

**STRANGE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.**—For a fortnight past a remarkable work has been going on among the fishers of Aberdeen. During the past week numbers of strong men, young and old, have been prostrated, and have declared they saw visions—they, meanwhile, crying out to the Lord to have mercy upon them. Some have cried out that they see departed relatives in heaven, and reply to the beckonings of those relatives that they are coming. Their eyes are fixed, their lips quiver, and they lie on the ground, their limbs being quite rigid and motionless. This is declared by the converted fishermen to be the genuine work of the Spirit. The revival work still continues. The fishermen went to sea the first time on Tuesday for a fortnight past. They have not been eating or sleeping with regularity.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

**MARRIAGE OF A PRIEST AND A NUN.**—From Mexico we learn that on the 17th January an ex-Catholic priest, Atilano A. Lozano, was married, in Ciudad Guerrero, by the civil magistrate, to Donna Carmen Cantu. A ex-nun, from one of the convents in Puebla, has lately been married in Mexico city.

A South London paper quotes from a public announcement that "Ned Wright, the converted burglar, will preach at the Wandsworth Assembly Rooms, and break open the doors of hell with a Gospel jenny."

A Jewish alliance in France has nearly 10,000 members. It is looking forward to the occupancy of Palestine by the Jews.

**Dominion and Foreign News.**

**OTTAWA, April 27.**—In the House of Commons, on Monday 26th, the Hon. Mr. Galt made a great speech in support of his motion relative to the Fenian raids, as giving grounds for a claim against the United States by Canada. He added to his motion a request that the correspondence between Canada and the United States, during the late rebellion, together with all the orders in Council, be given to the House. He defended, at great length, the course of England and Canada, and referred to the late rejection of the Alabama Treaty by the American Congress, regretting the lack of disposition, on the part of the United States to do away with ill feelings on the subject. The course of Canada, he asserted, had been one of friendship, and they had faithfully fulfilled all their duties towards their neighbors. He then referred to the course adopted by the United States relative to the Fenian invasion of Canada, and said the Fenians entered the Province in armed bands by thousands, and not from any want of will on their part, but simply for want of power they failed to deluge the western peninsula with blood when the invasion was overthrown, and not till then did the United States government stretch out a hand to help Canada. Was there no injustice here? Were not these claims as strong, morally, as any the United States Government could bring against Great Britain? Having noticed the unfriendly attitude of the U. S. government, Mr. Galt went on to say that if there was any meaning in their acts, it was that they desire to make the condition of Canada difficult, unpleasant and dangerous to England and Canada. The United States repealed the Reciprocity treaty and refused to negotiate for its continuance, imposed additional restrictions on commerce, and judging by the tone of the press were likely to persevere in so doing. The purpose of the United States Government appeared to be declared by the desire to bring about the humiliation of England through her dependencies on this continent, but he did not believe the plan would succeed. England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada would sustain her to a man. Having repudiated the idea that the policy of Great Britain towards the Dominion was one of abandonment, Mr. Galt closed amid loud cheers.

Mr. Keeler asked whether the Government intended to enforce similar taxes and duties on American vessels trading at Canadian ports, as are levied on Canadian vessels trading at American ports. The Hon. Mr. Rose said the matter was under consideration. Government does not pledge itself to any line of policy. In reply to a member the Hon. Mr. McDougall said it would be impossible to supply the Welland Canal with water from Lake Erie till August.

Mr. Coffin enquired whether the Government intended to place an armed force on the coast of the Dominion, to prevent the American fishermen from fishing in Canada waters during the coming season.

The Premier said that he understood that the Admiral in Canada had a considerable armed force on the ground for the purpose of protecting the fisheries; but desired Mr. Coffin to allow the question to stand over.

April 28.—At midnight, the vote was taken on Mr. Mills' bill to abolish dual representation. Mr. Blanchet's motion to defer the bill for six months was carried, 82 to 57, Mr. McKeagney voting yea, Messrs. Cameron, Coffin, Ray, Ross, and Savery—nay.

In the Senate in answer to Mr. Archibald, Mr. Mitchell said the Government would continue the policy of past years, respecting American fishermen in Canada waters, allowing them to fish within three miles at two dollars per ton.

April 29.—Hon. Mr. Dorion moved for correspondence respecting a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Hon. Mr. Rose consented to the motion, but deprecated discussion.

Hon. Mr. Huntington spoke in favor of independence.

