

road money of the past and previous years and complaining of misappropriation.

Mr. S. Campbell denounced the petition as an attempt to injure his character. Several other members spoke on the subject. Laid on the table till next day.

Consul's Fees occupied the rest of the afternoon. **THURSDAY, Feb. 21st.**

Several bills were read a second time. Reports of the Board of Works and Light Houses, and Penitentiary were read.

A number of petitions for School Assessment, roads, Indian's lands &c., were presented and read.

The petition from Guysboro was taken up. The Fin. Sec. presented the accounts of the expenditure of \$1,487 on the roads of that county and said the balance of the sum named as misappropriated remained in the Treasury.

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

Mr. S. Campbell produced an anonymous letter said to have been addressed to his wife previous to the change of government and offering him inducements if he would sustain the government. Hon. Mr. Johnston, Dr. Tupper and Mr. Henry denied all knowledge of the letter.

After much angry debate and an effort to have the petition withdrawn, Mr. Henry's motion was agreed to, and on the following day a committee consisting of Hon. Prov. Secretary, Dr. Tupper, Chipman, Longley, and Robertson was appointed.

FRIDAY, Feb 21.

An application for a patent for an improved windlass called up several speeches on the subject of Patent rights.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved for a return of all Removals and Appointments since the present government came into power.

Mr. Tobin presented a petition for protection to fishermen while on the Labrador coast. Messrs Wier and Locke thought it might be brought to the attention of the Admiral.

Mr. Longley withdrew his motion for the vote on prohibition being taken with the Census. Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

Petitions were presented for and against Assessment for Schools; the inspection of pickled fish; church lands at Digby, and for letters patent.

The House in Committee on Bills. The Bill for securing patent rights for a windlass took up considerable time.

The Hon. Prov. Secretary by command laid on the table various Correspondence between the Earl of Mulgrave, the Duke of Newcastle, Hon. J. W. Johnston and Hon. Prov. Secretary concerning the late elections and the change they have produced in the aspect of affairs.

Hon. Attorney General introduced a bill for preventing bribery at elections

American and Foreign News.

United States.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 19th.—Fort Kearny was taken possession of by Secessionists. The Palmetto flag waved over it this morning, but an attack was made upon it by Unionists; the Palmetto flag torn down, and the American Ensign with Stars and Stripes, was hoisted amid intense excitement.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 20.—English agents are here, negotiating with the Government of the Southern Confederacy, and offering liberal advances.

The Southern Congress has passed an Act declaring that munitions of war, breadstuffs, provisions, and agricultural produce, also all goods from the UNITED STATES, shall be admitted DUTY FREE, for the period of one month.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21st., evening.—Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, has been well received everywhere on his journey, and has made many speeches, without in any way indicating his policy, beyond supporting the Union. He is in feeble health, and his sentiments and declarations are not such as the urgency of the case demands. Vice President Hamlin has also been received with great honors everywhere on his journey from Maine to Washington.

The President of the Southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, has been met with the greatest enthusiasm, at every town and village, from his home in Mississippi, to Montgomery in Alabama where he meets the Southern Congress. He made twenty-five speeches in one day, and the people were mad with delight.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20th.—The price of Cotton to-day is 11 to 11 1/2 cents per pound. Freights to Liverpool seven-eighths per pound.

HAVANA, Feby. 15.—The drought continues. The Government are about to admit vegetables hay, fish, &c., DUTY FREE. Sugar dull.

