

were so confident, that some day they might be disappointed. The hon member had been invited there at a former opportunity; let him now prove his sincerity by submitting to a dissolution. If the hon member should come to Annapolis, he would not find him (the Atty. Genl.) over sanguine, and his friends might not be, until that hon member came. He had been invited before, but prudently declined. He had been told not to send a man of straw there, but to come himself. Let him now submit to a dissolution and try Annapolis. The hon member spoke of probable failure on the government side of the house, but the motive which kept them firm, was that he wished to carry the constitution into effect, and not to violate the law. The debate was adjourned until next day.

The Debate was continued on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Speeches of various merit were delivered on both sides, which we are compelled to pass over, without even mentioning the names of the speakers. On Thursday evening after a considerable amount of bitter personality had been permitted on either side of the house, a motion was made to adjourn till 10 o'clock the following morning. An amendment was made and carried, that the hour be 11.

Some members urging that the division should be then taken on the question—Hon. Mr. Young came forward, and said, the question should be taken to-morrow. The Hon. Attorney General on this arose, and striking his fist on the table said, emphatically, it should not.

A general state of confusion here arose in the galleries, when Mr. Howe gave the signal for having them cleared, by saying, 'he saw strangers in the gallery.'

On Thursday the Hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Archibald and Mr. Longley addressed the house until about 8 o'clock in the evening.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3rd.

The Hon. Attorney General informed the house, that Mr. Laurie had been detained for the purpose of giving any information which might be required. Hon. Mr. Howe said, if there should be a change of government Mr. Laurie may not be wanting.—The exhibition which the Railway office presented led him to believe it necessary he should be here. Charges had been made of large expenditures without authority.—and it was quite possible that much of the work would have to be re-measured.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary brought some charges of inconsistency against Hon. Mr. Howe, to which that gentleman replied, by stating he would not retract any of the positions he had taken.

The debate was re-opened by Mr. Brown. After several other gentlemen had spoken the Hon. Attorney General spoke for several hours, at the conclusion of which he moved an amendment to the resolution before the House setting forth the disqualification of seven members elect of the house, mentioning their names, and that before proceeding to other business, the House should enquire into, and determine on their eligibility. After a few brief remarks and replies, of not the most pleasant nature, a division was called for: when there appeared.

For the motion.—Martell, H. McDonald, Pryor, Shannon, Killam, Churchill, Wade, Cowie, MacFarlane, Hatfield, Longley, James McDonald, Harrington, Tobin, Townsend, Solicitor General, Attorney General, Shaw, Provincial Secretary, Bourinot, Caldwell, McKinnon, P. Smyth, J. Campbell, Colin Campbell, Robichau, —26.

Against—Brown, Coffin, Smith, Howe, Wier, A. McDonald, A. Campbell, Burgess, Bailey, Heffernan, McKenzie, Ross, Grant, Chambers, Locke, Archibald, Munro, Blanchard, Young, Morrison, McLellan, Annand, Webster, Robertson, Chipman, Cochran, Eason, Mosley.—28.

Hon. Mr. Young then moved a direct vote of Want of Confidence as follows:

Resolved, That the first paragraph of the address in answer to the speech of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor shall be as follows:

"We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, thank your Excellency for the speech with which your Excellency has been pleased to open this present Parliament, and to invite our attention to various matters largely affecting the public interests; but before proceeding to their consideration, we deem it due to your Excellency and to the people whom we represent to declare that her Majesty's Executive Council, as now constituted, do not possess the confidence of this House."

Several members of the Government protested against so much haste, and the Hon. Attorney General moved that the House adjourn to Tuesday next, (7th inst.) which was rejected by the same majority. Mr. Young's motion was then put and carried. An adjournment was again moved, as demanded by courtesy, but refused.

The following was then moved to be added to the above, and be the Address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's Speech:

"Under these circumstances, we respectfully assure your Excellency that at the earliest possible opportunity, and so soon as the official papers are communicated to us, we will give our best attention to the various topics embraced in your Excellency's speech."

which has carried by the same majority.—28 to 26.

