

Secretary replied that it was "an honest debt." The House adjourned till Monday at 3 o'clock.

MONDAY, March 13th

The Provincial Secretary introduced a bill to provide for defraying the expenses of government. Mr. Flynn a bill to regulate the election of members to the General Assembly. Dr. Murray a bill to incorporate a Lodge of Freemasons. Hon. Mr. Ferguson a bill respecting consolidating the statutes on Mines and Minerals. The Attorney General a bill relative to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Local and private Bills, reported against the bill to establish a county council in Cumberland. Mr. Smith, introduced a bill relating to Trustees of lands granted for religious purposes. Mr. DesBrisay a bill to amend the law relating to Crown Lands.

Mr. Kidston a bill of assessment. The House in committee on bills passed. On the motion to adjourn the Provincial Secretary announced his intention of moving the House into Committee of the whole on the state of the Province, on Wednesday.

Dominion & Foreign News.

OTTAWA, March 13.—Hon. Mr. Galt, moved a vote of no confidence on Friday last.

The Government was sustained by a vote of ninety-one to thirty-five.

All the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members in the house voted with the Government, except Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Jones.

In the Commons, Hon. Dr. Tupper stated in reply to Mr. Jones that the Government had invited tenders from Cunard, Inman, Allan, and Anchor Lines, for fortnightly steam mail communication between Halifax and Liverpool, after termination of present contract.—Special to Colonist.

THE CURRENCY RESOLUTIONS.—The following are the Currency resolutions submitted to the Dominion Parliament:—

1st. That after 1st of July, 1871, the currency of Nova Scotia shall be the same as that of the remainder of Canada.

2nd. That after that date the British sovereign shall pass current at \$4.82 1/2 cents, and that all public accounts shall be kept in said currency.

3rd. All monies paid after the 1st July to Her Majesty, or to any party under any act or law in force in Nova Scotia, or with reference thereto, or which were intended to be, and if such alterations of the currency had not been made, would have been payable in the present currency of Nova Scotia, shall on and after said day be payable respectively by equivalent sums in the currency of Canada; that is to say, for 75c. of the Nova Scotia currency, 73c. Canada currency, &c.

4th. On and after the 1st July no Dominion note or bank note payable in any other currency than the currency of Canada shall be issued, or re issued by the Government of Canada, or by any bank, and all such notes issued before said day shall be called in and redeemed, or notes payable in the currency of Canada shall be substituted for them.

5th. Gold coins bearing the same proportion in weight to that of the British sovereign which five dollars bear to four dollars (86 and 24 per cent) shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada for \$5, &c., &c., and any such coins shall pass by any such names as Her Majesty may assign to them in the proclamation declaring them to be a legal tender.

6th. Coins already in circulation in Canada under the act now in force in Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec, shall continue to be current therein, and shall, after the 1st July, be current in Nova Scotia at the rates now assigned to them in Canada, while silver will be a legal tender to the amount of \$40, and copper or bronze to the amount of 25 cents.

7th. All acts inconsistent with the foregoing resolutions are repealed.

The following are some of the items in the Estimates of the Dominion Government:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes: For taking the census \$360,000; For public works chargeable to capital account 7,900,000; For public works chargeable to income 704,600; For Halifax quarantine station 6,000; For steam communication between Prince Edward Island and ports of the Dominion 3,000; For the same service between Halifax and St. John via Yarmouth 10,000; For the same between St. John and ports on the Basin of Minas 2,000; Allowance to the Warden of the Halifax Penitentiary 1,000; For Militia 1,646,900; Light Houses 2,000; At Liscomb 2,000; At County Harbor 2,000; At the entrance of Arichat Harbor 2,500; At Cheticamp, C. B. 2,300; At Canso Harbor 1,200; At Port Herbert 1,600; At Carters Island, Lockport 900; Light Beacon at Negro Island Shelburne 400; Fog whistle and buildings at Digby 4,000; Lighthouse and Fog whistle at Fable Island, and Dipnet light apparatus 16,000; For the Fisheries and maintenance of life boats, and rewards for saving life 113,500; For the purchase and maintenance of life boats, and rewards for saving life 3,000.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes: For opening up communications with the North West 400,000; For the Intercolonial Railway 6,000,000; For the Nova Scotia Railway 81,100; For extension of the Railway to Halifax 1,000,000; For canal construction 620,000; For post office, custom house and other public buildings at Halifax 200,000.

This is to enable the government to dispense with the New Provincial Building.

A deputation of the Nova Scotia members of the House of Commons, had an interview with the Hon. Messrs. Howe and Tupper, respecting the extension of the Annapolis Railway to Yarmouth, and the handing over the line from the Junction to Windsor in consideration of such extension.

Mr. Hugh McDonald is to move the following resolution:—

It is expedient that the Government be empowered to transfer to one or more companies such portions of the Government Railways in Nova Scotia as may not form part of the Intercolonial on condition that such company shall give sufficient guarantee to extend railroads east and west to such points as may be agreed upon.

