

on board a British vessel, while on passage from Belfast to New York, and that under the Extradition Treaty, Cook was sent to Halifax for trial. Four seamen were also sent as witnesses. These testify that Little shipped at Belfast, and proving to be incapable, he was used roughly by the mate; the latter on several occasions beating the man about the head with an iron belying pin, causing the blood to flow. After one of these attacks the man crawled into the fore-castle, and complained that his head was broken. Although disabled by ill treatment, the mate continued to exact work from the deceased, and persisted in beating him for non-compliance. At the expiration of six days after the severe beating the man died. The case went to the Jury on Thursday evening, who, after a long deliberation, returned to Court stating that there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged.—Sun. Cook is out of prison on bail.

Several cases of assault, one of passing counterfeit money and one for forgery, remain for trial. The American Consul at Dublin has contradicted the report that Irishmen in that city have been engaged for service in the Federal army.

LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON. The news of this sad catastrophe adds another to the long list of losses which have befallen the Canadian line.

The Anglo-Saxon was an iron propeller steamship of 1764 tons, with double deck and vertical direct engine. She was built in Dumbarton in 1855, by W. Denny and Brother, and is owned in Liverpool by the Canadian Steamship Company. She had five water tight bulk-heads and was bark rigged.

She left Liverpool on the 16th, ult., with 360 passengers and a ship's crew of 84 men. The First Officer's statement:—"Experienced strong west gales until Saturday 25th, fell in with ice and thick fog, when engines were slowed; at 10 P.M., ice being so thick and heavy stopped altogether, a light breeze from the south forcing the ship ahead about one knot an hour. At 5 P.M. 26th fog lifted, and ice having started, set foretopsail and head sails, moving engines occasionally, dead slow. At 10 30 fog cleared away altogether. Saw clear water to W. N. W. Started towards clear water. At 2 P.M. got ship clear of ice. On 27th, still dense fog, supposing ship to be 40 miles off Cape Race, altered the course to West half North, and slowed engines to half speed, which we supposed would have taken us 17 miles South of Cape Race."

She was wrecked four miles east of Cape Race, about noon of Monday the 27th, ult., during a dense fog. Seventy three persons escaped from the wreck by means of ropes and spars, and twenty-four in two life boats. The total number saved is 97. Three of the passengers arrived at the Cape Race Telegraph Station about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Two steam tugs went down immediately to render assistance. The commander of the Anglo-Saxon is supposed to be among the number drowned. The Purser, 1st and 2nd Engineers, and the Doctor are among the saved, as also one cabin passenger, Lieut. Sampson of the Royal Artillery. The deck broke up in about one hour after she struck. Several persons clung to the fore-rigging until the foremast fell. No assistance could be rendered. The steamer Dauntless, picked up two boats belonging to the Anglo-Saxon containing 90 persons.

The following are the names of some of the passengers saved: Hon. John Young, lady, 7 children and servant, Misses Hope, Bertram, Inglis Kirkwood; Messrs Caldwell, Eaton, Kirkwood, Chretien, Lowers, Kirkness, Fraser, Martin, White; Captains Reed, Hyles, Cassidy; Lieut. Simpson; Mrs. Stoddart, Christian, Wright, James, Jackson, Shields.

Unknown—Thirty-three cabin and one hundred and three steerage passengers. Seventy-one of the crew. Mails all lost.

As far as we learn 187 persons have been rescued, leaving 257 who are supposed to have perished. This is the fifth of the Canadian Company's fine steamers lost, the first, the Canadian, which was wrecked upon the "Pillars" below Quebec, in June, 1857. Second, the Indian went ashore at Marie Joseph on the eastern end of Nova Scotia, Nov. 21, 1859, and became a total wreck, with a loss of 34 lives. Third, the Hungarian was wrecked on a rock near Cape Sable, Feb. 19, 1860, and all on board, 205 in number, perished. Fourth, the Canadian, No. 2, struck a sunken iceberg near the Straits of Belle Isle, June 4, 1861, and went down by which 30 lives were lost. And now the Anglo-Saxon, a more fearful catastrophe than either of the preceding. We have seen no list of the names of the missing persons.

