

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

London, March 10.
In the House the Viscount Knollys admitted in reply to a question that England's offer of mediation was sent to Bismarck through Prussian ambassador at London a fortnight ago and is unanswered.

The Under Colonial Secretary stated that the nine thousand pounds for the defence of Quebec was all to be applied for the erection of works south of St. Lawrence.

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

The insurgent have erected an immense barricade in Rue de St. Pierre and an attack is expected to-day.

London, March 11.
The Schlesburg Vesuvius Mountain overlooking the town of Nohens. Tyrol, fell in burying over nine hundred persons, and consuming the greater part of the town.

The French have offered the island of Corsica to the Pope, in the event of his desiring to avail himself of it.

Paris, March 11.
The disaffected battalions of the National Guard at Montmartre have been reduced to submission. They delivered their cannon to General de Paladine at his request.

Gen. Molke has demanded the immediate departure from Paris of the Guard Mobiles in conformity with the convention. Their departure is expected.

Rochefort is reported to be dying. His physicians have given up all hopes of him.

There was a riot at Zurich on Thursday. A mob of French sympathizers and armed Frenchmen assailed the Town Hall, where the Germans were holding a festival.

One person was killed and ninety were wounded.

The French troops restored order, but not until the mob wounded several officers and soldiers.

London, March 12.
President Thiers and all the members of the government are expected in Paris to-morrow.

The Reds propose the formation of a new Republic, with Victor Hugo president, Garibaldi, Minister of War, and Blanch, Rochefort and Florens, Ministers.

Quiet is restored, and the National Guards have given up the cannon which they held.

The Germans evacuate Versailles tomorrow and French troops will immediately occupy the town.

The Marquis de Bonneville has been appointed French ambassador at Vienna, and M. Mettel, Prefect of Police.

Health of Paris is improving.
The Syndical Chambers of Commerce have decided that no Germans shall be employed in the trades of Paris.

Madrid, March 13.
Riots have broken out in the provinces. The mob fired on the Mayor and other Civic authorities of Alicante. Some lives lost.

Paris, March 13.
Forty thousand Mobs have left this city. Thirty German wounded men were killed by an accident while passing over the Versailles Railway.

General Vinay reviewed on Saturday 40,000 soldiers from the Army of the Loire, who are to form the new garrison of Paris.

Bordeaux, March 13.
A proposition for the removal of the Assembly to Versailles was adopted, and an amendment to remove to Paris rejected.

Amiens, Feb. 15.
The Emperor is very sick and unable to review troops. The Crown Prince reviewed them instead.

Ottawa, March 13.
The General Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ending 30th June, was submitted.

Steps have been taken for fitting up a scoop dredge and four dumpscows for service of the Dominion at St. John.

The harbours of Shipigan, Irish Town, Quaco, and Deaver, N. B., are to be examined for the purpose of defining their respective claims for assistance from the General Government.

Harbours will be divided into four classes—those in which the whole Dominion is interested and for which it provides funds; those of both general and local interest, and of which the Dominion defrays half the expenses; those for construction or improvement of which the Dominion might advance necessary funds, recouping itself by special tax; and those under the control of the Local Government.

Traffic receipts for last fiscal year were one hundred and ninety five thousand, five hundred and fifty seven dollars, and ordinary working expenses one hundred and thirty nine thousand, six hundred and eighty three dollars.

Election excitement in Ontario is intense.

TIDAL WAVE AT LIVERPOOL, N.S.—On Sunday morning last, between 3 and 4 o'clock a tidal wave eight or nine feet in height, suddenly appeared in Liverpool harbor. It rushed with great force up the river, driving a brig, and a schooner from their moorings at the wharves above the bridge. It then receded with equal strength, forcing the brig against the bridge, breaking one span of the bridge, and injuring the stern, rail and cabin of the vessel; then again returning, it carried the brigging up the river as far as Roberts' where she was stopped and made fast. The damage to the bridge is estimated at not less than \$400.—[Yarmouth Herald.]

Not content with initiating nutmegs and hams, it is said that the Connecticut people have started a factory at Norwich for the manufacture of counterfeit bananas out of putty, and covered with yellow morocco. A man can't tell the difference between them and genuine until he eats about eighteen or nineteen

when his "lights" seem to be fastened in some way with the putty.

We need scarcely ask the ordinary reader to contrast the speeches of Messrs. Stevenson and Russell, as reported in our columns. They speak for themselves. Mr. Stevenson, we are pleased to find, takes his stand squarely on a Free, Unsectarian School Bill, and by it he will stand or fall. The County should feel proud in electing such a representative, one who is not afraid to avow his principles manfully. Mr. Russell, on the other hand, delivered a speech which was in fashion forty years ago. Every demagogue who ever offered for a seat in the Assembly has delivered just such a speech, at any time since the Province has had a Legislature. It is not worthy of further notice. We are pleased to find Mr. Joseph Donald declaring himself anew in favor of Free Schools, and we congratulate Charlotte on the fact that of all its representatives, Mr. Hibbard alone will represent the non-sectarian sentiment of a minority of her people. Let Charlotte do her duty, and elect Mr. Stevenson next, by re-electing Mr. Stevenson with an overwhelming majority.—[Telegraph and Journal.]

