

attendant on its discussion has developed into a serious riot. Ministers carried the principle of the bill by a majority of 60 to 41, but the Opposition minority continued the discussion with much bitter invective, which was brought to a crisis when the most conspicuous of its members, M. Frere Urban, on Wednesday characterized the guarantee offered by Government for the production of the accounts of monastic institutions before the local burgomaster as an insulting farce. Loud cries from the right of "We know of nothing of the kind," interrupted the speaker, who was requested by the President to retract his words. M. Frere replied in a stentorian voice. "When, some days ago, I denounced the conduct observed towards some young girls, lace workers, in a religious institution, a voice in this chamber taunted me as an infamé." This sentence was received with applause by the strangers in the gallery, who commenced yelling and stamping.—The President gave orders to the Huissiers to clear the gallery, and the public gradually withdrew.

After a few minutes had elapsed, and before the excitement created among the members of the Chamber by this incident had subsided, a great number of men with their hats on forced their way into the galleries, and it was necessary to have recourse to the troops on guard to clear the chamber, and orders were given to strengthen the military posts outside. Half an hour after this second disturbance the President resumed his seat, and the discussion recommenced. Meanwhile the public, after being expelled from the house, assembled in noisy and agitated groups in the space which separates the Park from the Chamber. Above a thousand persons belonging to respectable classes of society congregated round the steps of the Chamber, and awaited the close of the sitting. No sooner had the proceedings terminated and some members of the right departed, than a storm of hisses and yells arose from the crowd. The Apostolic Nuncio, Monsignor Gonella, who was leaving at the same time, misconstrued the attitude of the crowd into a personal attack upon himself, and withdrew into the Chamber. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Demoor, a Liberal member, hastened to acquaint him with his error, and offering him their arms, they left the Chamber, and accompanied the prelate to his carriage. The crowd made way with respect for the Nuncio, and many persons took off their hats to the representative of the Church. It appeared that the crowd had, in the first instance, mistaken the latter for the "Chanoine de Haerne," a most unpopular person, a fact which explained the hostile manifestation. The members of the left were received by the crowd with enthusiastic cheers. M. Rogier, on appearing on the steps, was the object of a particular ovation, but he retreated before the welcome which awaited him, and left the Chamber by a private gate. The crowd, after waiting in vain for M. Frere, proceeded to his residence, where it sang the "Brabançonne" under his windows, and indulged in innumerable "vivats." The crowd next proceeded to the residence of M. Verhaegen, and favored him with a similar manifestation; it then dispersed in the utmost order. During the above scenes the troops were ordered to remain in barracks, ready to act should circumstances unfortunately demand their interference.

At the commencement of Thursday's sitting of the Chamber, Vicomte Velaix XIV., Minister of Foreign Affairs, rose, and thus alluded to the event of the preceding day:

Gentlemen, a circumstance to be regretted occurred yesterday. The Apostolic Nuncio to the Court of Brussels was seriously insulted. This incident took place yesterday, at five o'clock, and at half past five the Minister of Foreign Affairs in uniform proceeded to the residence of his Excellency, and offered excuses to him in the name of the Government, which the Nuncio would have been justified in demanding, had he had time to draw up his representations. From the residence of the Nuncio I proceeded to the Chateau de Laecken, where I rendered an account of my conduct to the King. The King approved it, and has charged the Grand Marshal to express this morning to the Papal Nuncio the regrets of his Majesty. I consider that the incident is terminated.

This brief speech was received by the Chamber with general approbation. After the sitting, the Cabinet Ministers proceeded to Laecken, where a council, presided over by the King, took place.

The manifestations were renewed on Thursday and Friday on a larger scale. A mob waited for the deputies to leave the Chamber, and cheered and hooted for half an hour. They then proceeded to M. Frere's house—he was not at home; then to the Palace of the

The illusion of M. Frere to the lace manufacturers is explained by the following article in the *Precursor* of Antwerp:

The *Osservateur*, published in one of its late numbers a fact so incredible that in the expectation of an official contradiction, we have until now hesitated to lay it before our readers. In presence of the silence of the clerical journals and of the persons interested we can no longer doubt the correctness of the account given by that journal. It is, therefore, now certain that the religious of the lace school of Liekerke caused the hair of the heads of ten young girls who worked in their manufactory to be cut off, because on the Sunday of Lakeruse, these poor girls had taken part in a dance.

King, whom they loudly cheered. Then they visited several other houses of persons of note, cheering or hooting, as they felt inclined. At last, reaching the offices of the *Emancipation Journal*, they broke the windows. At the office of the former, there is scarcely an entire pane of glass left in the front of the house. The proprietor of this journal is also a member of the Chamber, and forms one of the majority; hence the great violence manifested against his property. In the evening the streets became more crowded. The Hotel de Ville was occupied by the third legion of the Civic Guard. The establishments of the Jesuits and other religious orders were guarded by detachments of infantry, and the guards doubled at all the Government offices; and at last the Artillery were called out. Detachments of twelve to sixteen of mounted gendarmes continually patrolled the streets, which did not, however, prevent from time to time large numbers assembling and passing through the streets and singing the *Marseillaise hymn*; and others of an exciting kind. The hotel of the Minister of justice was attacked furiously; many of the windows were broken, as were those of the Jesuit College and the Capuchin Monastery. A party of young men walking three and four abreast, armed with cudgels, were walking up the Rue de Sable. The artillery was at that moment coming out of the Caserne. The young men, nothing daunted brandished their cudgels on shouting "A ce soir! à ce soir!" until the evening. This *peloton* of the mob was constantly kept in sight by the police, who followed them wherever they bent their steps. They continued shouting—"Down with the priests!" "Down with the Catholics!" "Let us drown the President!" The same night (Friday) the Duke and Duchess of Brabant attended the Theatre Royal to witness the representation of *William Tell*. They were escorted to and from the place by a strong military force. The house was crowded. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were received with the most marked expressions of welcome, and, upon the demands of the audience, the orchestra played the national air, "The Brabançonne." Upon their departure from the theatre there was an immense crowd in the Place de la Monnaie, who, while cheering the Prince and Princess, uttered cries "A bas les Convents," "Pas de Privilèges."

