Poctru.

THE FIRST ROBIN OF SPRING.

[Written for the Spectator] Hall, singing symbol of the Spring, With all the flowery train; To every valley of our land We welcome thee again.

Come to the pine and maple tree, To groves of willow come . The buds are weary waiting thee To woo them into bloom.

Here is your very same snug nest,
Built in the ancient barn,
Made soft with feathers from your breast,
And downy shreds of yarn.

Then fill the little nest with love. Among the twilight tinted grove Flow waving in the eve.

From greenness full of fragrant flowers, Sha'l glorify the glade, And truits abundantly will bless The sweet domestic traje.

When vin'ry tempests from the sky
Flowned on our landscape lone,
We longed to see thy form flit by,
As in the summer gone.

We long to see the oriole,

The robin and the lay, Fly through the armament, and cheer Our labor all the day.

And though a membrance of past mirth May with the songs return So many j ye with there have birth, Then welcome, avmbul sweet of Spring,

With all thy sunny train; To every valley of our land We welcome thee again.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued from First Page.

Their duties had long since ceased, and the country paid that much for nothing. Then there was \$304 paid for conveying six prisoners from Kent to St. John, or apwards of £12 each, which was a most extravegant amount for that service. Take the Crown Land Department. He had no hesitation in saying, that if the Govern-ment had taken that Department and managed it properly and as economically as justice de named they would eave more than the required sum: \$3,850 was paid for printing alone this In 1855 the expense for this service was but had been i creasing year by year till last year. Last your it amounted to no less than The Solicitor General on Saturday attacked the figures of the hon, member for St. John. (Mr. Anglin) and also these of the hon-member for Northumberland, (Mr. Kerr), but after all his opposition, he had not shown one figure to contradict them, and they remained un-impended. Last Session the Opposition had been hardly freated with civility, and the speech of the Somettor General already alluded to, had been much like those in vogue during that Ses sion. It was stated in a letter read then by the Solicitor General, that the Colonial Empire was the organ of the Opposition This be denied; but whose business was it if the Opposition choose to support a paper at their own expense, and pay for it out of their own pockets had a perfect right to do so, and it was much more fair and manly than for a Government to subsidize the Press to support them, out of the people's roney. He had no hesitation in stating his conviction that the portion of the Pr ss supporting the Government, had been subsidized with the people's money. Shame, if nothing Vertizing a Croix Heral direction, and will not be pair tor.] This was a poor excuse. They had formerly been inserted. and had been paid for. If it was not so this year,

ir was last. The advertisements of wild meadow land again cost more than the meadow sold for very frequenty. The different accounts of the press it was said were not authorised, but they were always paid. Mr. Fenety of the "News," he found by the Journals, came in Marcu 1861 with an account from 4th M ren that year, up to July 1861, of \$259. Then again after that to the s me party was paid in account from July to December, same year, \$134 more. If the Government could aff rd to pay such extravagant bills as th se, they were not in a position, he contended, to ask The other day the House had been in Commit ee spon the Crown Land Department, when it was shown that trespasses of an stantly in Restignache County. He wished to know what steps had been tak a since to prevent this. I ben again in the "G zette" was advertisements of the sale of licenses on the 16th of April next. Now the lumbering sesson was over Licenses taken out at this period only extended to the first of May, so they could not possibly want to use them for the purpose of lumbering between new and then, and the only fair inference was that these beenses were taken out to cover the trespasses of last winter. He wished it to be remembered also that this County was represented by the Sur. Gen. himself. These reaone caused him to vote against the B.ll. but as the principle had passed he would vote for the smallest amount which could be raised. viz., one cost. Mr. D. said that he had paid a larger amount into the revenue of this Province than any other single individual in it.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that the smount of Mr. Feneta's account had been referred to The was sensible that past wrongs could not justify present ones. But reference to the Journals of 1855 would shew that the amount paid to Mr. Fenety was comparatively less than the former accounts, during the year the Gray and Wilmot administration. was in power, and he found then that the amount of £59 was paid to Mr. T. W. Anglin at one period, and £51 at another period. during the same year. He did not wish to make any reflection, and had no doubt be th parties carned their money. The assertion of the hon, member for Kent, that the portion of the Press in support of the Government was subsidized with the peoples money was correle oncalled for and unauthorised. He (the Prov. Sec.) had never known of any great axiety on he part of the Press to become tame supporters of any Government, and if there was any independence in our Provincial Press, the major portion of it was in that part of it which and support the Government. He could not help observing, when comparing the Press of former times, in this Province. with the present, the distinction there was between the independence of the course purbetween the independence of the content of the party it favored. This independence he deemed prais worthy it was conducive to the best prais worthy it was conducive to the best prais worthy. the Government. The hon. Secretary here ferred to sta em uts in the "Colonial Embre of the oto is are, which he said were not mat paper must, from the information before the courty, have known were intrue when they published them. With regard to the remarks of the hon, member for Kent, Commissioners on the St. A drews road, that mount had been steuck off. In concluding

