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The following table shows the quantity of coal sold from all the works of the General Mining Association during 1859 and 1860 respectively, and the price of coal per ton at the respective collieries:

Locality.	1859		1860.		Price per ton	
	Large Coal.	Slack	Large Coal.	Slack	Large Coal.	Slack
Sydney M's.	103,371 9-20		111,009 1-2		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lingan,	8,100 3-4		15,623 3-4		2 50	80
Point Aconi,	120		1 1-2		2 10	80
Albion M's,	125,253 1-2		151,993 1-2		2 50	1 20
Joggins,	3,307 9-12		8,071 9-10		2 40	80
Total tons,	240,152 19-20		286,700 3-20			

The increase in the exportation has been mainly in the quantity exported to the United States. The shipments to that country from the works of the General Mining Association, during the past year, have exceeded the shipments of 1859 by 40,323 tons of large, and 86½ tons of slack coal.

The home consumption for 1860 from the works of the association amounted to 51,700 tons of large and of 7,232 tons of small coal, against 44,041½ tons of large and 7,176 tons of small in 1859.

The quantity of oil coal sold from Mr Patrick's mine last year was 658 tons, at \$8 50 per ton, against 525 tons in 1859. The quantity of oil coal sold from Mr Fraser's mine last year was 985 tons, at \$8 24 per ton, against 1,626 tons sold in 1859. The sales of common coal from new mines, during 1860, exceed the sales of 1859, by 4,952 tons, while the quantity of oil coal sold during the past year is 508 tons less than the quantity sold in 1859.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

Petitions were presented for assessment for schools; for letters patent and for amendment of the law relating to county assessments.

Mr. Jas. McDonald introduced a bill to remedy defects in county assessments.

Mr. Shaw enquired if any steps had been taken concerning the Revised Statutes.

Hon. Prov. Secretary explained that the books had been destroyed by the late fire in Hare's building, and it was now for the house to take further action in the matter.

Mr. Morrison complained of the non-appearance of speeches of himself and others in the official reports, and threatened the reporters with withholding their pay if the system of passing over his speeches with "Mr. Morrison made a few remarks" were continued.

Mr. Henry presented a petition from Mr. Rand of Cornwallis relating to his removal from office. The petition gives an account of a seizure of some barrels of crushed sugar believed to have been smuggled by Mr. D. M. Dickie. It also contained copies of certificates showing that the sugar was purchased and shipped at Boston on board the schooner *Oneward* and landed at Cornwallis, but on which no duty was paid. Several papers are said to have been forged and perjury committed in connection with this case. Mr. Rand had been dismissed in consequence of this seizure and superseded by a relative of Mr. Dickie.

Mr. Henry moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate the case.

Hon. Prov. Secretary opposed the motion and thought it better to take the case again into the Supreme Court.

Mr. Morrison thought it a frivolous case to bring before the Legislature. Mr. R. deserved to lose his place if he allowed smuggling to go on and did not detect it.

Mr. Tobin said if the papers were true a greater fraud was never perpetrated.

Mr. Henry charged the government with falsifying their professions by dismissing Mr. R. from office because he belonged to the opposition party.

Hon. Mr. Johnston thought the case should be fully investigated, and charged the Attorney General with dereliction of duty for not prosecuting Mr. Dickie for defrauding the revenue.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27th.

A large number of petitions were presented on a great variety of subjects, one of which was from Yarmouth for aid to a steamer between Halifax, that port and Boston.

Hon. Mr. Howe said that £1000 had been provided for that purpose.

A petition from C. H. Harrington concerning certain road monies called forth remarks from several members. Hon. Mr. Howe would consider the matter.

Hon. Mr. Johnston presented a petition from Rev. Dr. Cramp praying for an Act to provide for the Registration of births, marriages and deaths. Hon. Mr. Howe said this subject would receive the attention of the government.

In answer to a remark of Mr. Henry, the

Hon. Provincial Secretary suggested that the question of railway extension should have precedence of the discussion of the late despatches.

Dr. Tupper did not think the Hon. gentleman could introduce that question unless he did so as a government measure.

Hon. Provincial Secretary did not ask for a vote of money, but an expression of opinion.

Mr. Tobin saw no objection to the course proposed by the Hon. Prov. Secretary for if he brought down a measure for himself to expend £100,000 his government would be broken up immediately.

Hon. Prov. Secretary did not contemplate anything so disastrous to the country, as that, and contended that he might bring in a railway measure without the concurrence of the government.

This was denied by several gentleman. The subject was then dropped, and the seizure of sugar taken up by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, who said he had perused the papers and admitted that he might be to blame for the manner in which he had acted in the matter; but he thought it was a political snarl, and the best way to get rid of the question was by dismissing Mr. Rand.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said if the government had been sincere in their desire to execute the Revenue laws, they could have procured all necessary information, and detected the fraud. After much discussion, Mr. Morrison promised that half an hour's investigation would enable him to make out the case clearly.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28th.

Complaints were made by several members that their speeches were not reported.

Hon. Mr. Johnston thought the reporting had been brought up better in this session than formerly, although he seldom read the published debates. A number of bills were read a second time.

