

FLIMSY GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

There is evidently great matrimonial demoralization in Chicago at this time. Applications for divorce are daily, almost hourly, presented before the grounds for divorce are novel, if not amusing. One of our leading clergymen, in his pulp it this morning, is commenting upon this alarming matrimonial demoralization, related a case that came under his own observation.

During the past week a lady, liberally regarded as highly respectable, came to him and wished to consult him, as her pastor, in relation to getting a divorce from her husband. The clergyman, greatly astonished, asked her what cause she sought a divorce. She replied that her husband when she married him, was quite wealthy, but had lately become so reduced in circumstances as to be unable to support the luxuries to which she had been accustomed, and that was the whole ground for seeking a divorce. The clergyman demurred but with a sharp rebuke.

Another lady a few days since, went to a lawyer and sought his advice as to the quickest way of getting a divorce from her husband. When asked for a cause, she replied that her husband was an ass and she could not tolerate him. She acknowledged it, but she never showed any signs of reverence toward her, and that he supplied her with every necessary.

Another quite well known lady some time since sought by letter the protection of her well known banker, because her husband was unable to gratify her fastidious tastes. But the strangest case transpired last week. The wife of a well known lake captain sought a divorce upon the ground of incongruity. An investigation developed the fact that the lady had never been married to the captain and that he had another and lawful wife living. Of course the lady got a divorce without difficulty, but failed to get what she most sought—almshouse.—Chicago.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The relations of France and Prussia are rapidly approaching a critical juncture. The immediate cause is the possession of the Dutch province of Luxemburg, but the prevalent feeling of hostility between the two countries may be traced to the jealousy and distrust engendered by the result of the war with Austria last year. Prussia, which gained unlooked-for acquisitions of territory by that war, now finds it necessary to strengthen her frontier towards France. Lately she made a proposition to the King of Holland either to enter the North German Confederation as representing the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg, or to cede a portion of those provinces to Prussia. In the former case the military forces of the provinces would be entirely under the direction of Prussia to the benefit of the confederation, and in the latter the fortresses in the province would become the property of Prussia—so that either proposition being accepted by Holland, Prussia would greatly strengthen her French frontier and erect an important barrier to the entrance of French troops into Germany in case of war with the Confederation. The French Government, through its diplomatic representative at the Hague, used every effort to defeat the aims of Prussia; and, if the report in the cable despatches this morning be true, it has succeeded in this object. It is stated that the sale of Luxemburg at an early date is a problem—not to Prussia, but to France. If this statement prove to be true, the result will be an additional incentive to war between the two powers, and indeed the proposed cessation would doubtless at once cause a rupture. Prussia cannot remain a quiet spectator of the transfer from Dutch keeping to that of Prussia. Prussia has given moral support, and will require all the means of peaceably disposed to avert a violent outbreak.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Stanley's assurance that no unfriendly answer has been received from Washington on the subject of the Alabama claims justifies us, in the opinion of the Times, in still looking forward to an honorable settlement of the whole dispute. Having once expressed our readiness to consider whatever grievances may have been sustained by the United States through the default of our Government, we are not less anxious to express our anxiety as to the ultimate restoration of cordiality between the two countries. Sooner or later, and more or less graciously, the American Government and people will meet us half-way. In spite of much loose writing and talk, we are bound to see the spirit of Englishmen, we can well understand what must have been the feelings of Americans as they heard of one ship after another being captured and hunted by the Alabama. Wisely as the indignation kindled in this country by a high-handed display of justice to British subjects by a foreign Power may help us to appreciate the indignation kindled in America by the vengeance of privations tearing from our ports with the confidence, as every one then believed, of our Government. We have more than once admitted, and we now admit again, that sufficient allowance was not made for this natural sentiment, and that a conciliatory tone on the part of Lord Russell would have been more generous and more politic than a dry repudiation of legal liability. Lord Russell himself, in approving the course taken by his successor, has virtually made the same admission, and the whole affair now stands on a new footing. There is no longer any obstacle on our side to an amicable compromise. Great Britain is ready to balance accounts with the United States, and to pay the compensation, if any, which the impartial umpire may find to be due from her. She has consented to waive the reasons alleged by Lord Russell against a judicial revision of Imperial Acts, and complied, so far, with Mr. Seward's original proposal. More than this a nation cannot do, and the United States Government will not throw away an advantage, which is for them political as well as diplomatic, by rejecting as just an offer. We do not forget, indeed, that a certain spirit of hostility to England has lately manifested by the House of Representatives. Votes expressive of sympathy with the people of Ireland and Canada in their struggle for nationality, and who have passed the Bill, if such a resolution had been carried by our own House of Commons, or even by the American Senate, considerable significance must have been attached to it. In the

House of Representatives, on the contrary, it probably means little or nothing beyond a bid for the "Irish vote," the competition for which is, perhaps, the most degrading influence in American politics. But this is not all. Nothing can be more unjust than to estimate either political opinion or political morality in America by the public acts of its politicians. The error is almost inevitable, because it is they, and they alone, who come under the notice of the ordinary English reader; but that it is an error is attested by the experience of all who have visited the United States. In America it is the people that is great, and the greatness of the people seems to dwarf the character of its political leaders.