Prince Edward Island. The steamer Westmoreland has commenced running between Pictou and Charlottetown. She has been put under through repair during the winter.

THE LEGISLATURE of the Island was prorogued on Wednesday the 22nd ult., after passing 19 bills. His Excellency alluded in his speech to the Address to Her Majesty praying that her assent may be given to an Act to render binding the Award of the Land Commissioners unless the illegality of that Award be proved before a judicial tribunal.

The bill for the Registration of Voters is postponed. He also adds:—"The number of Volunteers now enrolled exceeds the number of Arms and Accoutrements which I have for their use.

While I thank you for the Grant which you have placed at my disposal for this service, I regret that it is not sufficient to warrant me in applying to Her Majesty's Government for a further supply of Arms."

The REVENUE of the Island for the year ending Jan. 31, 1863, amounted to £38,792, 10s. 1d. whilst the expenditure for the same period was £51,677, 12s. 7½d. or £12,885, 2s. 6½d. over the income. The debt of the Island is £82,265, 7s. 11½d.

New Brunswick. The St. John papers publish a statement of Members' mileage in going and returning from the Legislature. Many of these gentlemen found the longest road home the most pleasant. Four of them are allotted the following sums: two \$128 each, one \$132,—and another at \$140!—Sun.

THE DEAL TRADE.—We learn from persons who have lately returned from England that the prospects of the deal trade, our great staple, were never worse. Even at the non-paying price there is no demand, and but little consumption. Were it not for the shipbuilding, which bids fair to continue good, we might look for blue times ahead.—St. John Courier.

The St. John River is clear of ice and navigation has commenced. Steamers run daily between Fredericton and St. John.

Canada. FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon a Grand Trunk freight train was wrecked on the line near Windsor, C. E., through the spreading of the track, occasioned by the freshet having undermined the ties. The locomotive and several cars were destroyed, the fireman killed, and the engineer injured by jumping off the train.

DOUBTFUL.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle states that news has been received in that city that fifteen regiments have been ordered from England, in consequence of the American Ambassador having notified the English Government that, in case the iron-clads now building in English ship-yards for the Chinese were allowed to depart, he would consider it equivalent to a declaration of war.

Latest from Europe!

ITALY. It is stated in the Catholic journal Le Monde, that the Pope has forbidden the name of the King of Italy to be mentioned in any public prayer offered up in the Neapolitan provinces.

In Italy there is evidently some apprehension of an early movement by the Party of Action. It is known that preparations are being made upon the frontiers of Venice for some kind of attack upon Austria, and their importance is variously estimated by different journals. The Minister of Justice has just issued a circular calling upon the public prosecutors to keep a sharp watch upon both the Federalist and the Radical press, and to repress firmly every attack made upon the principles of constitutional and united monarchy.

RUSSIA AND POLAND. Paris, April 7.—La Nation of this evening says:—

"France, England, and Austria have come to an understanding and sent separately to St. Petersburg notes identical in sense."

The same journal adds:—"The powers have in their notes carefully avoided anything resembling pressure, leaving it to the Czar to take the initiative in the measures calculated definitely to put an end to the periodical risings, so disquieting for Europe and so disastrous for Russia."

The Russian Government proclaims an amnesty for the insurgent Poles, on condition that they shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May, or about one month from this date. The only exception made in this declaration of clemency are with regard to ordinary crimes committed during the insurrection, and to desertion from the army.—The Czar promises nothing further, only saying that the institutions granted to the Polish people shall be maintained, "and after practical experience shall be developed according to the necessities of the age and country." We may welcome this act as the first attempt of the Czar to deal with the insurgents in a conciliatory spirit, but we cannot anticipate that the Poles readily accept it.