natine ty repudrated the assertions made not bon, nymber against the Press.

7. ANGLES said there when we papers

drated the assertions made

fore hearing the letter, though that had somewnat altered his opinion. So far as the amount paid to his paper was concerned, he had for a long time advocated the interest of the party in power in 1858; subsequently they lost much of the confidence he reposed in them as policicians, though be had always entertained a high personal respect for many of them. He supported them for a time, until he found their conduct not as satisfactory as he desired. Some six months before they went out of power he begin to disagree with toem. So soon as this commenced he got an order to execute some public printing, a favor which had not been tendered to him until he grew dissatisfied; although he still complaind against their course the orner was kept up till they were out of office. During this time he never furnished any bill which accounted for its accumulation. He also stated that it was at his own suggestion that it was discontinued at last, and only after he had called the attention of the Government to the fact of his having so much that it was taken and distributed among a number of other papers.

Mr Mcl'helin said these matters had been debated over and over again, and there was no reason to arge them now. The wrong deeds of a former Government were no ground of justification for the present one. That Government and paid the penalty for its transgressions. He alluded as an i stance of the extravagance which characterized the public advertising to the fact that in one instance, when the wild mendow lands only sold for \$44 the cost of advertising them was \$17. He stated that he would vote for one cent per gallon on Molasses, as the next

best thing to nothing at all. Mr. Costigan observed that as it was settled that molasses should be taxed the next question was how much should the amount be. It was an easy thing putting a tax on, but not so easy to take it off again. He had already expressed his opinion that is would not ruin the people to pay a greater tax than they paid but this was no excuse for imposing it. The Government should show themselves anxious at first to carry out retrenchment and then it they could not save enough to meettheir requirements they would have some right to come and ask for additional taxes. He had not been in the House long but there was one thing he thought was not right. The officers of the Government got a saery of £600 per year for attending to the hisiness of the country, besides this we found they got their £1 per day during the session. The £600 was to pay them for the whole of their

time and they had no right to the other. He would vote for one cent as the smallest mount since he could not prevent the tax aito-

Mr. Gilmon's amendment that one cent duty be imposed on molasses in the place of two was then put and lost by a vote of i8 to 22. An altercation here arose between the Charlorte County Members respecting a compact with they had mutually entered that they would unite to support a duty of 1 cent per gallon on

molasses. Mr. Boyp asserted that this compact had been iolated by two of his Colleagues. Messrs. Stevens and Gilmor, who had after the motion for one was lost, voted in layor of two cents. This he constrewed to be a violation of their compact. while they asserted on the contrary that their understanding had only been to unite in support of one cent and that when the motion was lost they were at liberty to vote as they pleased. Mr. Grimmer who voted against the imposition of two cents corresponded both of his two Hon. colleagues against Mr. Boyd's opinion, when the

matter was suffered to drop.

The Hon. Secretary proposed that pper cent. should be added to impost duty in lieu of the two cents per gallon previously deducted from molasses in pursuance of the Lotice which he had ormerly given the house.