April 30.—Portion of the estimates for the

year ending 30th June, 1870, were submitted to Parliament as follows:

Int rest on Public Debt.....	\$4,617,831
Charges of Management.....	258,341
Premium and Exchange.....	50,000
Sinking Fund.....	336,190
Civil Government.....	701,051
Administration of Justice.....	313,863
Legislation.....	443,362
Geological Survey and Observations (including \$750 to Halifax Observatory).....	39,706
Immigration and Quarantine, (including Agent at Halifax, \$1,000, Deputy Agent \$400, and \$4,060 for Quarantine at Halifax.).....	55,270
Marine Hospitals.....	34,500
(\$17,000 of which goes to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.)	
Pensions.....	55,072
Public Works and buildings.....	3,638,385
(including Intercolonial Railway, \$2,000,000.)	
Halifax, Pictou and Windsor Railway... Windsor and Annapolis Railway, "chargeable to Province,".....	139,000
St. Peter's Canal.....	233,000
Quarantine Station, Halifax.....	50,000
Ocean and River Steam Packet Service, (including str. Druid).....	10,000
Inman line, Halifax and Cork.....	352,941
Steam communication between Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	22,100
Between Prince Edward Island, Pictou and Hawkesbury.....	39,541
Windsor, St. John, Digby and Annapolis. Pictou and Margate Island.....	15,000
	3,000
	4,000
	400

May 1.—The House in Committee passed a few items. The Estimates, as compared with those of last year, are generally lower. They embrace \$2,000,000 for Intercolonial.

**MONTREAL.**—A despatch on Thursday last says the River is clear of ice between that city and Quebec, and steamers had commenced regular trips. The water in the River fell three feet in 24 hours.

Commanding officers of the troops in Canada have been ordered to furnish rolls showing the numbers of passages required for troops ordered home.

The Great Western Railway Freight House at Chatham, O., was totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning, also six cars, loaded with large quantity of freight stored in the Warehouse and on the Platform. Loss will probably reach \$100,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The 78th Highlanders leave for Halifax in a few days.

The first vessel from sea arrived in port today. The canals are all open, and navigation is resumed east and west.

Large purchases of flour are being made in this market for lower ports. Prices have declined to \$4.40 for ordinary, and \$4.55 for choice superfine. Receipts heavy.

**New Brunswick.**

**ST. JOHN.**—The Mayor Dr. Alward has been charged by the City Council with negligence and improper conduct in respect to liquor licenses. At a meeting held on Tuesday last the Council passed a resolution calling on him to pay over the sum of \$2,040 for fees, &c. They acquit him of intentional wrong.

The election of Mayor was to be held yesterday, Dr. Alward and Councillor Yeats are Candidates.

On Friday evening last two men, John McFarlane and Thomas Walsh, got into a quarrel, in St. John, which resulted in the former drawing a knife and stabbing the latter, wounding him, it is feared, fatally. McFarlane was arrested.

**THE SCHOOL BILL** just passed indicates fear on the part of the representatives, to grapple with the subject. It is doubtful if the Act will be productive of any real advantage. The *Head Quarters* gives the following as its principal provisions:

Instead of four Inspectors, as at present, it proposes to have five, and in addition to these five, fourteen County Inspectors to be allowed a salary of \$200, whose duty it will be to report upon the state of the schools within their counties. It is thought that the District and County Inspectors will be a check upon each other and a stimulus; they will prevent each other from neglecting, and keep all up to their work. The bill provides for direct assessment. The grant from the Provincial Treasury will be as large as it is now. The Provincial grant will, as now, go towards paying the salaries of the teachers according to their qualification. In addition to this, it is proposed to levy a tax of \$1 per head on every child from 6 to 16, (according to the census of 1861) which, it is expected, will amount to \$68,000. Twenty-five per cent of this amount it is proposed to raise by a poll tax on every inhabitant paying rates. The remaining seventy five per cent. to be raised on property, in the same manner as the other county rates. The poll tax, it is expected, will somewhat relieve the burden upon property, and not fall severely upon the general inhabitants. The money raised by assessment in the ways above mentioned, will be paid into the hands of the County treasury and become public money, subject to the control of the Chief Superintendent. The money raised in each county will be applied to the use of that county, and be apportioned to each school in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance. This arrangement, it is expected, will act as a stimulus among the schools in the several districts of the county and increase the average of attendance. The money raised by assessment in each county will go to supplement the salaries of the teachers when necessary, to build school houses, furnish and provide them with fuel, &c., and pay \$2,800 for the County Inspectors.

