

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1860.

Mr. Wade read a letter from a number of persons in Digby county, denying charges made in a letter from Mr. Everett, that their names had been obtained to a petition for a dissolution, under false pretences, and stating that they were aware of its object.

Reports from the committees on Trade and Manufactures, and on Indian Affairs were presented.

On the bill for abolishing the office of Inspector of Mines being brought up, Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that it be deferred for three months. Motion lost 22 to 27.

On a motion from Mr. Blanchard that the report of the Committee on the Guysboro' petition be adopted, a warm debate arose.

Mr. Henry moved that the Committee be discharged and another appointed; but this on being put was lost 22 to 26.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table a report from Mr. Smellie relative to an accident upon the railway, which occurred on Monday. The hon. gentleman also stated in answer to a question that the estimated cost of the repairs of the damage caused by the late accident would be some \$1500 to \$1700.

Also, a return of removals from offices since the late government resigned office; also, a list of appointments made by the present administration.

Also a letter addressed by the hon. Mr. Johnston, on the 20th March, to the Lieutenant Governor, and his Excellency's reply, dated 30th March.

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd.

Hon. Mr. Howe laid on the table Mr. Light's report and plans concerning bringing the Railway into the City of Halifax.

He also read a letter from Mr. Nelson respecting the Halifax and Quebec Railway, giving great encouragement of its being aided by the British Government if a combined appeal from the Provinces were made.

A select committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an address to Her Majesty on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Howe laid on the table a resolution respecting the Union of the Colonies, proposing a consultation of the leading men, and correspondence with the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of the British North American Provinces and with the Colonial Secretary, in relation thereto.

A Despatch was laid on the table announcing the decease of the Duchess of Kent. A Committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Legislature Council in order to prepare an address of condolence with Her Majesty.

Mr. Longley moved the consideration of the License Bill.

Some discussion arose on the several clauses coming up for consideration.

The clause providing that fines of \$10, \$20, \$30, and \$40 should be imposed for repeated violations—selling without license; and a clause to prevent any license being granted in a district where a majority of ratepayers petition against it, passed.

The clause rendering the landlord liable for the conduct of his tenant after the first offence, and cancelling his lease if one had been given, brought forth remarks from several members, and was lost. The clause giving the Sessions power to appoint Agents to sell for mechanical purposes passed. Also one moved by Mr. Chipman to prevent parties holding a shop license giving away or selling liquor to be drunk on the premises. The License bill afterwards passed in Committee.

An Address of Condolence to Her Majesty was reported by the Hon. Mr. Howe.

THURSDAY, April 4.

The following Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to the Queen concerning the Halifax and Quebec Railway occupied considerable time:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

May it please Your Majesty,—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, respectfully beg leave again to invite our Sovereign's consideration to a work of National importance.

For nearly twenty years the people of British America have been struggling to secure a great Highway extending from the Sea to the Western bounds of Canada, and have made many sacrifices to obtain it. The foremost men in all the

Provinces, of all political parties, have, from time to time, united to accomplish this work. They are united now, and they justly regard the realization of their hopes as an object not unworthy of the grave consideration of the Imperial Government.

The recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to these Provinces has not only enabled our Sovereign's Son to survey their boundless resources, but has illustrated the spirit of loyalty and love of British connection which pervades them. To unite them, in the bonds of peace—to develop their resources, to enlarge their population, to harmonize their public sentiments by mutual intercourse, to strengthen them in time of war, and to keep alive, in their midst, the traditions and the policy of the mother country, appear to us objects worthy of combined effort on the part of the Provincial and Imperial Governments; and we rejoice to perceive that, at least, the great Cities of the three Kingdoms are awakening to a sense of their importance, and are about to petition Parliament for aid to construct a great Highway from the St. Lawrence to the Harbour of Halifax.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia beg respectfully to refer Your Majesty to the various efforts made by means of Addresses and Delegations from the Colonies to enlist Imperial support to this great National Undertaking; and the heavy sacrifices made by them in constructing several Sections of Railway which may now be incorporated in this work, sufficiently evince the anxious desire of the people and Legislatures of all the Provinces to secure its speedy completion, which cannot be done without Imperial aid.

We entertain the confident hope that the assurances repeatedly given by Your Majesty's Ministers of their determination to aid this important enterprise, may yet be realized, and that Your Majesty's reign may witness the completion of an undertaking which involves the interests not only of British America, but the Empire at large.

Trusting that your Majesty will give to the subject of this Address the grave consideration due to its magnitude and importance, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

FRIDAY, April 5.