The Marriage License Bill was read and discussed.

A despatch relating to the appointment of Boards for examining shipmasters and giving them Certificates, brought forth remarks from several gentlemen connected with shipping interests.

In compliance with a request of Mr. S. Campbell, a despatch of Dec. 7, 1851, announcing that if members of the Legislative Council became insolvent they should immediately resign their seat, was laid on the table.

Mr. S. Campbell referred to appointments to the Legislative Council and enquired of the government if the Hon. James McNab were not a partner in the firm of J. H. McNab & Co., and therefore disqualified to retain his seat.

Mr. Tobin being one of a Committee of three appointed to investigate the affairs of the late John H. McNab, was well acquainted with the settlement of that estate, and knew that the Hon. Jas. McNab was not a partner, but had made himself security for the payment of his son's dividend.

Hon. Mr. Johnston thought the high respect in which Mr. McNab was held should have prevented such an attack and particularly by one situated as the hon. member for Guysboro' is.—The Provincial Secretary from a sense of gratitude should have interposed.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary said he would institute enquiry and hoped to be able to answer the question respecting Mr. McNab.

Mr. Wade spoke in strong condemnation of the course pursued in reference to Mr. McNab and thought the government were to blame for allowing his standing to be called in question without previous enquiry.

Mr. S. Campbell thought his course justified by the charges which had been brought against himself.

FRIDAY, March 1.

The reception of petitions and the reading of them, and of some bills of minor importance, and also of correspondence relating to steam communication to connect Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, occupied considerable time.

Mr. Hatfield read some letters from some of his constituents. Upon which Dr. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Howe addressed the house.

Mr. Tobin presented a petition from James R. Lithgow, praying for the Sabbath law to be so amended as to allow fishermen to work on Sunday. Mr. T. objected to the prayer of the petition.

Several members on both sides of the house spoke in condemnation of the petition, which was "indignantly rejected."

SATURDAY, March 2nd.

The House sat from ½ past 10 to 12 o'clock, and adjourned.

MONDAY, March 4th.

The morning session was devoted to a number of private and local bills. But little discussion was given to any except one for granting a patent to Daniel McCullum for an improvement in bridges. The Halifax Streets bill was reported, with amendments, by Mr. Shannon. By this, the Volunteers are to be exempted from poll tax.

In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Johnston opened the Debate on the late Despatches. At the close of his speech the house adjourned.

European and Foreign News.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree ordering the creation of a medal in commemoration of the expedition to China, which will be bestowed on all those who have taken part in the expedition.

ITALY.

The accounts of the state of Gaeta are conflicting enough; one side asserting that the fortress is on the point of surrender, the other—and this is a French authority—alleging that greater damage has been done to the besieged. A telegram from Berne says that official notice has been received there that the Sardinians will be masters of Gaeta in about eight days' time. A Naples telegram supports this information, by assuring us that Prince Carignan has left Naples for Gaeta, ostensibly to conduct the negotiations for a surrender. That the town has suffered terribly from the fire of the Sardinians is admitted in an account from Rome. On the last day of January, the superior of the Cathedral and a monk was also badly hurt, and a convent was almost destroyed. The fire from the Sardinians, which on all sides is admitted to have been terrific, must have had considerable effect on the town, notwithstanding the unfavourable statements from Paris; it is reasonable to suppose that Francis II. has been moved by the miseries of the townspeople, and it may be, therefore, as is stated above, that the surrender of the fortress is not far off. It is stated that the Emperor of France has sent a letter to Francis of Gaeta, counselling him to save himself the humiliation of capitulation.

The animosity between the reactionary forces and the national soldiers has become intensified to a degree which only civil war can create. In the Abruzzi, fighting continues, villages are burnt, Sardinian officers, when are taken, are cut to pieces and it may be presumed that the reactionary officers, when they are taken, do not fare any better. Yet it seems to be clear that the reactionists really have no chance of success. They may keep up the civil war for a time, but their efforts are desultory, and apparently without concerted plan. One of their chiefs, an officer named Schiavoni, has surrendered, a proof that the cause is nearly hopeless, and the French have seized depot of arms at Ticovaro, intended for the reactionists.

There is now, as there has been throughout the reactionist movement in Italy, a danger of a collision between the Sardinians and the Papal troops and the danger is not lessened by the fact that some Piedmontese soldiers are at present prisoners in Rome. The Sardinians have demanded the release of these men, and they have seized the Bishop of Sabine as a hostage. It is a hazardous proceeding, and as the lately defeated Royalists are said to have taken refuge in the Papal States, and to be hunted out there by the Sardinians there is still more danger of a blow which may precipitate matters between the Pope and Victor Emmanuel. It is reported that the French garrison in Rome is about to be increased, but the report does not come with any authority.

The elections in Italy have concluded very favourably for the Ministry. Even in Sicily the Cabinet have a majority, and there is no danger of any powerful Parliamentary opposition to Count Cavour. It is said that the Ministry means to propose, first, a loan; second, the title of King of Italy for Victor Emmanuel; third, calling out all military reserves; fourth, full powers to the King for an unlimited period. The last article appears to be by no means such a one as the Italian Parliament will at this moment accept.

