

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Several local and private bills were read, and sent to the Council.

A bill to incorporate the North British Society. A bill to name the Village of Welsford. A bill to legalize the Jury lists of Yarmouth. A bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society.

A bill to add a polling place in Queen's County. A bill relating to a burial ground in Newport. A bill to incorporate the Port William's Pier Company.

Mr. Geldert called attention of the House to the bill relating to the public lands at Lunenburg.

The bill was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Young suggested that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Hon. Attorney General thought this should not be done, as the committee of the house appointed last session, had reported that the question should be decided in the courts of law.

Hon. Mr. Young.—The people of Lunenburg complain that by a grant founded on a previous grant of these lands for public uses, the Church of England claims the exclusive right of these lands. He would undertake to say the Church of England have no right under this grant.

Hon. Sol. Genl.—They have rights by possession. Hon. Mr. Young.—Possession? Hon. Sol. Genl.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Young.—Does the Hon. Sol. Genl. mean to say there can be possession in the people, against the people. This is strange doctrine for a lawyer. The first grant was to Trustees for public uses—the second to the Church of England. What the people require is a grant to Trustees for public purposes as was originally intended, with the understanding it was to be kept free from desecration. He thought it should go to a committee of the whole house.

Hon. Atty. Genl.—We are asked by this bill to adjudicate, not to legislate.—The member for Inverness said we must argue it out, that is the legal question which arises. I would ask whether this is the place for such a discussion. If we are to be Judges do not let us be the Counsel.

Hon. Mr. Howe instanced the application of Mr. Selden—for the passage of a law to create legal claims; also the removal of legal disabilities on relation to the Mining Association; also the application of the Railway contractors now before the House, to show that such matters as this had been continually passed upon by the House.

Hon. Atty. Genl. explained the difference of Mr. Selden's case. The Committee of the house had investigated his claims and had reported just as the Committee on this bill had—that the claim should be investigated on a court of law.—Mr. Selden did go to a court of law and the case was tried and the point raised. He did not wish the house to try a point of law, but to allow him to have a legal trial.—The hon. gentleman also explained with regard to the Mining Association, and so with the case of the Railway Contractors, they are prevented by the terms of the contract from going into a court of law, and they asked for authority to do so.

Hon. Mr. Howe said, in relation to Mr. Laurie's appointment, that as he was to be paid \$500 a month, and he had been here six months—which, together with his travelling expenses, would make \$3,600—he would ask the government whether it was their intention to keep him any longer, as he had reported upon the matter he had been brought here for.

Hon. Attorney General was aware that a considerable portion of his work had been performed; but he would be sorry to dispense with his services at present, as he had it in his power to afford very valuable information to the Railway committee on the matters which would be laid before them. He would therefore urge this committee to a speedy commencement of their labors.

The resolution of the hon. Attorney General moved on the previous day, with regard to deferring the Elective Legislative Council Bill, and expressing the opinion of the house that the interests of the Province required that the elective principle should be applied to that body, was taken up.

Hon. Mr. Young moved an amendment, the substance of which was, that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to pledge the house to any future action or opinion on the bill, till the public sentiment on so important a change in our constitution be more fully ascertained.

Hon. Messrs. Young, Howe, and Attorney General made a few remarks.

On division there appeared—for Mr. Young's amendment 23; against it 26.

For—Geldert, Locke, Rhinard, McDonald, Webster, McKenzie, Parker, Bailey, Henry, Davidson, Chambers, Wier, Dimock, McLellan, Young, Morrison, Archibald, Munro, Robertson, Annand, Esson, Chipman, Howe—23.

Against—Moses, Fuller, Bent, Caldwell, J. Campbell, Martell, Brown, Ruggles, McLearn, White, Bourneuff, Bill, Shaw, McFarlane, Wade, Ryder, Provincial Secretary, Attorney General, Financial Secretary, McKinnon, McKeagney, Killam, Robicheau, Smyth, Churchill, C. J. Campbell—26.

The original resolution was then put—for it, 27; against it, 23; Mr. Tobin having since come in and voting with the majority.

Mr. Archibald asked the leave of the house for the absence of Mr. Hyde for ten days, on urgent private business.

Granted.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Hon. Mr. Archibald asked special leave to introduce a petition for a bill to incorporate a Boot and Shoe Company at Truro—received.

Mr. Hyde, as chairman of the committee on Fisheries, reported, in part, three bills: 1st, on the subject of the River fisheries, the object of which is to abolish the Wardens of River Fisheries, and to give the Sessions power to regulate these fisheries. 2nd, an Act to amend the act relating to the inspection of Pickled Fish. 3rd, an Act to amend the act to prevent the destruction of oysters, the object of which is to empower the Sessions to make regulations for the preservation of oysters.

Hon. Financial Secretary made his financial statement, and explained the details of his budget, which was ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, March 12.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, by command, laid on the table a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, relating to steam communication with Canada—referred to the Post Office committee.

The house in committee on bills. Some discussion arose on the reading of the Bill to authorize the Assessment of the City of Halifax for railway interest.

At the suggestion of the hon. Mr. Young and Mr. Wier, an amendment was moved to the first clause, to the effect that the arrears of interest now due by the City should be distributed over three years.

Hon. Mr. Young laid on the table of the house, as a notice, a resolution he intended to move in reference to certain dismissals from office by the present government, and certain appointments made by them.

Mr. Robertson laid on the table, as a notice, a resolution in reference to hon. Mr. Dickey's appointment to the Legislative Council.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Laws. A bill on the subject of affidavits for arrest for debt, caused some discussion.