**Prince Edward Island.**

The Summerside Bank has again commenced to discount.

**OATS.**—The highest price offered on the Island for oats is 2s. 3d.

POTATOES were sold at Summerside a few days since at 1s per bushel.

**Newfoundland.**

The steamer "City of Halifax" arrived from St. John's on Monday. The Legislature was prorogued on the 23rd ult. On the night of the 18th ult., a very severe North-East gale was experienced. The "Elfrida," a fine vessel, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Panton & Munn, with a large cargo of seals, whilst entering the harbor in the height of the gale and snow-storm, before daylight, was forced by the ice upon Musquito Point, and in a few moments was dashed to pieces by the violence of the sea, and, sad to relate, seven of her hardy crew were either drowned or killed by the falling of her spars. A small vessel called the "Emerald," returning from the Seal fishery with a good fare, was lost. Her owner was a poor man who had invested his all in the enterprise. A schooner called the "Gratitude" was lost in the "Funks" in a gale on the 11th ult.

**The United States.**

May 3.—Money market easy and steady.—Gold 135½, with an excited tendency.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

By Atlantic Telegraph.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—London, April 26.—The House of Commons, to-day, in Committee, resumed consideration of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Jonathan Prim, a member for Dublin city, (Liberal,) moved to amend the twenty-fifth clause of the Bill, by striking out those sections in which provision is made for the maintenance of certain Church buildings as national monuments. Mr. Gladstone accepted and supported the amendment. After a discussion of some length the House divided, with the following vote: for Mr. Prim's amendment, 232; against it, 131; majority 101.

27.—In the House of Lords this evening, the Life Peerage Bill was considered. Lord Derby in a brief speech, expressed his approval of the measure. The Bill passed to a second reading.

28.—A dinner was given in Cork, yesterday, in honor of Warren and Costello, released Fenian prisoner, on the occasion of their departure for America. The Mayor presided, and warmly enlivened them.

29.—Serious riots occurred at Londonderry, Ireland, yesterday between Catholics and Orangemen. During the collisions the police charged upon both. Fire-arms were freely used, several of the rioters being wounded and two were killed. The riot at one time assumed fearful proportions, but the military from the garrison succeeded in restoring quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty for a day or two.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry. Every endeavor had been made by Government to suppress riotous proceedings, and the Peace Preservation Act had been enforced. He also stated that further explanations at this time were impolitic.

The Irish Church Bill was further considered and three divisions taken on proposed amendment in which the Government majority was from 70 to 90.

May 1.—The rejection of the Alabama Treaty, and Senator Sumner's speech, cause considerable feeling in England. The press generally treat Sumner's views as extraordinary and inadmissible.

At a Cabinet meeting the subject had been informally discussed. Mr. Bright declared that this embarrassment served England right, but he agreed that he would not consent to entertain the terms foreshadowed in Mr. Sumner's speech. Lord Clarendon expressed his belief that the actual negotiations on the part of the American Government would be far less extreme in character than the speech of the Senators and articles in the press. Mr. Gladstone professed to have good assurances from reliable quarters that the rejection of the Alabama treaty was purely a political stroke. He said the present administration will endeavor to settle the question on liberal and honorable terms.

May 2.—Instructions have been sent to Commodore Howe, commanding the British West Indian Squadron, to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, the restoration of the brig Mary Lowell, and an apology for seizure.

May 3.—A mass meeting was held in Cork on Saturday night, at which a recent speech of the Mayor was warmly endorsed, and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with and confidence in that functionary.

**SPAIN.**—Madrid, April 28.—The Spanish Cortes is still discussing the Constitution, and the proceedings are often the reverse of harmonious.

The majority is growing impatient at the delay in fixing upon a form of government.

May 2.—The debate in the Spanish Cortes on the new Constitution has ended, and all amendments have been repealed.

All insurrectionists, except those implicated in the Carlist movement, have been pardoned. Some trouble among the troops at Saragossa is apprehended.

**PRUSSIA.**—Berlin, April 28.—Count Bismark has announced that the Convention between Prussia and the United States, for the promotion of Emigration, has, thus far been of no practical benefit.

The Governments of France and Belgium have agreed to appoint a mixed commission for the settlement of commercial questions.