Mr. Anglin said there were strong reasons had been practised. In the St. Why no additional impost should be levied — There were also a variety of articles such as salt. imber lands advertized in Resti- agricultural implements, lines and twines, &c., which should bear no turther duty. There had gements are inserted without any been a great deal of agitation when the imposiwas first levied. The supping business afforded a large amount of employment to our artizans and mechanics. Almost, it not quite, every hing used in the construction of these ships was imported into the country. The anchors, claims, &c., were imported from Liverpool, paid duty. and were sent immediately back again to tha place, oftentimes with the ships for sale When the impost was first levied, ship building was prosperous, but since then times had changed. The trade had met with many re verses, and he contended that it was impolitic to turther burien it with additional (axation. Then again, most of the sait brough into the country was used in curing fish, which was sent out o the country. Lines and twines were also used principally by the behermen, and he contended hat none of these should be forced to bear addi tional taxes

There was some further convergations! debate when progress was re oried, and the house ad ourned.

TUESDAY, April 8.

BUL TO AMEND THE CHAPTER OF THE CITY O SAINT JOHN, AND ABOLISH WALD ELECTIONS. Mr. JOEDAN said be under-tood the nature of bitt fal-y, and he thought that its pass go would not effect any good, and he desired that i

might be postponed three month.
The Soliciton General hoped that the hon member for Saint John, Mr. Jordan, would not press such a motion as that. A large number of the leading and intelligen men of the City had asked for this buil, and he really hoped that it would pass without any further opposition. He was sure that under such a law as the one propose I, the citizen would be induced to take more interest in Civic affairs, and the res it would, perhaps, be an improvement in the representation of the City at the Coun-

Mr. ANGLIN wished the bill treated upon its mer its; it involved the rights and privileges of the crizens of Saint John. He could not divine why his edieague, Mr. Jordan, was so stronly opposed to the bill, it night be because some of his relative-were interested, and that this measure would effect them. One of them at least was a loafer apon the Corporation and did not earn the pay he received. The petuion in favour of this bill contained the names of many of the first men in Saint John his measure was one of importance, it involved the question of the general management of the affairs of the City, and an aunual expenditure of £3, large as the Provincial debt outside of the Rail way incumbrance sh uld be controlled. He hoped most sincerely that the oill would pass.

Mr. Joanan thought that he had as much experience in the City of Saint John, as his colleague Mr. Augun, and knew as nuch concerning the vants and requirement- of the place.

Mr. SKINNLR was prepared to vote against the principle of the bili, for reasons he had stated when this question was before under consideration. Mr. W. I Gurrat made some remarks, the purport of which we do not clearly understand, in con sequence of some noise in the public gallery at the to correction in competion with Civic affairs, and show the evils that the system of Ward Elections had brought in the City of New York. He said that he thought, that if the Wa d Elections were abold h d, it would bring about an improved state

Mr. TILLEY said that he could not allow sweep ing charges to be made against the Common Coun-en without replying. Although the majority of the members of that Board he believed differed with ham in politics, he would be none the slower to de-fend them on that account, if he thought they had fend them on that account, if he thought they had been unjustly accused. Now with reference to the City debt that had been spoken of, he thought that it must be known to the hon member for St. John. Mr. Anglin, hat the Corperation had not power to add one penny to the debt of the City, without authority from this House. It was a very easy matter to and sault, but district to propose the proper remedy. So far as the City dept was concerned that was more the fault of the City. Representatives than the members of the Common Council. He would accome the second of the common Council. would agree to a scheme to so amend the charter as to give the City power and authority to control its affairs without reference to the House, that is to enact the requisite assessment laws If this was grant d then the people would menifest a greater regard for their interests, and the time of the tionse d Assembly would not be at many t ken up in liscossing the propriets of giving the Corporation of art to auth fize assessments.

The system of universal vote for Allerman and Concilors would not, he thought, remedy any evil

Upon a mation to Postpone the bill for three sinner was contemptated as an indepntity for the the trousedivided. Yeas—12. Nays—15. Use the question being taken, upon the first section of the bill, there appeared, Yeas—14.

The fourth Section of this Bill adding half per cent to the general impost, making it three per cent, was put upon which the House divided, Yeas -21. Nays-14.

-21. Nays-14.
Mr Kerr's amendment to exempt Agricultural implemen's from the operations of this bill, was then put and carried. Yeas-18. Nays-16.