Shortly after the House met the Hon. Provincial Secretary rose and announced that at half-past 11 the previous night Dr. Webster the member for South Kings had departed this life. Mr. Howe in doing so, took the opportunity of passing a high eulogium on the character of Dr. W. and believed that his general manners and kind disposition were appreciated by all and was sure he had not left, either in the House or in the county where he had lived, a single person who would not deplore his loss.

After which Mr. H. moved that the House do adjourn till Monday.

Dr. Tupper arose to second the motion and said it afforded him pleasure to be able to add his tribute of regret at the loss of Dr. Webster. From a personal acquaintance of more than twenty years he had always found him a professional man of high standing and of strict and undeviating character for integrity. He believed that he had the respect and kind feeling of every member of the Legislature.

MONDAY, April 8th.

Several Bills were forwarded at the morning session.

In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Howe brought forward his resolution respecting the extension of the Railroad to Pictou. After a speech of some length he moved the following:

Resolved—That the Government be authorized and empowered to locate the Railroad to the Harbor of Pictou forthwith; that should the Province be relieved of the whole, or any portion of the cost of the Trunk line, the branch to Pictou shall be completed without delay. Should no such arrangement be made, the Government shall proceed to construct that portion of the extension beyond Truro which will be common to the Eastern and Northern lines.

He was prepared to extend the road ten miles beyond Truro and expend £100,000 in doing so making it common to both the northern and eastern lines. A warm debate ensued.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:—

"Our college of philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla, and Ague Cure, constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors, at Morton & Cogswells.

European and Foreign News.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday March 19th.

The debate on the Address was continued to-day in the Legislative Corps. The amendment of M. Jules Favre, relating to the municipalities of Paris and Lyons, was discussed.

M. Picard explained, and called attention to the magnitude of the budget of the city of Paris, and criticised the present system of expropriation.

The *Moniteur* announces that, on the occasion of the demise of the Duchess of Kent, the Imperial Court will go into mourning for nine days.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.—Paris, Tuesday, March 19th.—The conference assembled to-day at two p. m. for the purpose of signing the convention prolonging the French occupation of Syria until the 5th of June next.

The *Moniteur* informs us that the French occupation of Syria is prolonged to the 5th June next. According to the official announcement, all the preliminaries are agreed on, and the protocol which makes it binding will be signed to-morrow. There are yet nearly three months of French occupation to run, and in the present state of the Turkish empire three months may work great changes.

ITALY.

The Papal Court has recently endeavoured to stir a religious war in Naples by ordering the priests to abstain from performing the funeral rites over any one who has incurred ecclesiastical censure, that is, every one who adheres to the new Government. The orders, however, have fallen harmless, the priests themselves being unable to carry them into execution.

In the Papal city itself nothing occurs except now and then an arrest, an insult offered to a stranger, or a sentence of exile on a citizen. Complaints of the increase of crime are frequent, but the poverty of the lower classes, deprived of their usual harvest from visitors, is sufficient to explain the evil without imputing to the Government a desire for disorder.

CHINA AND INDIA.

The *Hong Kong China Mail* of the 1st February contains the following:

"The recent treaty is continuing to receive promulgation throughout various parts of the empire. In some cases the posting of it up is reported to have given offence, but as yet those cases appear to be quite exceptional. The Chinese are said to show an aptness for discovering and applying any of its clauses that are to their advantage.

"At Peking a house is being prepared for Mr. Bruce, and it is rumoured that he will go up next month.

"In answer to a memorial praying his return to the capital, the Emperor is said to have threatened the memorialists with severe punishment in the event of their repeating the offence. The effort to raise the indemnity money has led to a stoppage of the soldiers' pay and a depreciation in the value of paper."

Japan now threatens to give the Western world the same trouble which it has lately undergone from China. The whole of the European representatives, as we learn by the last arrivals, are involved with the Japanese, and such is the hazardous state of affairs that the European residents never go unarmed. The butler of the French consul has been cut down and murdered by the Japanese, and the murder has excited a deep feeling of hatred in the breasts of the European residents. The whole of the European residents are involved in the difference. The Americans, French, and Prussians, as well as the English, are in the disagreement, and it is impossible to say at this moment how far the blame rests on one side or the other. Certain it is, if the intelligence just received is correct, that there will be some disagreeable work in Japan before the present differences are brought to an end.

From India we hear that "famine is still the cry in the north-west, with all its long train of sickness and misery. Private charity and Government energy have been exercised to the utmost, but both have had much to combat with. Government have thrown open public works in every direction, and food is distributed daily by official and non-official committees to those who apply for it. But here, again, there is another difficulty to contend against—caste; and there are many, it would appear, who prefer all the horrors of starvation to eating food when they are ignorant of the modes adopted in cooking it."

ROME.

ROME (via Marsailles), March 16.

It is asserted that the Pope has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French.