The House then adjourned till 2 o'clock on Saturday.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4th.

Only three gentlemen, Messrs. Killam, Wade, and Colin Campbell appeared on the Government side of the House.

It was moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on His Excellency to learn when it would be convenient for him to receive the address. Messrs. Young, Howe, and Archibald were named as the committee. They immediately proceeded to Government House, and on their return informed the House that His Excellency had named Monday at 12 o'clock. The House then adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and at 12 the members present proceeded to Government house with their Address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's Speech, at the opening of the Session.

His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you for your address, and with regard to the information it conveys to me that my present Government do not command the confidence of the Assembly, I can assure you this subject shall receive my immediate consideration, and I shall adopt such measures as appear to me best calculated to restore that harmony between the Executive and the Legislature which I know to be essential to the successful working of the constitution.

MULGRAVE.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 6th Feb., 1860.

The Hon. Speaker then introduced to the Earl Mulgrave the Members present, after which they returned to the House and adjourned till Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces the resignation of Count Walewski:

A second decree in the *Moniteur* announces that the members of the Privy Council are to receive an annual salary of 4,000l. per annum.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent, writing on Sunday, says that the chances of the meeting of the Congress are of the most dubious character—an opinion, indeed, which is but a reiteration of what has past for the last few days, but an opinion which is rapidly gaining substantial belief from the many corroborative incidents which transpire daily. The *Opinion Nationale*, a journal believed to labour under some sort of semi-official inspiration, gives credence to a rumour which prevailed a little time since. It Italy, says the *Opinion*, decided for the annexation and confiscation of the north and centre of the Italian Peninsula, England would gladly accept the combination, and France would do the same if Nice and Savoy were restored to her. "Austria, Prussia, and Russia," adds the journal, "have neither the power, the will, nor the right to interfere in such an arrangement; nor does it apprehend that the Court of Turin would object to it. But the most important announcement remains to be made, when, in the words of the *Opinion*, "it is assured that this combination is seriously entertained by the Governments of London and Paris." This may, indeed, be an assertion which has no solid foundation; but the press of France has lately so correctly shadowed forth "coming events," that the words of the *Opinion* will, undoubtedly, find believers.

The correspondent of *The Morning Chronicle*, a gentleman on whose word some reliance ought to be placed, if the recent report of *The Chronicle* having become the property of the Emperor or be true, says that the first duty of M. de Thouvenel will be to answer a haughty despatch of the Count de Rechberg, the Austrian Foreign Minister. The Count complained, not without cause either, if he had the Austrian interests at heart, of the publication of M. de la Guerrier's pamphlet, as well as of the differences between the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna having been made public. But the annoyance of the Count was still more visibly expressed in the growing intimacy of the Governments of England and France, and hence one of the first works of the new Foreign Minister of France will be to vindicate the policy of his own Cabinet, and perhaps to sow the seed of deeper distrust and coldness between the courts of Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

The French Emperor keeps attention alive to what he does. On Thursday last the news was that Count Walewski had resigned; that the resignation had been excepted, and M. Thouvenel had been appointed to take his place.

ITALY.

The intelligence of Count Walewski's dismissal from office appears to have produced a profound sensation at Rome, and after the receipt of the news the Pope called together the principal members of the Sacred College, in order to consult with them in the present exigency. His Holiness is said to have declared that he would next fall in the mission which God had entrusted to him, and that, like his predecessor Pius VII., he would rather suffer exile, and martyrdom. Recent accounts make it appear that the pamphlet of "The Pope and the Congress" has been a sore point with the Papal See from the moment of its publication. Proof sheets of the book were sent to Monsignore Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio in Paris, and forwarded by him by special courier to Rome. A courier was instantly despatched to the French Government, requesting an official denial of the official authorship of the pamphlet. The reply was, however, evasive; and a meeting of cardinals was held on the 28th December, at which

it was resolved to suspend the departure of Cardinal Antonelli until, 1st, the temporal rights of the Romam Church "were recognised as the basis of all discussion in the Congress;" 2nd, the immediate increase of the Papal army; and 3rd, the publication of a solemn declaration condemning the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès."