Mr. Anglin then moved to add Salt to the table of exemptions, and upon the vote bring taken there appeared, Yeas—16. Nays—19—and so it was lost. He then moved to exempt raw hemp and manilla, nd this was also lost.

The bill was then agreed to. The Hon. Attorney General's bill to divide Disict No. 6, of the great marsh in Sackville, into two Districts, was agreed to wit out debate. Progress was made in a bill relating to incum-

orances on ungranted lands.

A bill to render mails and mail carriers liable to pay tolls upon the different ferries in this Province was agreed to. Hon, Atto net G neral, Post Mas ter General, and Provincial Secretary, agreed that the objects of the till were just and equitable. B LL RELAT NG TO LAND- TAKEN FOR RAILWAY

P. RPOSES -HOUSE IN COMMITTEE. Mr. RYAN said there was a good many unsettled claims for land damages along the line, and a good deal of dissatistaction existed, and in many cases and r the present system of adjudication, no satisfactory result could be arrived at.

This bill proposed to allow any person preferring

claim against the Government to select one man

Government another, and those two a third

and those three men to have power to summon and and for witnesses, and in fect, to constitute a legal tribunal to try that particular case. He considered hat the bill was right and just in purpo e. The Provincial Secretary said the title of the bill stat d one thing, and the bill i self another, or an entirely disterent nature. This bill would admit all claims since the commencement of the Road to adjudication upon the plan proposed. The measure was not confined to land damages, but extrnued to claims of Contractors and others, and op need up the whole Railway question. Now, all per sons who had presented claims were listened to, and such claims adjudicat d fipon in a proper manner, and it would not do at the present time to erect a new t. ibonal with powers to take up every clair since the first sod was turned, because the Engi

neers who alone could give definite testimony upon

such claims were not now in the Country.

Air. h YAN said that he was surprised that the secretary should arge such objections against necessary and hopes measure. Great dissatisfuc tion existed legarding the question of land dama ges, and several cases of har tship had came under his notice. There was one case of a cleim near the Arillstream, and he (Mr. R.) had spoken to Mr. Jardine about it, and that gondeman replied the the appraisers had come to the conclusion that the person was not entitled to any damages. Subse quentry he spoke to one of the Appraisers, who told him that they had not adjudicated upon he claim, and thus the question was bailled in a most ensa-idactory manner, and to get my positive informa tion was almost impossible. In several cases late had been taken in an arbitrary manner, and no thing pand for it. The Appraisers offered as an excase for their conduct that in adjudge ting upon the damages they took into consideration the beneat the person-would derive from the Railway passing through his land. He was at a loss to know how they could take beneats into account, as they could not tell out what the Railway might prove a gene rai curse to the Country and to that individual is particular. He found that as a gineral rule the person whose lands were taken for the purposes Station buildings received damages, while along the line generally there were but few cases when proper damages were allowed. I: there were an bents accruing from the Raiwa, it was thos near the Station that would receive those benefit both generally and specially. Then again there was no justice in the award. Some were paid fa more than they were entitled to, while the propert of others was taken without remuneration. In the case of Robinson at the head of the St. John marsi a large sum was paid as damages, when in reality there was no damages at all. It was praced in the accounts that the Appraisers had allowed Robinson so much for diverting business from his place, and a large sum for a mill privilege, while to his certain knowledge no such privilege existed, because at that place there had not since the world began been water enough flowing through that stream to turn pepper mill. The ATTORNEY GENERAL could not believe tha

the hon, member for Kings (Mr. 14, an) was sincere in his advocacy of this bill. If he was, it was cer tain that he was recreant to the interests of his claim since the commencement of the road. as land damages were concerned they had been as judicated upon by the appraisers, who were gen themen free from pressure of any nature, and wh ould have no interest in depart ng from the prin ipies of justice. It was lide to tack of pers n ing shut out from jostice, because any person wing a claim could lay it before the Government and if not satisfied with the result, could bring th matter through some hon, member before th touse of Assembly. There night be some case of hardship existing, but he thought they were few here was no dount that there were persons in th unty that he represented that would hail wit tis action the p sage of this Bill, but it would ot be pruden to pass it, and thereby open up of ims that had a ready been adjudicated upon an eviewed, because the engineers who were neces ary witheses, were not now in the country. It ped the House would not entertain this bill. The COMMISSIONER OF WORKS aid, the land damages gr wing out of the construction of thi ine should have been assessed upon the respectiv Courties through which the road passed, and that policy had been adopted, he fell satisfied that instead if £37 000 being paid, the damages would not have been assessed at £15 000. This Bill was

