

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February, 14th.

Mr. Kidston introduced a bill to regulate the qualifications of persons who may hereafter be appointed Justices of the Peace.

Dr. Murray introduced a bill to regulate the practice of dentistry.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table a statement of the expenditure upon the new Provincial Building since July 1st 1867.

Also a series of resolutions respecting that Building.

Mr. Pineo asked for a return of the expenses of maintaining the new Provincial Building, including cost of gas, fuel, watching, &c., since July 1867.

Mr. Kidston in moving a resolution for the publication of the debates daily, for the use of members, complained that the reports in the papers, formerly publishing the official debates, were old when they reached the people in the country.

The Provincial Secretary said he thought the existing arrangement was generally satisfactory.

Mr. Kidston's resolution was not seconded. Mr. Hill proposed a resolution on the fishery question.

He spoke at some length on the rights of the British Provinces to the fisheries, and highly approved of the Commission appointed by the Imperial Government. He wished to strengthen their hands in dealing with the question. He charged the Local Government with encouraging disloyalty by what appeared in the press they sustained. He attributed our present possession of the fisheries to the firm stand taken by the Imperial and Dominion Government in their protection of them. The following is Mr. Hill's resolution:

Whereas, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint a High Commission charged among other things, with the duty of negotiating with the Government of the United States on the subject of the Fisheries.

And, whereas in view of the vast importance of the Fisheries to the people of this province, it is expedient that this House should respectfully call to the notice of the said High Commission our clear and indisputable rights to the said fisheries as defined by the Convention of 1818.

Resolved that His Excellency the Governor General be respectfully requested to urge upon the High Commissioners the importance, in any negotiations with the United States Government, of recognizing and preserving those rights in their integrity, and of permitting no diminution of them without a full equivalent.

Mr. Pineo seconded the motion. Hon. Attorney General took a different view of the question. He thought the Commission meant no good to Nova Scotia, but that we should, before the expiration of a year, find that our fisheries had been sold by Great Britain to the United States for nothing. He said he intended to bring forward a resolution, and would do so at an early day, as an amendment to the resolution just moved.

Hon. Prov. Secretary approved of the Attorney General's proposal, and believed we should offer a protest against our fisheries being sacrificed.

Mr. Hill in reply shewed what Great Britain had already done for the protection of our interests, and thought that this should be regarded as a guarantee that they had no disposition to sacrifice them.

WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb.

Petitions for roads were presented by Messrs. Ross, Wyde, Landers, Kidston, Kirk and Campbell.

The Hon. Mr. Robertson presented the petition of William Anderson, ex-Surveyor, of Musquodoboit, for a free grant of Crown Lands; referred to the Crown Land Committee.

The Provincial Secretary submitted the petition of a number of residents of Cornwallis asking that a sum of money be granted to Charles Hall, of Harborville, whose barn and contents were last summer destroyed by some malicious person to be revenged upon Mr. Hall, who is a magistrate, for enforcing the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Subsequent to discussion the petition was withdrawn, it being the opinion of the House that such applications should not be received.

The debate on the Fisheries was resumed by the Hon. Attorney General. He moved an amendment to Mr. Hill's resolution, protesting against the fisheries being transferred to any foreign nation without the consent of the House, or being in any other way sacrificed to Imperial or Canadian interests.

(The Attorney General's Amendment has not yet appeared.)

Mr. Pineo thought the original motion the same in effect as the amendment and wished to know why the government were unwilling to accept it.

Hon. Attorney General replied that Mr. Hill's resolution regarded the Commission as a compliment whilst the government viewed that appointment as cause for alarm.

Mr. Kidston spoke on the protection afforded to our fisheries, and advocated the removal of restrictions from American fishermen. In concluding his speech he said he considered it should no longer be entertained that a repeal of the Union Act could be obtained.