What part Prussia would have taken in the Congress may be learned from a notification in the official Gazette of Berlin. The ministerial party in Prussia, it says, are still of opinion that the restoration of the Duke in Italy would have been the most desirable solution of the Italian question; but the project is now impossible, and annexation to Sardinia would, under these circumstances, be far the best thing.

At the dinner to Garibaldi at Turin on New Year's day, the gallant General proposed a toast to "Hungary, the sister of Italy!" The Hungarian Colonel Turr, who responded, expressed in an energetic manner his fervent hope that they would "see Garibaldi at Pesth in the approaching spring."

A letter from Milan of the 3rd, in *The Times*, says:—"You may consider it almost as settled that Garibaldi returns again to activity. In a day or two the decree is expected which will make him Inspector General of the National Guard in Lombardy. The confidence which was placed in him by the King has not been deceived, and, in spite of the endeavors which were made to influence his decision, he has not swerved. Garibaldi is the representative, not of the revolution, but of the national idea. His return to activity will reassure the public mind, and will be a pledge for the future, especially as it happens almost at the same time as Cavour's return to affairs."

TURKEY

A crisis in Turkey had resulted in the Turkish Government sanctioning the Suez Canal.

The Turkish minister, KYBRISLI PASHA who accepted office, as our readers may remember, to carry out vigorously the financial reforms on which the social and political prosperity of Turkey chiefly depend, has resigned. The reason is said to be his requiring that the accounts of the seraglio should be thoroughly investigated. It is thought he must soon be restored.

INDIA.

The news from India by the mail just received has little in it to excite, though something to encourage. Two thousand of the rebels on the frontier of Oude have been captured, with certain of their leaders, among whom, however, the Begum was not; and as to Nana Sahib, his name does not occur in the despatch. By degrees these relics of our once formidable foes will be destroyed.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail arrived on Saturday, the dates from Melbourne being Nov. 17. The province of Victoria had just undergone a ministerial crisis. A general election took place in the month of October, and the result was the return of a large majority hostile to the "O'Shaghnessy Administration." As in England, the ministry sought to avert their fall as long as possible. In vain, however, for on the opening of the session an amendment to the address was moved, and at the close of the debate it appeared that there were for the amendment 50, against it 17; majority against ministers 33. Hence Mr. O'Shaghnessy and his friends had no alternative but to resign, and the Governor confided to Mr. Nicholson (the father of the ballot in Australia) the task of forming a new administration, which has been done, and we are told that after a short recess "the new Government will commence its duties, strong in popular favour, and in the support of the press throughout the whole colony."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. HUGHES, the solicitor, who defrauded by various means so many persons, to the extent of 170,000l., and had escaped to Australia, whence he was brought back, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

AMERICAN TYRANNY OF COLOUR.—This is strikingly illustrated by a correspondence which appears in the daily papers. Miss S. P. Remond, a freeborn American lady of colour, applied at the office of the American Embassy in London to have her passport *vised* for France, but was refused on the express ground that she was a person of colour. She thereupon wrote a letter of remonstrance to Mr. Dallas, the ambassador. The following is the reply:—"Legation of the United States, London, Dec. 14, 1859.—Miss Sarah P. Remond,—I am directed by the Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th inst., and to say, in reply, he must, of course, be sorry if any of his countrywomen, irrespective of colour or extraction, should think him frivolously disposed to withhold from them facilities in his power to grant for travelling on the Continent of Europe; but when the indispensable qualification for an American passport—that of 'United States' citizenship, does not exist—when, indeed, it is manifestly an impossibility by law that it should exist, a just sense of his official obligation under instruction received from his Government as long ago as the 8th of July, 1856, and since then strictly conformed to, constrains him to say that the demand of Miss Sarah P. Remond cannot be complied with.—Respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. MORAN, Assistant Secretary of Legation." We believe it is the law of the Federation that no person of African blood can be "a citizen of the United States."

J. W. K. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, Office, No. 42 Hollis Street. Feb., 1st. 6m.

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