dangerous one and should not pass. Air BOYD thought hat in the absence of an aw to enable persons having claus against th I'r vince to have the same adjumented upon by Court of Law, such a law as this bill proposed wa necessary. There were, it appeared, yet severa unsettled claims, and the persons preparing them had danced attendance upon the Government, an were pot off from time to time upon promises that ere never fulfilled. There was Mr. Brooktield, Mr. King, and Mr. Myers, who contended that the Government owed them large amounts, and those nen should not be shut out from a hearing, because f they had just claims they should be paid.

Mr. McClellan was surprised to hear it states that the amount paid for land damages was so larg

as £37,000. At the time the Railway Bill pass he house, he moved a resolution to the effect tha the land damages should be assessed on the differ cut Counties through which the road passed, and but three mem ers veted for it, and what seeme strange was, that this resolution did not appear t be reported to the Chair as it never appeared in th urtals. He was glad to and that the correctnes of the principle of his resolution at that time wa now toknowledged by the House.

The Solicitor G. NEVAL said, if the Bill passed

it would have the effect of setting the Councies of Kin s and Westmor and by the ears. Mr. Stilles knew of cases where persons ha been overpaid, and other instances where people had not not their rights.

Mr. Scovin thought the passage of this Bill

would be a relief to the Government. He w. aware of many cases of hardship along the line in the County he had the honor of representing and thought the bill proposed was just in character and would tend to remedy the evil now so generally Mr. GILLMON was inclined to think that there

ere some claims of contractors that had not ye been be ore the Liouse; but as to land dama es, would not do to open up that question again. That was now closed, and the apprelisers dismissed, and so let the matter remain. He thought a fill ough: to pass to allow claims of a certain nature to adjusted upon by a Court of Laws Had there een a law to this effect during the con truction of the line, he thought possibly the Government would have been more particular in making con-tracts than perhaps they had been. He thought the case of Mr. Myers a hard one, and pecuharly so, and he believed that there would yet have to be a committee of the House appointed to try this case. He wished the House would indulge him while he read a communication of Mr. Myers in one of the saint John papers respecting his claims. The House d d not appear disposed to listen, and the paper was not read.

Progress was reported.

8. so, and he believed that there would yet have to

Miscellancous.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The following despatches have been pub ished officially in P. E. Island:-

(No. 96.) 14 of hear 8 19 hear 1 DOWNING STREET, 21st March, 1862. SIR .- I have the honor to refer you to the Resolution of the House of Assembly, dated he 16th of April, 1860, contained in your Despatch, No. 15, of the 16th of April. In that Resolution the Assembly agreed, that the expenses of the Commission of Liquity into that might at present exist, but rather to disadvantage of the Commission of Inquiry into the Land question should be defraved in three tageous to be public, so far as the City of Saint John, one of which accused being the Organ of the Chief taken in the analysis of the City he thought that and the Colory, and by the projectors of the R. 1987 and by the projectors of the Colory, and by the projectors of the Colory, and by the projectors of the system adopted, and now carried out in Hail Lan , who had concur ed in the proposed in-lan, you doe anomaprovement to that followed he St John. In Hart as the Board of Aide men were else et for three years, and a portion of those an-nually retired.

The liquiry proved so much longer, and more liborious, than was expected, that Her Majesty's Government have doubled the amount of the Commissioners' remuneration lessues which a veri-ty of miscellaneous expenses o curred in the investigation. Her

Majesty's Government, however, do not propose to call on the other parties to the Inquiry for the unforseen and surplus expenditure. This will be undertaken by the Imperial Trea- at \$6 sury; which will also issue the required amounts to all the Commissioners and other persons having claims in respect of this service. But I have to request that you will cause the sum of £200 originally named, to be paid without delay into the Treasury Chest, in order to reimburse Her Majesty's Government to that extent for the issues which they will have made to liquidate the accounts of the Commission of Inquiry.

