

not have independence and a monarchical government, and he thought the latter the best. Mr. McKenzie thought that Sir Francis Hincks' letter could hardly be called private, since it had been published in the newspapers. Mr. Dufresne referred to the North-West question, and defended the French Canadians from the charge of disloyalty. He thought the selection of the member for Lanark as Lieut.-Governor a great mistake. Mr. Scatcherd maintained that it was useless to argue on the propriety of admitting the Finance Minister to the Cabinet. They should judge by the future and not by the past. To talk of independence and loyalty was as absurd as comparing Fenianism with loyalty. Mr. Young attacked the Government in a speech of some length. Mr. Langevin contradicted the report that French Canadian members of the Government had given encouragement to the Red River insurgents. He wished to know how the report originated. Mr. McDougall said the report to that effect had reached Mr. Provencher through the rebels. He thought it possible that a misconception might have arisen by some of Mr. Langevin's relatives having written something on the subject. Mr. Langevin gave the same contradiction respecting his brothers. Mr. McGill thought the address erred by the omission of allusion to the enlargement of the canals, and some other things. He denounced the independence cry as essentially disloyal, and criticized the conduct of the Secretary for the Provinces in the North-West. Mr. Bodwell, Mr. Mills, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Jones, of Leeds, and Mr. Chamberlin followed, and Mr. Huntington in reply to Mr. Chamberlin. The remaining clauses of the address were then agreed to.

THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, February 17.

At two o'clock p. m., His Excellency Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Commander of Her Majesty's forces in the Lower Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, &c., came in state to the Council Chamber; and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know, "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in the House," who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the session with a speech to both Houses, as follows:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am happy in being enabled to call upon you to resume your legislative duties at a season of the year which to most of you will, I feel assured, be far less inconvenient than the period at which, on the last two occasions, circumstances compelled me to summon you for the despatch of business.

It is my pleasing duty to inform you that the reception given to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur on his arrival in this Province, in August last, afforded gratification not only to His Royal Highness, but also to the Queen, as a proof of the loyal feelings which animate Her Majesty's subjects in this ancient Colony.

As facilities for transport and intercommunication are essential to the prosperity of any country, it affords me much satisfaction that I am able to congratulate you on the successful completion of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway; a work which, undertaken by a private company, and liberally subsidized by the Legislature, must tend to the rapid development of the internal resources of one important section of the country.

The extension of the railroad in the west to Digby and Yarmouth, and to Cape Breton in the east, is very desirable, and I trust such measures may be adopted as will induce the Dominion Legislature to secure the construction of these important works.

In consequence of arrears of business before the higher law courts throughout the country, it has become necessary that such an alteration should be made in the existing statutes as will remedy this very serious inconvenience; and I have to inform you that a measure to afford the necessary relief will be submitted for your consideration and approval.

The correspondence between the Dominion authorities and my Government, in relation to the resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly at its last session, respecting the fisheries, trade, taxation, finance, and constitutional changes, will be laid before you.

The subject of attracting a larger number of emigrants to this Province has engaged my earnest attention. Correspondence in respect to this important topic, together with a report prepared by the immigrant agent with a view of circulating reliable information on the advantages offered by Nova Scotia as a home for the artisans and useful but unemployed classes of Europe, will also be laid before you.

I have to call your attention to the crowded state of the hospital for the insane, which will make it necessary to complete the present building as soon as the financial condition of the Province will warrant the expenditure.

While I have to regret a diminution in the receipts from our gold and coal fields, it affords me pleasure to inform you that the revenue from the sale of Crown Lands is in excess of the estimated amount.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The accounts of expenditure for the financial year, ending the 31st day of December last, and the estimates for the current year, which have been prepared with a due regard for economy, will be laid before you at an early date.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

We have to thank Divine Providence that the harvest of the past year, which was above the average in quantity and quality, was secured in excellent condition, and that the hardy class of our people engaged in the inshore and deep fisheries have met with an abundant return for their labours.

Many are the other blessings for which the thanks of the inhabitants of the Province are due to the Almighty God.