Mr. Hill argued that it was unjust to the mother country to suppose that any action would arise from the Commission detrimental to this country and hoped the Attorney General would withdraw his amendment. He would not object to a

motion to send a representative to confer with the Commission in reference to our interests.

Hon. Provincial Secretary expressed his full conviction that the Colonies were right in preventing the Americans from fishing within three miles of our coasts, and thought there had been more consideration shown towards them than Nova Scotians had received at their hands.

Dr. Murray asked when the annual report of the Superintendent of Education would be ready, to which the Provincial Secretary replied that the document had been delayed owing to the Inspectors not having forwarded their returns in good season.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16th.

Mr. Ryerson presented a petition for a subsidy to a steamer to ply between Yarmouth and St. John, N. B.

Mr. DesBrisay, Chairman of the Committee on Local and Private Bills, reported in favor of the following bills: To incorporate the Caledonia Coal and Railway Company; to amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the German Lutheran Church at Lunenburg; to amend the Act to incorporate the Onslow Cheese Manufacturing Company; to amend the Act incorporating the General Mining Association.

The Provincial Secretary laid on the table the petition of Sylvanus Morton, of Queen's County, asking to be reimbursed money paid for Crown Lands previously granted to others. He also laid on the table a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Provinces, conveying official information of the appointment of the Hon. J. W. Ritchie and the Hon. Jonathan McCully Judges of the Supreme Court in this Province.

The House in Committee on bills, passed the following:—To incorporate the Caledonia Coal and Railway Company; to incorporate the Onslow Cheese Manufacturing Company; to provide for the rebuilding of a bridge across the Annapolis River at Bridgetown; to amend the Act incorporating the Trustees of the German Lutheran Church at Lunenburg; to convey a portion of the Parade Ground at Cunard, Cornwallis, to a Baptist congregation who desire to erect a church thereon; to authorize the sale of certain church lands at Onslow, in the County of Colchester; to amend the Act incorporating the General Mining Association, and the Acts in amendment thereof; to amend the Act incorporating the Eastern Railway Company.

Mr. Hill complained that the return laid on the table respecting the New Provincial Building were not completed and did not cover all the information asked for.

Hon. Prov. Secretary promised to procure all the information desired.

The debate on the Fisheries question was resumed by Mr. Smith who spoke at some length, and expressed a hope that Mr. Hill would acquiesce in the amendment and withdraw his resolution. Mr. Hill replied that having a sincere desire to promote the fishery interests of the country, if the Government would withdraw the preamble, which affirmed that the fisheries of Nova Scotia had been transferred to Canada by Imperial legislation without the consent of the people, he would withdraw his resolution and vote for the amendment.

The Attorney General said he could not see any reason for withdrawing any portion of his motion.

Mr. Hill said he regarded the language of the preamble of the amendment discourteous and offensive to His Excellency the Governor General, such as would encourage the American diplomatists to strive for undue privileges, and moreover imperil our interests in the deliberations of the High Commission.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17th.

The bills passed in committee were read a third time and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Attorney General presented a petition from David Shannon, and a number of others of Pictou county, setting forth that they had been employed by Mr. George Lang to quarry stone for the erection of the new Provincial Building, and being unable to obtain payment for their labor now request that their claims, which amount to a considerable sum, be paid by the Province. The petition was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Morrison, Ryerson and Chambers.

Mr. Landers presented a petition asking for a grant of \$1600 to erect a bridge over the Annapolis River at Lawrence town.

Dr. Murray presented a petition from Pictou County, praying for an amendment in the assessment clauses of the Education Act.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table the petition of two teachers in the Normal School at Truro, for an increase of salary.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Flynn seeking to shew that the protection afforded was inadequate, except to prevent American fishermen from purchasing supplies.

Mr. Landers said he should vote for the amendment because it contained a sort of protest against the British government.

Mr. DesBrisay did not think much good would be effected by the passage of either the resolution or amendment. He would prefer that a telegram be sent by cable to England, asking of the Imperial Government leave to appoint a delegate on behalf of this province to proceed to Washington, to confer with the High Commissioners. He referred to former action of the House and thought the language of the amendment not more obnoxious than it had been on that occasion.