I have, etc., etc., (Signed) NEWCASTLE. Lieut. Governor Dundas, etc., etc.

(No. 97.)

DOWNING STREET, 21st March, 1862. STR,-I have the honor to acknowledge the

receipt of your Despatch, No. 15, of the 3rd of March, requesting that you may be furr ished with the Appendix referred to in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Land Tenure of Prince Edward Island

I have to acquaint you that this Appendix n consequence of its bulk, has not been printd, and there is therefore only one copy of it in this Country, which is necessarily retained ere for the use of Her Majesty's Government, in deliberating on this subject.

I regret, therefore, that it is not, at present n my power to comply with your wishes. I have the honor to be, etc., etc., (Sgn a) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor Dundas, etc., etc. NOVA SCOTTA.

The Halifax Journal furnishes the followg items :-

LEGISLATIVE.

The House was occupied or Friday last with variety of matters, preparatory to " winding up" the husiness of the Session. A motion introduced by Mr. Shaw, to compel Messrs King, the mail contractors, to touch at Digby and Amapolis with their large steamer, wes carried, and afterwards rescinded. Valous Committees reported. A resolution moved w Mr. Bourmot, relative to a division of chool money was allowed to lay over till next Session. The two following resolutions moved by the Hon. Prov. Secretary, were unanimousv agreed to.

" Resolved, That the Provincial Government e empowered to open negotiations with the Governments of the other Maritime Provinces with a view to combined exertions, through he proper channels, to obtain for this Proince the advantage of the commercial relaxaions conceded to Canada by the Government of the French.

Resolved, That the Provincial government e empowered to open negotiations with the Governments of the other Provinces to arrange reciprosal interchange of manufactures, duty free, it it shall appear on enquiry that the ame can be done without a serious loss to the

The House met at one o'clock on Saturday and enacted that all private bills introduced into the Legislature should, in future, pay \$20 he House was prorogued at 2 o'clock in the usual manner, the 17th regiment furnishing he guard of honor.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The public business having been dispatched n a period so short as to be unexampled in the modern history of Nova Scotia, I have great pleasure in relieving you from further Legislative duties.

The promptitude with which you have apvince, disturbed by foreign events, the reme iles required to sustain the public credit, merits my approbation, and cannot fail to levate the character of the country at home and abroad. I thank you for the liberal supplies granted

or the service of the year, and you may rely on their faithful application.

Among the measures which you have perferted, the Bills facilitating the formation of joint Stock Companies, and for regulating the Gold Fields, were urgently demanded by the new condition of things which the governmen! and the Legislature were required to meet and the spirit which y u have displayed, in revising the MilitiaLaw, and more than doubling n a period of financial difficulty, the sum usually voted for defence, is honorable alike to he Legislature and the Province. No exerton on my pa t shall be wanting to

rry out the de ermination you have thus hown of once more placing the Militia of this Province on a sound and effective forting. That hostilities may long be averted from these shores is my most earnest prayer; but it s our duty to prepare for any emergency that may arise.

The miseries caused by the civil war, which now devastating the neighboring Republic. and the sacrifices which are entailed by it, conrest strongly with the peace and tranquisty with which this Province is so happily bless d In returning to your homes, I doubt not hat a feeling of thankfulness to Aimighty God or the bies-ings which you enjoy, will stimulate you in your endeavors to promote the advancement and presperity of the districts in which you reside; and I know that your exmule wid not be lost on a people naturally prood of their Lastitutions, and sincerely atached to the British Crown.

THE SEASON. - The weather during the past veck was very disagreeable. The wind blev violently from he North East, chilling one to the bone, and the sun only peered now and then from behind the masses of grey clouds. Farmers are despendent at the prospect of so backward a spring. In many parts of the country cattle are actually dying for want of todder. Hay is very scurce in all sections of the Province. The snow is still deep in many parts of the country, where last year at this time, seeds were in the ground.

The G. and Lake Land Company have discovered suriferious quartz rock on their premases, which promises to yield a profitable return for mining.