On Saturday the excitement somewhat subsided on the King issuing a decree proroguing the sittings of the Chamber for an indefinite period. After reading the decree, the President proposed three cheers for the King. The opposition members of the left rose and cheered, while the members of the right did not respond to the appeal.

The excitement extended to Antwerp, Mons, Liege, and Ghent. At Antwerp all the windows of the Jesuit College have been smashed. The streets had to be cleared by the troops, but it does not appear that any collision has taken place. The people retire before the troops, and then re-assemble. On Monday it was reported—

Traquillity appears to be restored, but a portion of the Civic Guard is still under arms at Brussels, and troops are ready for any emergency. Some seventy individuals have been arrested, but the greater part of them have been set at liberty.

At Liege, where the windows of the Bishop's palace were smashed by a volley of stones, the excitement is also subsiding. The reports from Mons, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns in the provinces are also of a tranquillizing nature.

CANADIAN LEGISLATURE.—CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Parliament of Canada was expected to be prorogued on the 10th inst. The *Montreal Gazette* gives the following favorable account of its acts:—"The session began on the 26th of February, and has consequently lasted three months and fifteen days, the two Houses have actually met on 68 days. More work has been done within that period, for good or evil, than in any similar period of legislative session in Canada. The number of measures considered and passed will be found greater, we imagine, than in any previous session of the Canadian Parliament. Some of them have been wisely and carefully considered, but there is reason to fear that among the multitude of private bills, which thronged either House beyond the possibility of careful investigation on the part of their leaders, some improper jobs may have escaped notice. How much evil has been done in this way we shall not know till, having been set in motion, the victims, if any, begin to feel their effect. As a whole, even would it be found that some things have gone wrong in this regard, the session has been of a most useful and satisfactory nature. After years of relaxations, agitations, and expensive and inconvenient per-

ambulation, a reasonable hope is offered to the people that they will again have a fixed seat of government. After a still longer period of grievous injustice to the rural districts of Lower Canada, with respect to the administration of justice, a thorough decentralization is provided for.

The influence of Ministers in Parliament has been limited by an effective "Independence of Parliament" Act; and the great evils which have arisen from the foisting of friends of members of Parliament in places in the Civil Service with little reference to their capacity, has been put an end to by a bill for the organization of the Civil service, providing tests of capacity of candidates for admission to or promotion in that service.

The cry for reform in prison discipline and the management of other public institutions, has at last found an answer. Judges and Grand Juries and the public press have clamored for long years against a system which mixed young and old, the novice in crime and the hardened offender, the one sex with the other, in ill-built, ill-arranged, ill-ventilated prisons; which made it a kindness to sentence a youth to a long imprisonment in the Penitentiary, rather than to a short one in a common gaol or House of Correction. The Acts of the present session relating to these matters, let us hope, have shown us the beginning of the end of this state of things—one which has been a disgrace to our civilization.

To promote the trade of the St. Lawrence, Ministers and Parliament have devoted a sufficient subsidy to the establishment of a weekly line of Ocean Steamers. A further sum has been given to provide for the proper lighting of the Gulf. The wants of the present great line of internal navigation have not been neglected: the survey and opening up of the great Ottawa route have been liberally provided for.

At last the mechanics have been vouchsafed the same privileges long ago conceded to the agricultural classes, and will be given in the future, we trust, the means to educate themselves most thoroughly for their pursuits.

Bills have been passed to provide greater security of life, limb and property on board of steamers and railways by an efficient system of inspection, and many other minor reforms inaugurated, for which the country will in the coming years be deeply grateful to this 'working session' of Parliament.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We learn from the *Sackville Borderer*, that the frame of a new Episcopal Church was erected on Friday on a lot of land presented by Joseph F. Allison, Esq., for that purpose. The Church is to be built after a model furnished by his lordship the bishop of the diocese. It stands on a dry knoll, near the residence of the former gentleman. The spire will be 108 feet from the ground. The style is Gothic, and the building promises to be a chaste and elegant structure, and an ornament to that already handsome part of this thriving village.—N. B. paper.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS, HISTORIES, &c. &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceeded, Carpenter's Mavor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbush's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do. Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar.

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound. 1s. 3d and 1s. 11d. Testaments do. do. at 7s. and 6s. Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 9d. 10d. 1s. 2d and upwards, to 25s.

1 Halifax, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

"WHITE STAR" FROM LONDON!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above Vessel, a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—Graduated Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATER COLORS in Japanese Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City.—The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of WILSON & NEWTON, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

WM. GOSSIP, April 17, 1857, 24 Granville Street.

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Berlington, London, five years ago, containing 51 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz: Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gilt pipes in front, stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 16 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O. Halifax, May 23rd, 1857.