Meanwhile the rebellion spreads rapidly.—Especially in the Lithuanian provinces, and in those parts of the kingdom immediately adjacent to them, does the movement gather strength. The peasantry and younger nobles of the government of Wilna have just taken up arms. The revolutionary committee of the district issued a manifesto setting forth the abuses of the Russian Government, and explaining that Lithuania and little Russia form inseparable portions of Poland; and the appeal was at once answered by a general muster to arms. The insurrection now extends, with hardly a break, from the borders of Galicia to the Gulf of Riga, and almost touches the Government of St. Petersburg itself.

EFFECTS OF THE RUSSIAN AMNESTY.—Cracow, April 14.—News received here from Russian Poland states that the Czar's amnesty has had an immense effect in redoubling the intensity of the insurrection. Every one wishes to set out, even without arms, to join the movement.

At Konin the insurgents have gained a victory over the Russians.

At Straszow an engagement has taken place between the Russians and a detachment of Poles under Major Polacki.

Another large detachment of insurgents under Andrusiewicz has appeared in the district of Marianpoc.

GREECE. Mob law seems still to rule at Athens. The members of the National Assembly having voted themselves a monthly allowance of 300 drachms (rather over ten guineas) each, a mob demonstration was made against the measure. The rioters, among whom were some 600 armed National Guards, and many employes who have had their salaries cut down by the Assembly, broke the windows of the houses occupied by the authors of the motion, and caused such a commotion that the sittings of the Assembly were suspended for two days. In the end the mob triumphed, and the members are, as heretofore, to make laws without pay. It is said that there is very little enthusiasm among the Greeks about the Prince who has been proclaimed their King by the Assembly.

Meantime, the deputation commissioned to offer the crown of Greece to Prince William of Denmark left for Copenhagen on Saturday the 11th ult.

CHINA AND JAPAN. The advices from China announce a serious defeat suffered by the Imperialists before the city of Tai-tsan. The Imperialists were ultimately obliged to retreat, having suffered a loss of 500 men killed, wounded, and missing. Several English officers are among the killed and wounded.

From Japan we have details of the destruction of the New British Legation building at Yeddo. It appears that a very strong desire has recently been manifested by the Japanese authorities to have the site of the Legation removed, and to that end they offered Colonel Neale a choice of other sites, they to bear all the expense of the removal of the buildings.

A Shanghai paper publishes the translation of an order from the Mikado (or spiritual and supreme Emperor), to the Tycoon (or temporal ruler of the empire), directing him to do all in his power to ensure the expulsion of the "ugly barbarians." It is difficult to see how our Legation can hope long to hold its ground in a country where all parties seem to be unanimous in wishing for its expulsion.

TURKEY. THE SULTAN'S PROGRESS.—Constantinople, April 12.—The French Consul was not present at the reception of the foreign consuls by the Sultan in Alexandria, and was also absent at the audience given by his Majesty to the consular agents in Cairo.

It is asserted, in explanation, that the French Consul has expressed his opinion that the Sultan's visit to Egypt constituted a danger for Europe.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. The following are some of the Special Grants recommended to the House by the government on Monday 27th ult.

\$2000 for a steamer in the Strait of Canso, to be paid when it shall be certified that the work has been satisfactorily performed; \$2000 to clear out Antigonish Harbor; \$200 to Mr. A. Downs; \$140 to Capt. Gilliat and crew for rescuing wrecked seamen; \$400 to the Horticultural Society; \$815 to the Committee on education for certain services; \$154,75 to the poor in certain country districts; \$300 to improve the inland passage at White Head, on condition that \$100 is subscribed by the inhabitants; \$24 for a ferry at Tusket; \$200 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to aid the building fund; \$100 to A. Grant, a man without arms, to enable him to procure artificial ones.

TUESDAY, April 18th. The Legislative Council informed the House that they had agreed to several bills.