The Bridgetown River is still closed with

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

Petween two and three weeks ago, Mr. Smith, keeper of the Baccaro Light. Shelburn. discovered several veins of quartz, rupoing down to the beach. A small quantity of the mailz was taken out by Mr. S. from the surface and sent to the city. It was crushed a few days ago at Mr. Mitchell's establishment, and found to contain a quantity of gold. We have little doubt, from west we have heard of

cheering intelligence may soon be expected. We were on Saturday shewn by W. M. Harrison, Esq., a bar of gold, weighing about five ounces, from the Overs at Lunenburg—Some of the claims at the Overs promise well.

the position of tre quartz in this locality, that

The intelligence received from the Sherprooke and Wine Harbor Diggings continues to be very satisfactory. On Saturday we conversed with a young gentlemen from Sherbroke and Wine Harbor. He stated that he went down to the bottom of the shaft on Yewitt's claim, after a blast, and could dis unctly see particles of gold in the vein of He also states that those at work at Hattie's claim, Wine Harbor, are doing remarrably

Gold litems.—Some very rich specimens of gold bearing quartz, from Lune burg, were exhibited in this city a few days ago.

A sample of gold from the enstward was recently assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and found to be 976 the usandths flue, equal to \$20.05 in meited bars.

Isaac's Harbor's looking up as a gold field.

One nugget has been obtained, which is valued

Two quartz crushers are being erected at Sherbrooke. Several new gold-bearing leads have been discovered within the past few days -one of which is ten feet thick. The Hewit" lead increases in productiveness as the miners work down, and yields large quanticles of the precious metal .- Halifax Jour-

Count Nesselrode.

The death of Count Nesselrode, the Russian statesman, i- announced. He had reach ed the age of 82 years, and from his early manhood up to within a few years of his death. had been engaged in various important duties of State. He was of a Russo-German family and was born on board a Russian frigate in the port of Lisbon, and baptized in the Proestant faith on board an English ship. He egan his career in the military service, but in early life became attached to the various embassies of his father, who, as well as his grandfather, was an Embassdor. He gained the favor of Alexander by the brilliant style of his iplomatic compositions, and received from im an appointment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg. He married a woman, neither-young or handsome, but who had grown rich by spoculating and smuggling He was intrusted with the ministry of foreign affairs en second, after the rupture with Nanoleon, in 1812; and from that time he controlled the relations of Russia with foreign countries. In the night of March 31, 1814, he signed the capitulation of Paris, which but an end to the wars of the first French Enpire and 42 years afterwards he retired from public service, after the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris, March 30, 1856, which terminated the war with Napoleon III, and his allies.

At the congress of Vienna, and the formaion of the Holy Attiance, he was the leading spirit, and he assumed for Russia that attitude of superiority which has since given to Russian State craft such a distingueed position in he diplomatic world. He exerted himself to obtain a reduction of the enormous fine imposed upon France after Waterloo, and Louis XVIII and Richelieu showed their gratitude by passing into his hands immense amounts of money, which made him one of the richest men in Europe. His flocks of sheep amounted to over 150,000, and his personal property was reported as simost fabulous. After the death of Alexander, Nesselrede continued to enjoy the confidence of the Czar Nicholas, and he was promoted to the rank of Chancellor of the Empire. His emoluments from his various offices became enormous; and he was relieved from his duties in 1856, overburdened with wealth, years and honors. He was 'tamous for his skill in cooking and for inventing new dishes, as for instance the pudding a la Nesslerode. What of his time was not mployed in the heavy duties of diplomacy was passed in the more delightful occupation of cookery. In politics he was an absolutist.