In reply to a question put to the government, Mr. Langevin stated:—

The government were making provision for taking emigrants from Toronto to Fort Garry via Fort William for forty dollars; children under 20 half-price. 120 pounds of baggage free, and over that weight 30 cents per hundred. It would take fifteen days to make the journey from Fort William to Fort Garry. The road to be ready by the 15th of June.

A statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the six months ending the 31st of December last, shows total receipts: \$11,990,993; expenditure, \$11,477,757.

The following are items of interest in the financial statement made on Thursday last, by Sir Francis Hinks in the House of Commons:

Increase of debt since Confederation was \$2,481,101. While during the same period expenditure "chargeable to capital" was \$4,759,335.—Showing that the expenditure paid out of "Income" but properly speaking chargeable to "Capital account" is \$2,278,234. Two items were "Intercolonial" \$187,450; "acquisition and opening up north west" \$361,887.

The Government had received from the "Insurance Companies' deposits" nearly four millions of dollars, chiefly in United States bonds and British Consols: \$1,837,000 being in Canadian Securities.

The amount received from "Saving's Banks," \$1,823,000.

The receipts of the past year exceeded the estimates by \$678,491.25, and left surplus over actual expenditure of \$1,166,816. The increase in excise duties was \$77,000.

The estimated expenditure for next year was \$16,394,808. The special expenditure for taking census, purchasing arms, surveying boundary line had made the estimate larger than usual.

The five per cent, duty on packages and charges imposed last year would be removed.

By letting the printing out by tender and by establishing a Stationary Department, from fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year had been saved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. George L. Hatheway recently appointed Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, has been re-elected for York County by acclamation.

SMALL POX SPREADING.—Saturday's Telegraph says:—"We learn that a young man named Patrick McGarrigle is very dangerously sick with small-pox at Milkish, and that a family named Nisbett, who left the city to escape the epidemic and took up their residence with relatives named Worden at that place, are also affected with it.

SHORT COMMONS.—The Fredericton Reporter says:—"The Poor farmers in the back settlements of this Country are in great distress of mind on account of their hay falling short owing to the lightness of the crop last season and the unusual severity of the winter. Those who know declare that the cattle of the poor settlers must die in hundreds before next spring.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Congress remains in session at the President's request, who is expected to make a communication to the Ku-klux outrages in the south.

Senator Sumner has been displaced as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A despatch from Columbia, South Carolina, on Friday last, says large bodies of armed men from East Tennessee and North Carolina have made their appearance in York and Chester counties, and fighting has been going on for several days. Most horrible outrages have been perpetrated in these counties, both by colored militia and the Ku-Klux organization.

THE DO NOTHINGS.—One of our United States exchanges says:—

"The Present Congress is arraigned by the people for taking

- 1. No action on the Income Tax.
2. No action on the Tariff.
3. No action on the Apportionment.
4. No action on the Education Bill.
5. No action on the Franking Privilege.
6. No action on behalf of Seamen.
7. No action in regard to Commerce.
8. No action on questions of Finance.
9. No action on Civil Service Reform.
10. No action on Reconstruction.

There is ample space, but no opportunity for stating what valuable service the venerable body has performed."

A FREE COUNTRY.—Proscribing Chinamen.—The Oregon legislature passed a law declaring it unlawful for any inhabitant of that state to wear his hair in a queue longer than six inches, or to shave a part of his scalp, without a license, for which ten dollars in gold must be paid, and which must be renewed every thirty days.

MEXICO.—CITY OF MEXICO, March 3, via NEW YORK, March 11.—The investigating Committee of Congress has discovered a defalcation of a million of dollars in the Treasury Department.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—In the British Ministry, George J. Goschen succeeds Childers as first Lord of the Admiralty. James Stansfield succeeds Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board, W. E. Baxter succeeds Stansfield as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, and George J. Shaw Lefevre, the present Secretary of the Home Department, succeeds Baxter.

The Times expresses misgivings as to the result of the labors of the High Commission unless the American Commissioners and Government show a fairer appreciation of the question than the American Senate.

The Times says England repudiates the assumption of her responsibility for depredations of the Alabama until it is decided by an impartial arbitration. If the cession of territory is mooted the English Commissioners will take care that it is not mentioned twice. England will only abandon her colonies when it is the expressed wish of the colonists, or through war.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated that the government had no intention of proposing any legislation to prevent the exportation of arms. Mr. Hugheson, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that of the nine thousand pounds appropriated for the defence of Quebec, all was to be applied to the erection of works at the south of the river St. Lawrence, and fine to fortifications on the north bank.

The London "Post" publishes what purports to be extracts from the secret treaty between Prussia and Russia, which provided as follows: Russia to intervene between the belligerents in case the French were successful, and should menace Holland. In the event that the Austrian army should demonstrate upon the Prussian frontier Russia was to check-mate them by a demonstration upon the Austrian frontier, and in case any European power should combine with France Russia was to join Prussia.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Granville made a statement, in which he denied that the Government had any knowledge of such secret treaty.