A POOR BOY INHERITS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

About eight years ago, says the Memphis Bulletin, of March 18th, a youth named Timothy Griffin left his father's house in Toronto, in company with two other boys, for a tour in the United States. Not one of them had at that time attained his fourteenth year, but they thought they were well able to go forth and seek their fortune among the Yankees. The three young adventurers first visited Detroit, where they got situated as "bell boys" in a hotel, and after a short time they left for pastures new. Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places were visited, and when the war broke out they became separated. Griffin continued to follow the pursuits of a civil life, and as the termination of the war was not far off, he returned to his native city, and was surprised to find his way to Memphis, and the first that he really knew of him here was that, after seven years' wandering, he had settled down to steady employment, and had obtained a situation on the Memphis and Ohio railroad as a brakeman. He pursued his calling diligently, saving up all the money that was in his power, not having the slightest idea that fortune had about to play a pleasant freak upon him. There was, however, good fortune in store for him who had so far wandered from home, for on Monday he had received a letter from his mother, requesting his immediate return to Canada, as his grandfather had died and left him a legacy of fifty thousand dollars. He immediately tendered his resignation, and yesterday left by train for the Queen's dominions to secure his legacy.

The Paris Exhibition will have a host of royal visitors. The King and Queen of Portugal, the Emperor of the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Humbert, of Italy, Prince Oscar, of Sweden, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of the Tyrol, the Prince of Argyll, the King of Egypt, and the King of Sweden are all expected to be present.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 24, 1867.

The Partial Elections, where contests took place, resulted as follows:—

	Coles.	Reas.
Lot 48,	112	21
Port Augusta,	276	4
Scott's Fort,	256	
Lot 34,	140	
Lot 35,	73	
	521	25

In the Second District of King's County the vote is, we think, nearly thus:—

	Reilly Whelan McCormack McDermott			
Red House,	42	106	93	5
St. James,	110	117	54	114
Morell,	111	108	72	38
Carry's,	193	77	45	90
	502	468	560	243

The result of the election in the Second District of King's County has taken a good many people by surprise, and none more so than ourselves. It was against Mr. Reilly's own inclination that he consented to enter the field this time. At the earnest solicitations, of over a hundred electors, we consented, at the last hour, to be in nomination; but in doing so, we had not the remotest idea of pitting ourselves against the Queen's Printer. The electors of St. Peter's, however, accepted our nomination in that spirit, and he returned Messrs. McCormack and Reilly as their representatives for the next four years. This election on the part of the independent electors of the Second District of King's County, has given moral offence to a few plotting Confederates about Charlotte town, and already there are rumors of an attempt to split the election upon the merest quibble. The manner in which this is to be done is already known to us, and we are perfectly unconcerned about it. We are not less alarmed about a third appeal to the electors of a few Confederates and their abettors. If any of them, or any champion they may put forward, is desirous of testing his popularity and the sense of the District upon Confederation, the free and independent vote of St. Peter's, which returned Mr. Reilly, will be set aside, and a third election within a few months will be resorted to. We should have no fear for the result. We trust, however, that no factious or mean opposition will be offered to the return of Messrs. McCormack and Reilly, who have won their seats after a fair and honorable contest, especially ourselves, as we have written out lines, or used any undue influence against any of the candidates. We offer these remarks to show the electors of St. Peter's the manner in which they are threatened to be disfranchised and annoyed, and to prepare them against surprise and treachery. The same day's wonder which exists at Mr. Whelan's defeat, will, if left to itself, die out within a few days; and the best thing that gentlemen, and his friends can do to candidly recognize the fortune of war as we did at the General Election, and bow to the decision of the people. Various rumors have been about "unseen influences" being at work against Mr. Whelan. We are prepared to prove, by the poll books and the requisition, which we received that there is no foundation in truth for them; and we are prepared to go farther and prove that "unseen influences" were diligently employed rather against than for us. Honesty, in fact, and consistency, in politics as well as in the various other relations of life, have ruled the election. These are the "unseen influences" which have decided the contest. We are gratified to hear the electors for the honor which they have conferred upon us. Humble as we are, we have, since placed in the position of a journalist, endeavored to pursue an honest and consistent course upon public matters, by advocating what we considered the rights of the people by the best interests of the colony. We regard the honor conferred upon us in the light of a responsibility upon the part of kind friends for the course we have pursued, and a declaration on the part of the electors of the Second District of King's County that the highest positions are opened in this colony to any young man who conducts himself properly, and who has the ambition to acquire, and the ability to attain, to such positions. The confidence which has been reposed in us we shall never neglect to forfeit. That confidence must have been attached to it. In the

previous to the last election, to lead us on the path of honor, we might have enjoyed a fat office to-day at the expense of the good opinion of our friends and supporters; but as we realized that, so we trust that in the future we shall pursue an equally straight course, nor ever debase to anything which should make us ashamed to meet either friend or foe in the face.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