It is reported that the Swiss Government has ordered Mazzini to leave the country. The Austrian Government has relieved Prague from a state of seige.

**RUSSIA.**—May 2.—The Russian Government proposes to grant several new and important political privileges to the people.

**INDIA.**—Despatches from Bombay to London announce the pacification of Cabool. The Afghan chieftains have given in their allegiance to Shir Aali. The present Ameer and the son of the deposed Ameer of Cabool, have fled from the country, and it is believed no further efforts to disturb the reigning prince will be made.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Advices from New Zealand to Feb. 15th state that a terrible massacre had occurred there, during which Lieut. Gascoyne, wife, and family and six settlers were killed, the settlers arriving in the town report that the Stores are closed and Ensigns flying at half mast.

We copy the following editorial from the *Otago Daily Times* of January 5th, received from Rev. A. F. Porter:—

"Nova Scotia has sent us an instalment of immigrants, for which we are duly thankful. The brigantine *Emulous* arrived here last week, after a 106 days' passage, bringing fifty passengers, all of whom have before this settled down to work, which they found no difficulty in obtaining. More of the same sort may be assured of a warm welcome."

We understand from a paragraph in the *Witness* that the *Emulous* was sold for £1400 sterling—having cost in Halifax \$1150 currency.—It says further:—

"The passengers were deeply dissatisfied with the provisions during the voyage, the flour having soured immediately after leaving Halifax.—Thus they had to eat bad flour at \$8.00 a barrel. They propose to prosecute the Company for damages. Still the voyage was performed quickly, and the passengers were all well."

We are informed that the case in the prosecution was given in favor of the company.

**DRY GOODS.**

**ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.'S**  
IMPORTATIONS FOR  
**THE WHOLESALE TRADE.**  
SPRING, 1869.

We are in receipt of the bulk of our Importations for the Spring Trade.

**White and Grey Cottons,** and other Staples and Domestics of every description White and Colored Warp, 1500 Bundles, Printed Cottons, new styles, unusually cheap, JOB PRINTS, in 25 lb. bundles, Patches and Fents, Household and Heavy Linens, &c., &c. Fancy Dress Goods, most extensive variety, PLAIN STUFFS, Black Coburgs, Lustres, Paramattas, Balmoral Crapes, &c. Scotch, West of England, and Yorkshire Cloths, Waterproof and other Mantle Cloths.

**Ready Made Clothing, &c.**  
N. B.—All the above have been laid in at Low Rates, and are offered accordingly.

The Warerooms devoted to the FANCY DEPARTMENTS are unusually well stocked. The variety includes Straw Goods and Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, and Milliners' Trimmings; Ties, Ribbons, Lace Goods; Shawls and Mantles; Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, &c., &c. All of which are offered Wholesale to the Trade on the most favorable terms.

**ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.**  
Warehouses: 97 & 99 Granville Street  
April 14.

**TO HOUSEKEEPERS!**  
**LONDON HOUSE.**

A **SPLENDID STOCK OF THOROUGHLY SEASONED**

**English Floor Cloths,**

all widths, worth the attention of every one furnishing.

—ALSO—  
Damasks, Sheetings, Felt and Hemp Carpets, Linen and Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Huckes, Towels, Crash, Ticks, Hessians, &c., &c. Expected per *Roseneath*—A very large stock double and single border WINDOW MUSLINS, fully 25 per cent under regular prices.

N. B.—Our general stock we expect to complete during the month.

April 28. 1m. **THOMSON & CO.**

**CLARK'S EXCELSIOR WASHING COMPOSITION.**

The best and greatest discovery of the age for washing purposes, worth from ten to twenty dollars a year in a family of six to ten persons.

**Washboards and Machines, Farewell!**

It will wash in hard or soft water. Clark's Excelsior Washing Composition is patented, and warranted perfectly free from everything injurious to cloths, hands or health.

**R. HANNAH,**  
General Agent for New Brunswick and N. Scotia. Agents wanted in every City Town and Village.—Liberal discount allowed.  
April 14. 3 m.

**WRIGHT'S Patent Sectional Spring Bed!**

THE Subscribers having been appointed Sole Agents in the Province for the sale of this article, recommend it as being the easiest and most comfortable to rest upon, and together with its durability, and the facility with which it can be taken apart and cleaned, they feel certain that it will be found to be a most convenient article.  
May 20. **GORDON & KEITH.**