Lord Grey asked that a Return be made of names of Fenian convicts tried since August last, with conditions of their release. He argued to show the pernicious effect of the clemency of Government in these cases.

Lord Elcho condemned the plan for reconstructing the Army as a crude development of the old system, and defended the purchase of Commissions.

During the debate in the House of Commons on army reorganization, vehement protests were made against the abolition of the purchase system by members who predicted endless evil thereby. Gen. Sir Henry Storks argued ably in favor of the abolition.

In the House of Commons on Saturday last Mr. Forster devoted several hours to a defense of the Educational Bill, obtaining at the close a large majority for the Bill.

The Royal Albert Hall, erected for London Exhibition of 1871, will be formerly opened on the 29th of March, by the Queen in person.

Rothschild has issued a Russian loan of £12,000,000 at 8 1/2.

It is rumored that the Russian loan will be withdrawn because the Conference is still sitting.

A thousand workmen struck work at Newcastle because the masters refuse to pay them weekly instead of fortnightly.

A later despatch says the masters have assented to the workmen's proposal.

A telegram from London on the 10th

says: The brig Ida Cutten, of and from St. John, N. B., for Matanzas was abandoned. Crew were saved and brought to Queens-town.

FRANCE.—It appears that the people of Paris are growing suspicious of each other, and tourists, and foreigners are looked upon as spies.

Americans and Englishmen have been insulted and roughly handled in the streets, several barely escaping with their lives.

The mob in Paris is almost wild with excitement, and the authorities appear powerless to prevent threatened revolutionary outbreak. The mob is in possession of a large quantity of arms, &c., far exceeding that of any revolutionary gathering known in the history of France.

It is thought that when the Parisian Deputies resign their seats in the Assembly, they will return to Paris, and agitation will then cease.

The disaffected battalions of the National Guard, occupying barricades at Mont Martre, have delivered up their cannon to General de Palladines at his request. No resistance was attempted.

Thiers will soon dissolve assembly and appeal to the people to decide the future Government.

The insurgents have erected immense barricades in the Rue de Saint Pierre, and an attack is expected.

The death of Henri Rochfort is announced but has since, been contradicted, but his death is expected daily.

Napoleon has addressed a communication to the President of the French Assembly protesting against the vote by which that body declared that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make peace, and has exceeded its powers. The foundation of all public right is the plebiscite. To that he is ready to bow, and to that alone.

In the Bordeaux Assembly Thiers stated the expenses of the war outside of Paris to exceed one billion francs.

A committee reported in favour of annulling the election of Garibaldi from Algiers. Victor Hugo defended Garibaldi, but was interrupted by a storm of hisses, and thereupon he resigned and left the Assembly. The Assembly were to leave Bordeaux on Saturday, and meet at Versailles on Monday.

The Paris "Press" urges Republicans of Montmartre and Belleville to stop disorderly demonstrations, or force will be used to suppress them.

The Marquis De Bouville has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna, and M. Mettetal Prefect of the Police of Paris.

The health of Paris is improving. The Synodical Chambers of Commerce have decided that no Germans shall be employed in the Trade of Paris.

The Emperor William is sick at Amiens. Versailles has been evacuated by the Germans, and the French garrison installed in the city.

In Paris the radicals have posted placards urging the army not to fight the people; but the appeal has been productive of no effect upon the troops. Six radical papers have been suppressed by the authorities.

The city is now entirely quiet, and without signs of a renewal of the recent agitation, which is condemned by the entire Press.

The return to France of the French soldiers now in Switzerland, is to commence on the 15th and end on the 23rd of March.

World's cable special from Paris, on the 11th inst., the Reds propose the formation of a new Republic, with Victor Hugo as President, Garibaldi as minister of War, and Blanchet, Rochfort and Flourens as Ministers.

"Etoile Belge" makes a statement that the Mobile Guards, sent to Algeria to suppress the insurrection there, have been disarmed by the natives, who are masters of the situation.

A regiment of Zouaves has left Paris for Algeria to re-establish order.

GERMANY, Berlin March 11.—The South German elections have resulted in the choice of fifty Liberals, ten Conservatives and fifteen Clericals.

Bona-partist intrigues are rife in Brussels and elsewhere.

AUSTRIA.—Another one hundred pound gold nugget has been found.

SPAIN.—A telegram to the Morning Chronicle says: A letter to the "Times" from Madrid, announces that the Spanish Government has ordered the Duke de Montpensier to proceed to the Island of Metaca, because he refused to take the military oath of support to King Amadeus.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 7.

Commencing 23rd Jan., 1871.

Table with columns: Stations, Miles, Passengers and Freight, Steam Boat Express, Wed. & Sat. Includes routes from St. John, N. B., by Steamer and Halifax, by N. S. Railway.

Table with columns: Stations, Miles, Steam Boat Express, Wed. & Sat., Passengers & Freight, Passengers & Freight. Includes routes from Halifax, by N. S. Railway.

N. B.—Trains meet and pass where the is marked. VERNON SMITH, Manager. Kentville, 10th Jan., 1870. Feb. 1.

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