European News.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Queen could hardly be said to have enjoyed her usual good fortune in the sky influences, for the sun, though it had been unusually bright for days before, was on this occasion obscured by sullen, cold, leaden clouds, and the wind moaned fretfully through the leafless trees of the Park, where the usually expectant crowd was assembled to see her Majesty proceed to open the Legislature—about the only ceremonial that is now left for our Sovereign to discharge in public—and to manifest their loyalty to her person. The ceremony of the Queen's opening Parliament has often been described, and there can be no need to repeat it here. Every year when her Majesty is able to attend in person witnesses the same scene—the long lines of people that border the route from the Palace to the Parliament House; the balconied windows, the rough and hastily run-up galleries, all filled with the well-dressed and loyally jubilant throngs; the state carriage with its cream-coloured horses, her Majesty, with sedate pride in the scene, bowing her thanks; the composed and somewhat impassive look of the Prince Consort, the happy and wondering glances of the Royal family, and the unexceptionable decorum of all the lords and ladies in waiting. And then the scene within the House—the assemblage of female grace and beauty, rank and fashion, arrayed on the benches which their usual occupants (muffled up in scarlet cloaks that look as seedy and in which their wearers feel as ill at ease as if they were funeral black) have gallantly given up for the occasion; the flutter and rustle of dresses that pervade the House as the ladies rise to receive their Sovereign on her entrance, and the renewal of that rustle as they compose themselves again in obedience to their Sovereign's commands to be seated; then the appearance of her Majesty herself in her Royal robes, with all the great officers of state surrounding her, presenting all that the public can ever see of the traditional splendours of a Court; the Lord Chancellor, on bended knee, presenting the Royal Speech; and the clear, ringing, and beautifully modulated tone in which her Majesty reads it, filling, apparently without effort, the farthest corner of the spacious hall with her voice, so that not an intonation is lost; these have all been described over and over again, and need not longer detain us here. It is enough to say that her Majesty appeared in high health, and that the ceremonial lacked none of the grace or stateliness that attached to it in former years.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 5.—The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Sir T. E. Colebrooke, and was seconded by Mr. Paget.

Mr. White said, although very reluctant to disturb the unanimity which generally prevailed upon these occasions, there were omissions in the Royal Speech, and he felt bound to move an amendment. Nothing was said about the question as to the respective functions of the two Houses, and the abandonment of one of the most precious privileges of the Commons. The Royal Speech was defective in relation to a neighbouring State, and to the warlike preparations there; and it made no mention of administrative or of Parliamentary reform. He moved to add a paragraph to the Address, on the subject of Parliamentary reform.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. W. D. Seymour.

Mr. Disraeli, referring to the manner in which the Reform Bill of the Government last Session had been treated by their supporters, though they could not be censured for omitting the topic in the Royal Speech, and he was not displeased at the omission.

Lord J. Russell, with regard to the amendment, and the subject of Reform, thought it was better for the Government not to bring forward a measure which, at the present time, must create disappointment, and occupy a great deal of time without leading to any satisfactory result. Upon this question he always dreaded what persons would do by way of compromise. He had come to the opinion that, in order to carry out a Reform Bill which would be of use to the country there must be such an amount of public opinion in its favour as would carry it through that House and the House of Lords. The country, however, had the matter in its own hands, and might declare that nothing would satisfy it but Parliamentary Reform; the Government were of opinion that their best course would be to give their attention to the various subjects indicated in Her Majesty's Speech.

Mr. Bright said he felt a grief which he could not express at what had fallen from Lord John Russell on the subject of a Reform Bill, and at the tone in which he had treated it. He asked the House to consider what was its position with regard to this subject,—a question more important than the consistency of the conduct of any member of it. When the present Government came into power, pledges, public and private, had been given on the subject of Reform of the most explicit character, and he asked the House whether it was right that the representation should be amended or not; and, if right, whether it was not better that it should be done now. The course which they were called upon to take upon this question was not a safe course. Upon a division, the amendment was negatively by 129 to 46, and the motion for the Address was then agreed to.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers were opened on the 4th by the Emperor.

The London Freeman says in reference to the Emperor's speech that "it conforms to the fundamental precept for all good oratory—it has a beginning, a middle, and an end. The unity of purpose implied, however, in the precept, and essential to its value, would need acuteness superior to ours for its discovery, unless, indeed, the very general one of magnifying the value of Imperialism to France, be assumed as the occult aim of the whole. We have Parliamentary Reform after a fashion, Home and Algerian administration, and Foreign Policy; and the bond of connection between all seems to be how well governed, how influential, is France, when Napoleonic ideas inspire and control all. We do not write this in satire. We have studied the speech carefully and candidly, and this very common-place conclusion is the result; the fault, perhaps, being in our own minds. It would seem, however, inevitable that strict absolutism, essaying to act under the semblance of free institutions, should be its own laureate. It may veil with wordy gauze the self-praise it utters, but it cannot venture to conceal it. It must tell flatterers and dependants what to commend—opponents, what they must not blame."

