. He and his staff enjoy the most robust health, and continue to receive from the Russian authorities every mark of attention and courtesy. Orders were expected from St. Petersburg relative to their ulterior destination.

Cardinal Wiseman has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

A Scotch paper states that a few days ago a smart shock of an earthquake was felt all over the sides of Lock-Tay, and for some miles around.

Captain Bell, late commander of the St. Abbs, of London, has been committed for trial at the Mauritius, on the two-fold charge of losing his ship by negligence and that of manslaughter, twenty-two persons having perished. The estimated loss of property was £120,000.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Cubitt is one of the longest on record, and extends to 386 Chancery folios, covering 30 skins of parchment. The personal estate exceeds £1,000,000, and is charged with the highest amount in the scale of probate duty, the stamp being £15,000. The widow has an immediate bequest of £20,000, and an annuity of £8000.

New English Baptist Newspaper.

The Freeman.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, Published every Wednesday.

IDENTIFIED with the Baptist Denomination; possessing, also, every requisite of a first-class Family Paper. The Freeman has been recommended by TWENTY-FOUR BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS, and circulates largely amongst the Baptists in every part of the United Kingdom. Terms in Advance; Stamped,—19s. 6d. sterling for a year, 9s. 9d. sterling for half a year. Orders received at the "Christian Messenger" Office, Halifax, N. S.

Farm for Sale.

AT Lower Stewiacke, on the old Halifax road about 2 1/2 miles from the post road containing 200 ACRES OF GOOD UPLAND, part of which is covered with hard wood and about 20 acres under cultivation with a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, having seven good rooms nearly finished, new BARN and other OUTHOUSES, and a well of good water. ALSO—12 ACRES OF good MARSH LAND on the South side of the Stewiacke River. Possession may be had immediately. For further particulars enquire of Mr. ELIJAH DICKEY, Lower Stewiacke, or of Mr. JOSEPH LAYTON, Londonderry. Feb. 20. pd. Im.

FARM FOR SALE

IN NEW GERMANY. THAT well known Farm owned and occupied by the Subscriber, consisting of 200 ACRES OF good TILLAGE AND MEADOW LAND, well wooded and watered, a good HOUSE and BARN, one quarter of a SAW MILL, situated near a GRIST MILL, and Shingle Machine, but few Farms more eligibly situated. ALSO—A HORSE, HARNESS, and WAGON, OXEN and COWS, Young Stock and Sheep, and a variety of Farming Utensils two numerous to mention. WILLIAM HEALY. 21st. Feb. 20.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the Stock of the Union Bank of Halifax, At the Office of John Burton, Esq., Bedford Row, will remain open till further notice; in the interim application will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in session, for an Act of Incorporation. By order of the Committee. WM. STAIRS, Chairman. Feb 15.

Can't Stomach it!—Of Course Not.

WHAT STOMACH can bear the enormous doses of medicine some give when the disease is not in the stomach at all, but in the lungs!—and the road to the chest is not through the digestive organs! When you are threatened with consumption, and have coughs, colds, or bronchitis, take GERRY'S PECTORAL TABLETS. They attack the organ diseased, and do not heat about the bush. Price one shilling sterling, at Morton's Medical Warehouse.

Commercial.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

CORRECTED FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 20.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Bread, Navy, per cwt. (27s. 6d.), Beef, Prime, Ca. (60s.), Butter, Canada, per lb. (1s. 3d.), Coffee, Laguays (8d.), Flour, Am. spf. per bbl. (52s. 6d.), Pork, Prime, per bbl. (95s.), Sugar, Bright P. R., per cwt. (43s. 4 1/2d.), etc.

PRICES AT THE FARMER'S MARKET, FEB. 20.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Fresh Beef, per cwt. (23s. 6d. & 25s.), Oatmeal (44d. & 6d.), Pork, Fresh, per lb. (34d. & 44d.), Veal (4d. & 5d.), Bacon (7d. & 7 1/2d.), Butter (1s. 4d.), Cheese (7 1/2d. & 8d.), Eggs, per dozen (1s. 3d.), Poultry—(chickens) (2s. & 2s. 6d.), Geese (2s. 6d. & 2s. 9d.), Ducks (2s. 6d.), Turkeys, per lb. (9d.), Calf-skins, per lb. (6d.), Yarn (2s. 6d.), Potatoes, per bushel (2s.), Apples, per barrel (none), Homespun Cloth, (wool.) per yard (2s. 6d.), Do. (cotton and wool) (1s. 7d. & 1s. 9d.). WILLIAM NEWCOMB, Clerk of Market.