A healthy and bracing climate, extensive seaboard, noble harbours, great mineral wealth, inexhaustible fisheries, and a large extent of fertile soil—advantages which, with open markets for our natural productions, would make Nova Scotia one of the most prosperous countries in the world; and I rely upon your patriotism to develop and utilize, as far as lies in your power, the great and manifold resources with which a kind Providence has blessed this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

THE RED RIVER.

The *New Nation* of the 4th inst. contains its account of the proceedings at the Fort Garry convention, a telegraph summary of which we printed last week. The revised "Bill of Rights" underwent a good deal of discussion, but was finally adopted with several amendments and submitted for the consideration of Mr. D. A. Smith, the Canadian Commissioner. We may state that reliable advices by mail just to hand from Fort Garry up to the 5th inst. represent the state of affairs as substantially unchanged; the Riel administration having virtually replaced that of the Hudson's Bay Company; and since the alliance of the two sections of the population of course more confident than ever in their final success, but their programme has been happily so far modified as to render it not only possible but almost certain that a peaceful solution of the difficulty will be arrived at. The following is a summary of the several articles in the "Bill of Rights" submitted for Mr. Smith's consideration, but which, however, may have to undergo a further revision.

That the present four per cent customs duty (except on spirituous liquors) remain in force for five years, or until thorough railroad communication has been established.

That no direct taxation be imposed upon the Territory except by the local legislature for local purposes.

That all expenses of the Government, so long as it remains a Territory, be defrayed by Canada.

That while the burden of public expense is borne by Canada, the country be governed under a Lieut.-Governor from Canada and a Legislature, three members of whom, being heads of departments of the Government, shall be nominated by the Governor-General of Canada.

That after the expiration of this exceptional period, the country shall be governed as regards its local affairs, as the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are governed by a Legislature by the people and a ministry responsible to it, under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of Canada.

That the people of the Territory shall enjoy all the privileges now enjoyed by those of the Provinces within the Dominion.

That while the North-West remains a Territory the Legislature have a right to pass all laws local to the Territory, over the veto of the Lieut.-Governor, by a two-thirds vote.

A Homestead and pre-emption law—That \$25,000 a year be paid by Canada for schools, roads and bridges, while the North-West remains a Territory.

That all public buildings be at the cost of the Dominion Treasury.

That a railroad be guaranteed to Pembina, to connect with American roads, and steam communication to Lake Superior within five years.

That until the population entitles the Territory to a larger representation, it shall have one member in the Senate and two in the House of Commons.

That the English and French languages be common in the Legislature, the Courts, &c.

That the Dominion Government extinguish the Indian land claims.

Several other articles were adopted relating to the settlers' land and other local privileges as now existing.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANADA.

It is reported on good authority that the four-oared boat race between the Paris crew and the English Tyne crew has been arranged to come off at Lachine during the coming summer.

The annual races of the Montreal Snow-Shoe Club took place on Saturday last. The Ottawa races came off on Monday. At the latter meeting Harper, of Montreal, won the two-mile race and cup in 13 min. 31.

At Quebec, some workmen engaged in an excavation for the purpose of constructing a drain from the Parliament Buildings, discovered, within two feet of the fortification wall, the remains of four human beings placed regularly. A brass ring and five pins of European manufacture were also found. They are supposed to be the bodies of Indians buried 200 years ago.

A sad accident occurred on Friday week on the Grand Trunk, by which a youth, aged 17, lost his life. The Bonaventure Pilot was backing a train of box-cars from Lachine Junction towards Montreal, when the youth jumped on the train and stood between the third and fourth cars. When the train reached the curved switch the first four cars ran off the track, crushing the unfortunate boy to death.

The New Brunswick Government are at logger-heads with the Legislative Council, owing to the former having dismissed Mr. Botsford, for many years Clerk of the Council. The Council refuse to acknowledge the right of the Government to dismiss their officers, and intend to retain Mr. Botsford. The Government accuse Mr. Botsford of annexation sentiments, and state that he owes the Provincial Treasury a large sum of money. A Committee of the Legislative Council considers the Governor-General the only representative of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and as Mr. Botsford holds his commission direct from the Crown, hold that the action of the Government is illegal. Mr. Botsford has published an explanatory letter in which he denies the charge of being a defaulter.