In one thing the Emperor is happy. He has to announce a Reform Bill. He has done the thing. No endless speeches can put off the second reading, no *chevaux de frise* of amendments, &c., stop the entrance into committee of his Bill. He meets his Houses of Lords and Commons, and says "Messieurs les Senateurs—Messieurs les Duputes—I have reformed you." Englishmen and Hungarians, it is true, would not accept Reforms so made; but if Frenchmen will, we cannot see what right any one has to censure the Reformer.

Last of all comes what all Europe will read first—thereby practically confessing that the Emperor has made himself and his country the universal bugbear—his foreign policy: "France sincerely desires peace." He is, indeed, compelled to "prove it abroad," at home there can be no need to do so. Yet it cannot be said that a single sentence, so far as we can understand the speech, forbids his declaring war at a week's notice. "France will not take a part where her interests are not at stake,"—but Syria, Rome, Gaeta, China, and not to speak of Denmark, show what may be considered by an Emperor the interests of France."

Valuable Farm FOR SALE.



THAT very superior and well-known Property at Five Islands, Colchester, known as "Indian Point," or the "Dewis Farm," is offered for sale. It consists of 600 Acres of Land, unsurpassed in quality by any upland in Nova Scotia. About 70 acres are cleared; the remainder is well wooded with hard and soft wood. There are on the place a good House and a Barn. The property fronts upon a good harbour, and is surrounded on three sides by navigable water. Besides being one of the best farms in that section of the Province, the site affords unsurpassed facilities for carrying on the fisheries of the Basin of Minas. The greater part of the purchase money may remain secured upon mortgage on the property. Possession to be had on the 20th March next. If not disposed of at private sale before the 20th of March it will on that day be offered at public auction, in front of Grant's Hotel, Truro, at 12 o'clock,—intending purchasers will please apply (if by letter, postage prepaid) to the subscriber at Halifax. February 20. P. S. HAMILTON.

Italian Warehouse, Stone Store, No. 6, Hollis Street.

W. M. HARRINGTON & CO. HAVE the pleasure to inform their customers, and the public generally, that having removed their Stock saved from the late fire to

Lawson's Warehouse, No. 6, Hollis Street.

(which they have fitted up as a Retail Store) are prepared to supply GROCERIES, SPICES, &c. &c.

of the best description, at as low prices as articles of the same quality can be supplied in the city. They most respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage received at 44 Hollis Street. Many articles lost at the late fire will be replaced by the English Steamers and Boston Packets. They trust their friends at the southern part of the city will not find it inconvenient to send their orders to their new establishment. Circulars will be issued in a few days with list of articles generally on sale at the

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, CARD.

GEORGE JOHNSON, (Late Langley & Johnson.)

TAKES this public method to thank his patrons for the support continued to him since the retirement of his late partner. He is also desirous in the same public way to assure his present customers, and as many new ones as may be pleased to bestow their monetary favors upon him, that he purposes to spare no pains to make himself increasingly useful to the community. Dealing in most of the wares peculiar to the

DRUG BUSINESS,

he will be most anxious to retain the name for articles of best quality so long enjoyed by his predecessor. As he received his pharmaceutical education in the business he now conducts, he trusts he knows well the wants of the public, and is thus better qualified to supply them; and although the late bit in the "Sun" paper might be taken as indicative of the sufficiency of the "profits" made, he is only speaking the truth when he asserts that he would like to augment them greatly, not by increase in prices, but by increase of sales. In the Perfumery, in the Patent Medicine, in the Prescription, in the Genuine Drug Department, and also in Toilet and Fancy Articles, he is now ready to wait upon all, trusting to give satisfaction to all.