General Goyon only prevented a manifestation on the 14th inst. by a great display of military force. On the following morning, however, placards favourable to the King Victor Emmanuel were posted up in every street. In the halls of the Academy of the Fine Arts, and in the University, great cheering was raised by the students in honour of the King of Italy. Several of those who had posted up placards have been arrested.

ROME (via Marsailles), March 17.

During the night of the 15th instant placards were posted up in this city, bearing the portrait of Victor Emmanuel with the title of King of Italy. Ten persons have been arrested on this account.

The French have prevented the hoisting of the national flag on the summit of the column Antoninus.

Demonstrations in favour of Victor Emmanuel have taken place to-day in the University, and in the Academy of Fine Arts.

A consistency of cardinals for the nomination of twelve bishops will be held to-morrow. The Pope will deliver an allocution, concerning which several reports are current. It is said that His Holiness will mention an autograph letter of Napoleon III., declaring that he had prohibited Victor Emmanuel from occupying the Romagna, and a letter from Victor Emmanuel stating that he occupied the Romagna by the advice of Napoleon III."

ROME, March 19,

In the consistory held yesterday, the Pope, in reply to those who have asserted that the papacy is incompatible with civilization, said that, on the contrary, the present papacy had always contributed to the diffusion of real civilization. The Pope declared that he was only opposed to that pretended modern civilization which persecutes the Church, imprisons her cardinals, bishops, and priests, suppresses religious orders, despoils the Church, and tramples justice under foot. He deplored that the concordat had been violated in the kingdom of Naples. The Pope declared that he would spontaneously have granted concessions, and would have accepted those which have been counselled by Catholic Sovereigns, but that he could not receive the counsels and unjust demands of a usurping Government. In conclusion, the Holy Father deplored the subversion of all authority, and promised forgiveness to all who had been misled. He concluded by saying, the cause of the church to God, the venger of justice and right.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that Mr. W. H. Russell has already come to America as the correspondent of *The Times* in the Southern States. We are told that he started a week ago.

In a recent case before the Civil Tribunal of Paris, the fact was revealed that the person who contracts with the city of Paris for performing funerals is bound to have constantly on hand not fewer than 6,000 coffins.

The directors of the Great Ship Company have determined upon despatching the *Great Eastern* to New York on the 1st of May next. She will be commanded on this occasion by Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, R. N., one of the directors.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company are not going to give up yet. With a pertinacity which is supposed to be national, the directors recommend that the company should be kept in existence, in order to preserve the agreement into which they entered with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

During the Valentine season, a young gentleman in the neighbourhood of Dumfermline received a valentine from Glasgow in the shape of a real donkey, all alive and kicking. It came by rail, and cost him 16s. for carriage—double the worth of his valentine. The point of the joke is that the fortunate receiver is one of the Mounted Volunteers.—*Fife Herald*.

Cigars are to be subjected to an increased taxation in Paris, it being considered desirable to arrest the heavy consumption of tobacco, which is pronounced to have deteriorated the population of Paris, and, combined with the abuse of absinthe, to have introduced all kinds of diseases dependent on debility amongst the young men of the middle classes.

GARABALDI AT HOME.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Capera, the 1st inst.:—"General Garibaldi, who was for several days indisposed, is now recovered. He is engaged in making a plantation of fruit and olive trees, which occupies all his time and apparently all his thought. At times, however, he rests on his spade, and appears as if in a reverie. You know as well as any one of what he is thinking. During the last fortnight we have made several visits, by sea, to the neighbouring town, not only with our own boats, but with a sloop which I have hired for a month. A large barge of M. Menotti is of great use in bringing to the villa the boxes of provisions, trees, millstones, and other heavy articles required by the general, who is about to erect a windmill on the island. The general who is never so happy as when in solitude, is somewhat teased with visits. Every week persons the most unexpected arrive from all points of Italy, and abroad. Among the latter are a number of English."

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The Exhibition of 1862 may now be regarded as fairly afoot. The guarantee fund has been well filled up; the site of the Exhibition determined on, and the plan of the building decided. The site of the Exhibition is on the space of ground lying south of the New Horticultural Gardens at Brompton, and between Cromwell-road, Exhibition-road, and Prince Albert-road. The building, of massive proportions, will be 1,200 feet long and 700 broad, and it will cover nearly 26 acres. The nave will be 4,200 feet long, 85 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The greatest height of the building will be 260 feet, or 100 feet higher than that of 1861. There will be two domes of iron and glass, each 250 feet high, with a base of 156 feet, the largest domes ever built. The building will not be a crystal palace, for there will be immense masses of brickwork, and the roofs will be of wood and felt. The architect is Captain Cowke, R. E. The Exhibition will open on 1st of May, and close probably on the 15th of October, 1862.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.