The Legislature has been now sitting for nearly a week. Most of that time has been taken up in certain routine duties, such as the appointment of Committees, the reception of Tenders, &c. The real business of the session has to be transacted with, but we suppose that several days will be wanted in discussing the Governor's Speech. The discussion upon the document commenced on Monday evening last, and is continued from day to day, for the very purpose, it would seem of deferring the business of the Colony as long as possible. The Land Question, in all its details, from the days of Robert down to the present hour, to go over with a minuteness that does honor to the memory of the debaters. The "Pace Committee," the "Confederation," and a thousand other matters which have nothing to do with the Governor's speech, are hatched and re-hatched, for the apparent purpose of swallowing the "Parliamentary Reporter." But the real business of the country, as we have said, is yet to be disposed of. The debating powers of the Government will, even without the assistance of the Leader, the Hon. Mr. Cole, suffer nothing from a contrast with those of the Opposition. With anything like tact and judgment, the task of government will be an easy one to the majority. We expect, therefore, from some liberal measures before the Legislature rises, which we suppose will be about the third week in May. We give to-day a paper a summary of the House proceedings, which we will continue to do until the whole care is disposed of. The Legislature debate will be given with as little delay as possible. Any favorable fact about the present House is that there is not that same amount of whiskey-drinking going on which characterized former years. This, we say, augurs well for the business of the country.

SHERIFFS.—The names of the Sheriffs for the coming year will be found in to-day's paper. We have nothing to say to the gentlemen who have been appointed for Queen's and Prince Counties; but we happen to know that a more honorable selection than that of John A. Blake, Esq., could not be made in King's County. If the exercise of the undishonestness of the Ledger in contested elections, qualifies him for the important office of Sheriff, then he is entitled to it; but we think that some more substantial reasons should exist for his appointment. We should be glad to know that merit alone travelling public will not only have the best of the season, but also the most comfortable.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I do not fail to observe the general desire evinced by the members to obtain the few simple of their land by the purchase of their farms. My efforts are, therefore, directed to the purchase of the Land Purchase Bill to each part of this island as far as possible, and to participate in its benefits, and I shall endeavor, under the provisions, to lay out the interest of the remaining portions in the comparatively small portions of the island, which is now held under leasehold tenure. The means of providing funds for this purpose will require the consideration of the House.

The important question of Education will again be submitted for your consideration, with the view of making a permanent provision for the education of the poor, and the promotion of the school-teachers, and other measures of the kind now in force on the subject more liberal and more extensively so.

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Mr. Speaker, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislature, The advantages to be derived from the development of the land in the colony are immense, and it is not only the duty of the Government to encourage the settlement of the land, but also to provide the means of doing so. The means of doing so will be the subject of the House's consideration.

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OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, April 18, 1867.
This day at three o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the midst of a drifting snow-storm from the North-east—came down from Government House and opened both branches of the Legislature—(His Excellency was received at the Province Building by a Guard of Honor, composed of several companies of Volunteers, and by a detachment of the 4th Reg't. Gren., stationed in Garrison here, under command of Capt. Boye. The day was exceedingly stormy, notwithstanding there were a large number of people present. His Excellency, on taking his seat, immediately announced the attendance of the Lower House to the Bar of the Council Chamber. That body having appeared at the Bar, were directed to return to their own Chambers, and make choice of a Speaker. This they did immediately after, electing the Hon. Joseph Wrightman to the Chair. The House of Assembly, with their new Speaker, again proceeded up to the Bar of the Council Chamber, and His Excellency having approved of their choice of Speaker, was pleased to open the Legislature with the following

SPEECH:
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislature, I have the honor to meet you at an earlier period than usual, and to open the Legislature. The time at which it was deemed advisable to dissolve the last Assembly, and the ministerial arrangements which were the result of the General Elections, have prevented me from summoning you at an earlier period for the discharge of your legislative duties. Although the fairness of your meeting may be attended with inconvenience to you, I rely with confidence upon your deriving sufficient time to mature such measures as the exigencies of the Colony and its public health may require.

During the recess, the purchase of extensive estates has been effected—the particulars of which will be laid before the House.

I do not fail to observe the general desire evinced by the members to obtain the few simple of their land by the purchase of their farms. My efforts are, therefore, directed to the purchase of the Land Purchase Bill to each part of this island as far as possible, and to participate in its benefits, and I shall endeavor, under the provisions, to lay out the interest of the remaining portions in the comparatively small portions of the island, which is now held under leasehold tenure. The means of providing funds for this purpose will require the consideration of the House.

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Against it—Hon. Henley, Calbeck, Laird, Davies, Kelly, Howland, Messrs Bell, Kitcham, P. Sinclair, G. Sinclair, Dr. Jenkins, Cameron, McNell, Arsenaux, &c. &c. &c.

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