The bill was retained 20 to 14. Notice to rescind was given.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law came up for second reading. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Moses, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. McLellan urged the adoption of the measure. The Atty. General declared his principles in favor of restriction, unchanged, but considered that the regulations of the bill were not practicable at the present time. He alluded to a similar measure adopted a few years ago for the province of New Brunswick. Mr. Shaw spoke to somewhat similar effect. Hon. Mr. Young spoke against sending the bill to committee.

On the question for referring the bill to committee, there were—against 20, for 16.

An official communication from P. E. Island, relative to Light Houses, was laid on the table.

European & Foreign News.

INDIA.

THE REBELS IN LUCKNOW FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.—The Bombay has arrived, with letters and papers to the 28th December.

The rebels in Lucknow are fighting among themselves. An immense body of the villains is concentrated in Lucknow and its suburbs. Sir James Outram holds his ground at the Alumbagh, awaiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

Commissioner Yeh was captured on the 5th of January, in the dress of a coolie.

The Hurkaru mentions, on the authority of a private letter from Cawnpore, dated December 17th, that a great discovery had been made by the troops there. It appears that Nena Sahib, before taking to flight, threw all his treasures and jewels into two or three wells. Some budmashes having been discovered very busy about the place, the localities were examined, and the concealed riches discovered.

CHINA.

EXAMINATION OF YEH.—If he had had six heads in his train, and if we all stood kidnapped men before him, he could not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge, sensual, flat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eyebrow to the chin. He wears his mandarin cap, his red button, and his peacock's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilted blue tunic and loose breeches, the universal winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an armchair, and some inferior mandarins, who have pressed in after him, stand round and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and fro upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yet no one can look upon that face without feeling that he is in the presence of an extraordinary man. There is a ferocity about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it. It is expressive of a fierce and angry, but not courageous animal. While the long nails of his dirty fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room in search of every face, his pose of dignity is too palpably stimulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds. But no one can look upon him with contempt.

The two admirals and the general now arrive, and after some salutations, which were naturally more embarrassing to the captors than the captive, the English admiral inquired whether Mr. Cooper, sen., was still living. You will recollect the circumstances under which this gentleman was kidnapped. Yeh burst forth into a loud laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were recollecting and enjoying the recollections of this poor man's sufferings. When he had finished his cachinnations he replied, "I can't recollect about this man, but I

will make enquiries to-morrow, and if he can be found, you shall have him."

The disgust was at that moment so great, for many in the room had known and esteemed poor Cooper, that if the audience could have decided the matter, Yeh would have been taken out and hanged.

He was told that his answer was not courageous and he replied that it was, at any rate, the only answer he should give.

After some further conversation, Yeh was sent on board the ships.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.—Yeh being safely caged in the inflexible, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to formally reinstate Pehque in his palace, and to assist him with a Council of three, composed of two English officers and one French officer.

Pehque, the former Lieutenant Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant-Governor. The ceremony of installation took place January 9. At mid-day large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Government was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were seated on a sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite to those chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French officers, a band and colors filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When Pehque came in, the Plenipotentiaries advanced and received him, resuming their seats on the dais and moved for him to take those assigned for him. Pehque demurred, and caused a scene which lasted some minutes. Lord Elgin at last yielded and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to their pertinacity, and sat on seats of honour, taking preference of the English and French admirals and the British generals.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

PARIS, Thursday.—The trial of Orsini and his companions came on to-day at the Cour de Assizes. The proceedings were almost exclusively confined to reading the Act of Assination. Gomez denied any participation in the act; he only knew of it at the last moment. Radio confessed everything; he threw one bomb; he incriminated the rest of the prisoners.

Orsini confessed he wanted to kill the Emperor, and he was ready to die; he never confided his intention to Mr. Allsop; Bernard brought the shells to Brussels; he did not know for what purpose they were intended; would not say anything as to the other prisoners. Pehque denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then he repented. Most of the witnesses were heard: there were 32. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, did not answer to his name.

MAZZINI AND THE CONSPIRATORS.

Mazzini writes to the Times denying that Orsini was guilty of any crime in Italy, and concludes with the following peculiar paragraph:—"Whatever opinion of Orsini may be entertained by those who frantically appeal to heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do quietly witness without a single word of indignation the lasting murder of a whole people in Rome, none has the right of taxing Orsini with dishonesty, theft and concussion. The agents of Louis Napoleon ought to be contented with beheading his enemies without calumniating them."

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—To-day the Chamber of Representatives voted the Bill relative to the authors of conspiracies and attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Monitor publishes the following, dated 19th Feb.—"From the moment of our touching the Prussian soil after our marriage, we have received so many precious testimonies of the sincere interest taken in our happiness, that the remembrance of them will never be effaced from our memory. We have only been able to express those sentiments to a few persons to thank them for all the manifestations and presents which have been made to us. By thus publicly expressing these sentiments to the whole country, we do it with the following prayer: May God bless our dear country with his richest gifts now and forever."

"FREDERIC WILLIAM. "VICTORIA."

RUSSIA.

The Invalide Russe calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up with conspiracy. The article does not reproach England with maintaining the right of asylum in general, but only with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitation.

SARDINIA.

The government has presented to the Chambers a bill on conspiracies against the life of the heads of foreign governments. It proposes to punish the crime with hard labour, which may amount to ten years, and in certain cases to inflict the severer punishments imposed by the penal code.

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March 17.

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March 10.

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Feb. 17. 6 m.

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LONDON HOUSE, February 17th, 1857.