Rumours of a surrender of Gaeta were current at Naples, on the 4th inst.

A reactionary conspiracy has been discovered in Naples, and has led to several arrests. Naples is tranquil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ladies of India, with Lady Canning at the head of their committee, purpose to erect a monument over the too-famous well at Cawnpore.

THE JESUITS.—A communication from Rome gives the following details on the subject of the Jesuits:—"It appears from a recent statistical account that there still exist 6,144 Jesuits, of whom 2,939 are priests, 2,158 engaged in teaching, and 2,046 coadjutors.

ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM IN SPAIN.—Spain is going on the way of ecclesiastical reform at last. The Cortes are discussing a bill for the sale of the ecclesiastical property of the realm. The necessities of the State are the best plea for this proceeding, and it is said that a sum of 28,000,000 will be raised by the auction. As an exchange for their property, the clergy will receive government stock to the same amount.

COST OF PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO THE CAPE.—Prince Alfred's progress through South Africa cost the Colonial Government 10,000*l*. The bill for furnishing Government House in Cape Town for his reception is supposed to be not less than 2,000*l*.—*Cape and Natal News*.

BOMBARDMENTS AND PLEASURE TRIPS.—The *Independente*, the journal of Alexandre Dumas at Naples, announced, that an English steamer was to run regularly between Naples and Gaeta, and that, on paying eighteen ducats (about 75*s*.) for the fare going and returning, any one might have the pleasure of witnessing the bombardment of Gaeta for twenty-four hours.

WAR PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA.—A letter from Cracow makes it appear that Russia is making such preparations, either for her own sake or for the sake of Austria, as may counter-balance the anticipated revolutionary movement in Hungary and the provinces adjacent. In Poland here are 60,999 men assembled; in Padolia and Bessarabia there are 40,000, so that round the frontier of Austria there is a perfect line of Russian soldiers, which will be available for attack or defence as policy dictates.

GARIBALDI COMING TO ENGLAND.—Mr. Richardson has, for some time had a motion before the Court of Common Council for presenting the freedom of London to the illustrious Garibaldi. That gentleman having written to the General to ask him whether the motion would be acceptable to him, and whether, at the same time, it would be convenient from him to visit this country, the latter writes as follows:—"Caprera, 21st January, 1861. Sir,—It is my wish to make a journey to England, so that I may personally thank that generous nation for the moral and material sympathy and support which they have given to the Italian cause, but for a moment I cannot indicate to you when I shall be able to give effect to my heart's desire. In the meantime, allow me to thank you for the intended civic motion, which I approve of with all my heart."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE DURING THE ROYAL PROCESSION.—As her Majesty the Queen was proceeding to open Parliament, and just as the Royal cortege reached Derby-street, a small street leading from Parliament-street into Cannon-row, a person in Asiatic costume was seen to break through the crowd and attempt to thrust a paper into the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was, however, immediately prevented. Indeed, the Prince Consort himself, apprehensive of some maniac violence, pushed back the hand of the intruder. The man, baffled in his effort to force himself upon Royalty, immediately pulled out a clasp-knife and drew it three times across his throat. Arrested by the police, he was at once conveyed to King-street police-station, where he promptly received the necessary surgical attention. The man's name is Mahomet Ali Khan. He is about forty years of age, and is a native of Calcutta. He is under the impression that he has suffered some wrongs from the hands of Government, and states that it was his intention to place a petition in reference to his case before the Queen. He is evidently a lunatic.

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To act as Agents for introducing the new art of Photo-chromatic Oil Painting. Good wages will be paid. Full particulars, and Terms of Agency, sent free by addressing L. L. TODD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Bazaar at Dartmouth!

THE Ladies of the Baptist Church at Dartmouth purpose holding a BAZAAR towards liquidating the debt on their Meeting-house, on the 10th of July next.

Contributions in Fancy Articles and Refreshments will be thankfully received by the Committee:

- Mrs. E. H. Lowe,
- Mrs. Cripps,
- Mrs. Smith,
- Miss Meagher,
- Mrs. G. Coleman,
- Mrs. McNab,
- Miss McLearn,
- Miss Fenton, Windsor.

Feb. 20.

6-4 AND 7-4 COBURGS.

In all lora and Superior in Quality. At 7*d*, 11*d*, and 18 1*d*, Per Yard.

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A LARGE LOT OF

Fancy Dresses & Robes.

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40 BARRINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Parade.

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Feb. 27.

Cheap Washing.

WHEELOCKS'

PATENT WASHING MACHINES.

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

THEY may be seen in the houses of many of our farmers, merchants, and others. They do their work well, from a blanket to a shirt collar. Any boy, from 10 to 14 years old, can do the washing. They are labor-saving and durable. Do not be without one. Manufactured at Nictaux Falls. Any person wishing one, please apply to the Subscriber, and he will supply according to order.

Certificates can be furnished to almost any amount, if required, to testify of their usefulness.

WALTER WHEELOCK, Patentee.

Nictaux Falls, Annapolis Co., Jan. 3, 1860.

Jan. 25.