LONDON DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Jan. 31. 1861.

DOE KINS, TWEEDS & CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, COAT NGS

—AND—
Wanble Cloths.
In immense variety, and of recent importation, at extremely low prices! Also some Good Bargains, in Remnants of the above.

R. McMURRAY & Co.
40 BARRINGTON STREET.
Feb. 13, 1861.

W. E. HEFFERNAN'S FURNITURE HALL,
NEAR MARKET SQUARE,
HALIFAX, N. S.
It is the cheapest and best place to buy Household Furniture! Feather Beds, Mattresses, Looking-Glasses, &c. &c.
Feb. 13, 1861.

DENTAL CARD. (Dr. Macallister)

SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that having succeeded to the Dental business formerly conducted under the name and style of Macallister and Paine, and removed to, and refitted the commodious rooms, lately occupied by Dr. Glover, as a Dental Office, he is prepared to receive visitors, for the Artificial Teeth, or Dental operations of any kind. In returning his sincere thanks for past patronage, Dr. M. desires to intimate that he will make every effort to secure the approbation of those who may favour him with their patronage.

Rooms at 59 Hollis Street. Opposite Dr. Almon's

CARD.

Halifax N. S., Dec. 10th, 1860. DR. MACALLISTER having taken the Rooms lately occupied by me in Hollis Street proposed to continue the practice of Dentistry in all its branches and I gladly recommend him to my friends and patrons, as a skillful operator and a gentleman.

CARD.

Halifax N. S., Dec. 26th 1860. ON retiring from the practice of Dentistry, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks for the patronage and many acts of kindness accorded to me during the past three years. Further, I desire to say to my personal friends and others that should they engage the services of my late partner Dr. Macallister, I have every assurance to believe that they will be properly and faithfully served.

J. T. PAINE.
Jan. 14. 1861.

Horton Academy.

Female Department.
THE first term commences January 7th, and closes June 20th.
Principal.—Miss Alice T. Shaw, graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.
Teacher of Music—Miss Lizette Lawrence.
Drawing.—Miss Annie D. Shaw.
Board and Tuition in all the ordinary English branches with Latin and French \$20 per quarter. Music with the use of Piano \$6 per quarter. Drawing in pencil and Black and Colored Crayon \$4 per quarter.
Boarders are expected to furnish bedding, towels and linen for their own rooms.
The domestic department conducted on the Mount Holyoke system.
Pupils not boarding in the Seminary will be charged for tuition from \$2 to \$5 per quarter according to the branches studied.
A. S. HUNT.
The commencement has been unavoidably postponed for one week.
Jan. 9. A. S. H.

Horton Academy. WOLFVILLE.

THE first term commences January 7th and closes June 20th.
Principal, Rev. Thos. J. Higgins, A. M.
Assistant, Robert Von C. Jones, A. B., and Mr. Eliabim Archibald.
Teacher in French, Mr. Herbert C. Creed.
Tuition fees vary from £2 to £5 per annum. Board and washing £5 per quarter. Bedding and towels to be provided by the pupils.
Fuel for class rooms 2s. 6d. per term.
Rooms rent varies from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per term according to the condition and situation of the room. Bill payable quarterly in advance.
The whole expense per annum for Board, Tuition, Rent and fuel for class rooms from £25 to £30.
It is of great advantage to students to be present at the commencement of the term.
Jan. 2. A. S. HUNT Secty.

FELT HATS, FELT HATS.

Several Hundreds of the best shapes, beginning at

Two Shillings and Nine Pence.
BONNETS, BONNETS

Full Trimmed, Velvet, and Straw, Seven Shillings and Six Pence.
Full Trimmed, all Velvet Ten Shillings.
The Richest Velvet made up from selected material, and trimmed to order.
—FOR—
TWENTY SHILLINGS.
Any order despatched in one hour.
LONDON HOUSE,
BILLING & COMPANY
Dec. 11.