Mr. Purdy in a speech of some length expressed approval of the Dominion action in reference to the Fisheries, and had no doubt that the action of the Commission would be of the same character. He was confident that the interests of Nova Scotia would be fully and fairly considered. He thought the policy of the Local government and the course of its organs far more dangerous.

Mr. Chambers said he saw but little difference between the resolution and the amendment, but preferred the latter and should vote for it.

Hon. Attorney General closed the debate by a short speech. He believed it to be the duty of the House to protest against the fisheries being sacrificed in any arrangement between Great Britain and any other power. The question was taken on the Atty. General's amendment when it passed by the following division: Yeas—Atty. General, Prov. Sec., Messrs. Ferguson, Flynn, DesBrisay, Young, Robertson, Lawrence, Johnston, Ross, D. McDonald, Doucette, Smith, Freeman, Eisenbaur, Dickey, Landers, Chambers, Morrison, Kidston, Wyde, Kirk, Dr. Murray, Joseph McDonald, Copeland, Balcom, Dr. Brown, Hooper, H. McDonald, White, Landers, Campbell. Nays Messrs. Hill, Pineo, and Purdy.

Mr. Purdy said he thought the resolution just passed somewhat absurd, inasmuch as Nova Scotia being part of Canada the sacrificing of our interests to those of Canada, could not be done without a corresponding benefit to ourselves.

Dr. Murray said he thought it would be better for the government to tender their resignation and so bring on a crisis than to be spending so much time in the discussion of unmeaning resolutions.

The Provincial Secretary replied that the crisis would come shortly, and perhaps sooner than the member for Pictou wished.

The House then on motion of the Provincial Secretary adjourned over till Tuesday at 3 o'clock, to enable the government to prepare business for the Legislature.

Religious Intelligence.

HALIFAX.—On Lord's Day the 12th Inst., four persons were baptized at the North Church. There have been baptismal services on three consecutive months and quite an interesting state of things prevails.

There was, also, a baptismal service at the Granville Street Church last Lord's Day.

The Disciples of Circinatti, are erecting one of the finest houses of worship in that city, at a cost of \$130,000. The spacious lecture room, capable of holding 500 or 600 persons, was dedicated Jan. 22. In the morning Rev. James Challen read a historical paper on the history of the Church, in which he remarked, "It was never the design of Bro. Campbell to form a distinct organization from the Baptists, but to reform abuses and to bring them up to the Apostolic model." In the evening, Rev. Dr. Jeffery, of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, preached to a large congregation, and extended to the Church, on behalf of his Church, the hand of Christian welcome.—National Baptist.

THE HOLY LAND.—The Protestant Episcopal Mission in Palestine is doing a good work in that country. One congregation in Jerusalem, and another in Nazareth, are well sustained and are increasing in numbers. They have met with opposition from the Moslems and Roman Catholics, but the blessing of God attends their labors. In some places the Jewish schools are furnished with Arabic reading books from the Church Missionary Book-store, and at first the history of Christ was torn from them by the teachers: but now they are permitted to remain entire, and the forbidden portions are read by the boys with deep interest. In Jerusalem the Arabic services have been continued, and are well attended in the chapel, not only by the congregation, but the strangers, Greeks, Latin, Armenians, and Moslems.—Ch. Miss. Record.

PORT BURWELL, ONTARIO.—Pastor H. P. Fitch writes:—

"God is visiting his church in this place in very great mercy. Bro. Martell having resigned his pastorate of the church, I received a unanimous call to return, and take the charge which, after much prayer and deliberation, I decided to accept. I commenced my labours on the first Sabbath in January; and from the first it was evident the Spirit was moving on the hearts of the people. During the month we have held special services, which have resulted in the building up of the church, and the conversion of sinners. We have also remodelled our pulpit, and put in a splendid baptistry, which we consecrated last evening, by the immersion of twenty-one rejoicing candidates. Three of these were Sabbath-school children, and the balance, men and women; nine of them heads of families. The work is still going on, several more awaiting the ordinance, and numbers anxiously enquiring the way

of salvation. We feel deeply grateful to God, for his goodness to us, and trust that the result may be to the praise and glory of his name.