The Committee of Education brought in a supplementary report, recommending the establishment of military drill in schools. Report received and adopted.

The Halifax Police Bill sent from the Legislative Council formed the subject of debate. The provision for making the present Recorder the Stipendiary Magistrate, with an addition of £200 to his salary was the principal feature. Whether his successor shall be appointed by the Government or the City Council, was subject of discussion. The debate was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 29th. After some further discussion of the Halifax Police Bill

Hon. Mr. Howe moved that the amendments of the Council be not agreed to, which was carried 16 to 10. The bill was therefore lost.

The Railway Committee reported stating that press of other business prevented them from making as full an investigation as they desired, but they found nothing in connection with the management that called for censure.

Hon. Mr. Howe believed that the rolling stock of the line was never in better condition.

Mr. Henry said the investigation was very imperfect, and that he saw several engines that were sadly out of repair, and he believed that thousands of pounds had been lost in consequence of not having a sufficient staff on the line to keep the engines and other stock in good condition.

Hon. Mr. Howe replied that there were now abundance of running stock for the road, in good order and condition; there were two small engines that were imported about the time the line was commenced, and which had done good service, but were now seldom used, that per-

haps it would be well to repair and paint; and he believed that a number of men were now at work in making general repairs on the line, and he was convinced that any portion of the stock that needed refitting would not be neglected.

Dr. Tupper called attention to the mode of disposing of property not required on the line. To prevent complaints and appearances of suspicion it would be better that it should always be advertised and sold at auction, instead of at private sale. This mode he considered best, irrespective of whom the officer might be at the head of the department.

The Prov. Secretary explained in reference to the machine sold. It had been valued by a competent party not interested, and, he believed, value obtained. He agreed that in most cases the public mode would be preferable.

The report was adopted.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

At ½ past 2 o'clock Earl Mulgrave came to the Council Chamber, for the purpose of proroguing the Legislature. The Irish Volunteers and the Dartmouth Rifles formed the guard of honor inside the Province Building.

As soon as the members of Assembly, with the Speaker at their head, were in attendance, His Excellency gave his assent to sixty-five Bills, among which were the Railway bill; the Militia Bill, the Diocesan Synod Bill, the Dalhousie College Bill, &c., &c.

The Lieutenant Governor then closed the Session by the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have had much pleasure in forwarding to the Secretary of State the addresses of congratulation which were passed by you on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and you may rest assured that Her Majesty will graciously accept those renewed proofs of your loyalty and attachment, and of the interest which you feel in all that relates to the happiness of your Sovereign and her family.

The completion of an Inter-Colonial Railway is an object which has long engaged the attention of the Legislatures of this and the sister Provinces, and I sincerely trust that the measure which you have passed providing for its construction and management, agreeing as it does in all its details with the Bill passed in New Brunswick, may secure the co-operation of the Canadian Parliament, and that the three Provinces being thus united in their action this great work may at last be completed.

Among the other important measures which have been passed during the present Session that for the re-adjustment of the Franchise has received my willing assent.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Bill that you have passed for opening the waste lands of the Crown, and providing for the distribution and settlement of industrious immigrants, is calculated to supply labor much required by the expanding industry of the Province; and that by which it is proposed to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions, and for the improvement of stock, cannot fail to be regarded with favor by the farmers, for whose elevation and advantage it is designed.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies granted for the service of the year, and you may be assured that they shall be faithfully expended.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance on your Legislative duties, I have to thank you for the careful consideration you have at all times bestowed upon measures calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the country, and for the liberal manner in which you have responded to my suggestions in reference to the organization of your local forces.

At the close of the present Parliament it must be gratifying to you to observe the evidences of advancement and prosperity which are apparent throughout the Province; and while we offer up thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which we enjoy, I confidently rely on your exertions to inculcate a feeling of mutual good will among the inhabitants of the districts in which you reside, and of loyal and hearty attachment to the Sovereign and constitution under which you live.

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