THE EARLDON OF DONDONALD .- It is averred that there is to be a contest for the succession of the Earldom of Dondonald, the competitors being two parties. It had been whispered, long previously to the death of the late earl, that his eldest son would have difficulty in making out his claim to the succession. I was understood that with such irregularity had the noble lord's marriage been briginally attended, that legal proof of it would be almost imposible. After the birth of two or more children, the Earl consulted a learned ex-Chancellor, supposed to be an oracle on Scotch law, who was so little satisfied with the proofs hen adduced, that, the counters being enciente, he recommended a second marriage .-His advice was taken. The eldest son, at the very end of last session, preferred his claim to Scotch peer, and to be entitled to a vote for he representative Scotch peers. His claim will come on for hearing again shortly, and, it s said will be opposed by his brother, the eldest son by the second marriage. He, also, is aid to have laid his case before a noble ex-Charcellor (Lord St. Leonards), and who has ronomeed that it cannot be gainsayed .- Ayr

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH'S LAST WORD .-- I vas worked from the 10th of August, to the 1st o September, 1858, between Valentia and Newfound hend, for 21 days, and during these 21 days, 129 messages were sent containing 1,474 words, and 7,253 letters. From Newfoundland to Valentia it was worked 23 days, and there were sent 171 messages sages of 2,885 words and 13,968 letters, besides the exchange of compliments between our Queen and the President of the United States, and divers s-nation paragraphs, there were we important officis nessages sent to Canada countermanding the send ing of two regiments to England in the following words:—1 August 31st, 1858. The military Sewords:—1 "August 31st, 1818. The military Secretary of the Commander in Chief, Horse Guards. London, to Gen. Troiloge, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The 67th Regiment is not to return to England." 2. "The Montary Secretary, &c. to General com-manding at Montreal, Canada. The 39th Regiment is not to return to England." eprember. Valentia t legraph C. W. Field, New York-" Please Inform American Government we re now in a position to do best to forward There the message stopped and no more word were ever received from Newfoundland. the great experiment and speculation ended.—

The Expenses of the War.

All estimates on this subject, whether offi rial or otherwise, have failed to reveal the growig magnitude of the expenditures of the Government, and the amount of debt already in wrred. Mr. Chase commenced last summe by estimating \$280,000,000, if we recollect aright, as needed for the year. Then the President asked for \$400,000,000, and Congress afterwards voted \$500,000,000. When the next session commenced in December, the expenditures were estimated at \$600,000,000, the rmy alone consuming one and a half millions per day. Now we are told by the Hon. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, that for some time past the expenditures have been three millions day, and that the debt on the coming July 1, will not be less than \$800,000,000. Will it be less than a thous nd millions? Mr. Stevens position in the House gives to his statement "official" suthority. He says : "This brings us to the direct question, Hov

much must be annually raised to pay such in terest? If the war was to end now, or within sixty days, we could tell very nearly. I sup-pose our debt on the 1st day of July next will not be less than eight hundred militions.— When, some time since, I had occasion to ad dress the House on the Treasury note hill, stated our daily expenses at two milhons.— They are now, and have been for some time past, over three millions a day. It is plain therefore, that the sum I have stated will be rather below than above our indebtedness at the end of this fiscal year. The interest, at seven and thirty-hundredths, will require about sixty millions annually. How much this will be increased by the necessary sacrifice of our bonds, owing to the unfortunate specie clause in our Treesury Note Bill, it is hard to conjecture. The ordinary peace expenses of government will not be less than seventy millions, which, added to the annual interest on our debt, sixty millions, will make it one hundred and thirty millions, independent of the ad-vance on our peosion list. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) estimates he revenue from this bill and from customs at one hundred and sixty-three millions. We have been so little accustomed to national taxation A few days since, Mr. A. E. Stavner brought up from Tangier about £150 worth of gold, in bars, and some very fine specimens of gold bearing quartz.

Gold Items.—Some very rich specimens of gold bearing quartz, from Lunerburg, were exhibited in this city a few days ago.

A sample of gold from the eastward was recently assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and found to be 976 the usandths fine, equal to \$20.05 in melted bars.

Isaac's Harbor is looking up as a gold field. that our acatistics and means of ascertai

The Miners, who have got down 18 or 20 feet this bill, with our other revenue, will raise at are said to be making from \$2 to \$24 per day. least fifteen millions beyond the interest of the debt and the ordinary expenses of the government."

The above we quote from the Boston Courier: but the New York Journal of Commerce states on good authority, that the expenses of the Federal Government, for the last six weeks has been thirty millions of dollars per week. and that this enormous outlay must go on at least six weeks longer, the additional expense being incurred in the transportation of troops. of food, and of munitions of war.

In whatever was the war may end, the amount of debt and taxation will be hard to

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