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37 ST. PARK ROW, NEW YORK,
Are our sole agents in that city, and are authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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He had been most unwarrantably assailed in an unusual manner throughout the County, but he felt confident his constituents who had known him from childhood, would rather entrust their interests in his hands than in those who had so wantonly assailed him. He then briefly adverted to the caucus proceedings at the Bruley House, and to what occurred at the meeting of the Opposition in the Library of the Assembly. He declined to accept Hibbard's offer of \$1,000 per ann. and a silk gown, to buy off his chances of being Attorney General.

He was quite willing to follow Mr. Hibbard as a leader, but he was not prepared to follow just where Mr. Hibbard might lead. The bribe offered showed that his prospects for the position of the Attorney General were destroyed. The Hon. Peter Mitchell had tried to get Mr. Hibbard elected to a seat in the House of Commons, but failed, and finding his influence on the wane at the North Shore, wanted to get Mr. Hibbard made Premier of the Government of New Brunswick. And why? In order that he might control the Legislature of this Province. Mr. Napier, who had opposed Mr. Hibbard's scheme, had been removed by Mr. Mitchell's influence from the position of Census Commissioner, to which he (Mr. Napier) had been appointed. This was a sample of how matters were to be managed under Mr. Hibbard's leadership.

He had been unjustly charged with taking a course adverse to the Railway interests of this County—he had too large a stake in the County, to see it sacrificed, he watched closely the progress of the Railway Subsidy Act of last session, and insisted on there being in it an explanation of what Woodstock meant, and would oppose the Act being repealed, and he had refused an office in the late Government, but when they had resigned and Mr. Hatheway was called upon to form a Government, he and Mr. H. for reasons of public policy, advised His Excellency not to accept Messrs. King and Kelly's resignations as heads of Departments.

The School Question was a subject he desired to discuss honestly and dispassionately. That a large number in this County in favor of Free Schools could be denied Robinson McKay, and McLaughlin, defeated candidates at last election, were free school men, as were also his colleagues Messrs. McAdam, Hibbard and Donald. The present school law is bad. No Government can stand without dealing with the question. Mr. Hatheway had been re-elected in York to carry a Free School bill. He (Mr. S.) had always taken a warm interest in the school question, it was not a new matter with him; although he had not expressed his opinions publicly. Since last election, he improved every opportunity to ascertain the minds of the people and discussed the question with them, and had written for the Press in favor of free schools, and had sent to England for, and received, a copy of their school bill, as also the Acts from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and the United States.

As he before stated, the Government were pledged to carry a Bill for the establishment of Free Schools, to be supported by Direct taxation, added from the Revenue and unsectarian in character, and they would stand or fall by it. [Cheers.] It was not the King school bill.

We have not by law any Common Schools that are sectarian in their character. The course of instruction shall be as unsectarian as it now is. The Government are prepared to carry a Bill of this kind. With regard to details, he could not to day nor was he prepared to answer. He came before them pledged to these two positions,—direct taxation for schools unsectarian in their character.

In reference to filling up the vacant seats in the Executive, he said there is a disposition and determination to do what is fair to all parties. Mr. Hatheway and he are most violently assailed by Hibbard, Gough, and Haington. Why is it? Because we got the offices. Had any of you heard that Mr. Cove has gone into the Government? Oh, no!

In reply to an elector's question, "what about Hamilton's letter?" Mr. S. said: "Mr. H. has not denied that he made me the offer of \$1,000 and a silk gown. He says he made no proposals to me that were dishonorable. Why did he not squarely deny it? His

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He felt the electors would sustain him, and on Thursday next, by electing him, prove that Charlotte County is determined to keep up with the progressive spirit of the age. [Cheers.]

Mr. Russell next addressed the Electors, observing that he came before them for the first time seeking their suffrages, and would not occupy their time by special pleas, as they would hear Mr. Hibbard. He had no past political sins to atone for—no personal quarrel with Mr. Stevenson. He respected Mr. Stevenson and his father, but it did not follow that he should adopt his political opinions. He intended to act for himself. He was opposed to taxation for schools.

Stevenson:—You were not always so. You drove me into it.

Russell:—He would scorn to drive any man. He had canvassed for Stevenson for years, and up to last term he had no fault to find with him. His position on the hustings last election was that he was opposed to the late government or any reconstruction of it. Why did not King and Kelly resign their offices and go back for re-election? He would wait for a reply from Mr. Stevenson when he had got through. He was there before them. If he went to the house it would be to oppose direct taxation for the support of Schools. He had always advocated the School measure now on the statute book—the law of 1858. He believed in the principle of each district voting for assessment. Years ago he canvassed the Bay Side to adopt the law as it now stands. He didn't believe the County of Charlotte was in favor of a tax for schools. Very few districts have adopted the system; when they have tried it they abandoned it. It is the duty of members to consult the interests of those that they represent. Free Schools sounds beautiful. Prohibition was carried a few years ago, by those in power, without consulting the people. What was the result? Those who carried it, the first chance the people got, were knocked overboard. He was in favor of reducing the salaries of the Clerks of Departments at least one thousand dollars. They are liberally paid if they get one thousand dollars per annum. There is not the same amount of work to do as before the Confederation. He would do away with the Legislative Council, which consists of a lot of useless old fellows, and distribute the money they got amongst the School Teachers, who are poorly paid. Our school system wants remodeling. He was in favor of the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt. It is the remnant of a barbarous age. If he was elected he would oppose taxation for schools.

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CANDOUR.