VICTORIA.—We learn from Vittoria, that a good work of grace is going on in the church there. Last Sabbath, January 29th, pastor Cocks baptized five disciples. Next Sabbath he expects to baptize again.—Can. Baptist.

For the Christian Messenger.

DONATION VISITS.

Dear Editor,—

My tenth annual Donation Visits have just been made me. In their social and religious aspect they were thought even to exceed former occasions. Their financial results were in advance of any previous year:—Cash \$158, goods \$32.17, total \$190.17.

I feel very grateful to my kind hearted people for this renewed manifestation of sympathy, and pray that God may bestow upon them his choicest gifts and enable me to devote myself with increased consecration to their spiritual interests.

Yours Truly,

ISA. WALLACE.

Lower Granville, 13th Feb. 1871.

Dominion & Foreign News.

The island of Anticosti has been purchased by a Quebec Company for \$500,000. The stock of the Company amounts to \$1,500,000.—Chron.

OTTAWA.—In the debate on the address on Thursday last, Sir John A. McDonald defended the policy of the government on Red River matters, and said he was proud and gratified that without shedding a drop of blood the country had been pacified and a stable government had been established. The expedition had been, as promised, an expedition of peace. He further said, previous to 1st July last Canada had no authority over the Territory. Since that date the responsibility rested on the new government constituted there; hence the great unfairness of charging the Canadian government with not preventing the murder of Scott, or not bringing its perpetrators to justice.

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.—Statements of the trade of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1870, were distributed to-day. The following are the principal figures:—

Gross value of goods imported... \$74,814,339
Goods entered for consumption... 71,237,603
Value of exports... 73,573,490

Entered inwards, 5,796,125 tons, more than two-thirds of which were British vessels.

The goods entered for consumption from Great Britain show an increase of over eight per cent over the previous year; from the West Indies 23 1/2 per cent increase.

Exported to the United States \$4,340,000; but there is a decrease of imports from there of \$749,800.

Increase in exports of fisheries, eleven per cent; but there is considerable falling off in the exports of coal.

Value of foreign goods passed through the United States in bond direct to Canadian importers, \$11,593,495, which is about one fifth of the Canadian importations from sea, and about one-seventh of the gross importations.

Value of goods purchased in bond in the United States for Canadian markets, three million dollars.

It is reported that Sir John A. Macdonald will leave here for Washington next week, to attend the meeting of the Fishery Commission.

UNITED STATES.

A despatch from New York to Monday's Chronicle says: It is stated from Washington that leading men are beginning to appreciate the magnitude of the work and responsibility devolving upon the joint high Commission. Fifteen million dollars, it is stated, is the computed sum lost by the "Alabama" and kindred cruisers, but the impression is gaining ground that something more than money is needed to heal up injuries Great Britain gave America during the war, and that something more, to be demanded by the United States, is Canada and British Columbia; and it is thought that the withdrawal of the British flag from the American continent entirely may become the ultimatum of the United States Commissioners.

U. S. Government will despatch two war steamers with provisions to France, toward loading which Boston contributes one hundred thousand dollars.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

France appears at length to wish for peace. The result of the elections is that M. Thiers is placed at the head of the Government by the National Assembly, and immediately after the vote, he was visited by the ambassadors of England, Austria and Italy, and the government was recognized by them on behalf of the countries they represented. It is probable that a monarchical government will be shortly established under guarantees from Germany.

Favre had, previously, for himself and in the name of his colleagues at Bordeaux and Paris, resigned the powers confided in them as the Government of national defence. He stated that Ministers would remain in office to maintain order until the construction of a new government.

There is not much of interest in the telegrams except in the statements made and opinions expressed approaching to the above result.

The Orleanist Prince de Joinville has been elected at Cherbourg. He received 67,000 votes, while his opponent had scarcely half that number. The Departmental authorities have refused to give the Prince any certificate or acknowledgment of his majority.

Garibaldi was offered a seat by several departments; but declined them all. He several times tried to state his reasons for resigning to the Assembly, but the majority refused to hear him. He left Bordeaux on Tuesday last, for Marseilles, on his way to Capraera. The Government passed a resolution thanking him for the heroic services he had rendered France in her hour of deepest disaster.

It was reported on Friday last that the German proposition for peace runs thus: The cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and a portion of the department of Doubs; an indemnity of one and a half million of dollars; Prussians to keep all material of war they have captured, and the French fleet and colonies to remain intact; all contributions collected by Germans in France will be recovered in general war indemnity.

A portion of the Paris contribution has been paid; viz.: £2,000,000 in bills on London, £1,000,000 in rents of Bank of France and £1,000,000 in specie.

The Bankers of Paris are fully provided with means to loan the city 200,000,000 francs for payment of its war contributions. The French have proposed a prolongation of the armistice.

Some concern is felt as to the effect of the entry of the Germans into Paris. The Reforme opposes the entry as such, and foresees a bloody encounter between them and the citizens. A majority of the Journals counsel the citizens to remain in doors and to display mourning emblems from their residences during the passage of the German troops.

Coal is arriving plentifully in Paris, but, as yet, the city does not possess the luxury of gas.

Rothschild goes to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for their contributions of food.

Paris Journals say that if the National Assembly consents to dismemberment of the empire, that the Paris delegation will protest, and withdraw.

Small pox is raging in the north of France. It is especially violent at Lille.

Trade is looking up in Paris.

It is thought that serious dissensions among the Orleanist Princes will interfere with their chances of ruling France.

High hopes are entertained that Favre's visit to Versailles will result in securing peace.

Russia firmly refuses to listen to any advice or entreaty from Earl Granville concerning peace.

The appointment of Thiers as Chief Executive is well received in Paris.

Thiers delivered a speech in the French Assembly on Sunday, in which he dwelt on the suffering caused by the war, and upon the necessity of peace. Nevertheless, said he, terms of peace would be courageously discussed, and only be accepted if consistent with the honour of France. The task of the administration is to pacify and reorganize the country, restore its credit, and reorganize its labor. When this is accomplished the country will decide its destiny.

It is decided that the Emperor of Germany will march his victorious legions through Paris.

The Chronicle special of yesterday morning says: Bordeaux, Feb. 19th. In the Assembly to-day the formation of a new ministry was announced as follows:—

M. Ju... Affairs... M. Er... terior... M. Ju... instructi... M. Fe... merce... Gener... Admin... The M... The... ject the... territory... peace on... Napol... again to... oner, and... in politi... clamatio... watch h... ENGLA... motion... voted a... Louise... 000... Mr. C... tion of... chaste s... system... Horse C... Office, t... ment... in-Chief... years... one hun... On a... day a g... priety o... cure suc... restore... depende... On F... the deb... tancy h... erents a... The... ters.—S... position... tween I... cated by... In th... said the... Washin... question... authori... on which... for sub... ments... In th... night... question... Anglo-... rized to... two cou... to deter... the mil... claims... Prin... 21st... Sir J... York of... mission... Lord... departu... having... appoint... tive, pe... definite... ally to... ment b... INTER... Engli... great s... frost in... day th... ers' inq... excessi... Several... the str... guards... dead in... merous... streets... hospit... ing to... Deaths... the exp... large p... don in... out of... navigat... loose i... buildin... lasted... to be... told of... and of... AND... H... BEN... Scotch... Bo... T... Dec.