Two large fires occurred in Montreal during the past few days. By the first, which broke out on the morning of Friday week on the premises of Mr. R. Mitchell, at Côte St. Antoine, two wooden coach-houses were destroyed with their contents, consisting of carriages, sleighs, harness, etc. One of the buildings burnt belonged to Mr. W. H. Brehaut, Police Magistrate. The fire then extended to some stone stables, in which was stored a quantity of hay and straw, all of which was lost. The second fire occurred on Wednesday morning on the premises of Patton Bros., clothiers, at the corner of McGill and Recollet streets. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Fire Brigade, a large quantity of clothing was destroyed. Some of the goods burnt had just been received from England the day before. The fire is attributed to a defective stove-pipe.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Swedish Diet, now in session at Stockholm, has passed a law admitting Dissenters and Jews to political rights.

The British Government has decided to prosecute the father of the Welsh "fasting girl" at the forthcoming Carmarthenshire Assizes.

A despatch from Alexandria, dated the twelfth, states that the great rock near Ismailia, to the left of the Suez Canal, has been successfully removed.

Thirty-five persons have been arrested in Paris, on suspicion of complicity in a plot to assassinate the Emperor. In each case arms were found upon the person of those arrested.

Rumours are rife in San Francisco of a plot to exterminate the Chinese residents in the city on or before St. Patrick's Day. Several organisations are said to be in existence whose aim is to rid California of the Mongolian race.

One Hadji Athanassi, a Greek, has just died, says the *Levant Times*, at Voula (Smyrna) at the patriarchal age of 125, having lived in the reigns of nine sultans! He preserved all his faculties to the very last. His regular diet was fish and vegetables; meat he never ate except at Easter.

The Government has decided upon converting Millbank Penitentiary into a general military prison, whither all soldiers whose term of imprisonment exceeds fifty-six days will be sent. The military prisons at different stations throughout the country are to be abolished.

The strangest reports are circulating in Paris respecting the marriage of the Prince Imperial. Two of the Orleans Princesses (the daughter of the Duc de Nemours and the Princess Marie de Las Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier), the Duchess of Saxony, Princess of Belgium, and the Archduchess Giselle, the eldest of the Austrian Emperor's daughters—respectively twelve, nine, eleven and thirteen years old—share the honours of the reports.

Two of the editors of the Paris *Réveil*, an irreconcilable organ, have been tried for violation of the press-law. One was sentenced to thirteen months imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, and the other to imprisonment for six months and 2,000 francs fine. M. Devenure, publisher of the *Marseilloise*, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and 500 francs fine for publishing false news of persons arrested during the late riots. An additional fine of 3,000 francs was imposed upon the proprietors of the paper, and a day or two later they were sentenced to four months imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs.

A German philosopher has announced that we are soon to have a new moon—not in the popular sense, but a really new one—which will be much nearer the earth than our present satellite. One of his *confidés* lately asserted that the present moon showed signs of falling to pieces. An announcement of more practical interest is the projected formation of a Scientific Society, to construct an outline lunar map, of four times the scale of the well-known map by Beer and Madler. It appears that a series of tremendous "fire-storms" is now sweeping over the surface of the sun.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill provides for the security of Tenure, for the facilitation of transfer and purchase of lands, for loans to tenants desiring to buy, and to landlords to enable them to reclaim waste lands. The new law is to be administered by a court of arbitration. Ulster customs are to be recognized; improvements giving value to land are to be paid for; evictions for non-payment of rent are to bar all claims against tenants; notices to quit are to give the tenant one year's time from the end of the current year; and the county cess is to be divided between landlords and tenants.

The High Court of Justice which is to try Prince Napoleon for the murder of Victor Noir is convoked to meet at Tours on the 21st day of March. By order of the Court, dated 18th Feb. 1870, Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is to be judged—first, for having committed a voluntary homicide on the person of Victor Noir, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Mr. Ulrich Fouvielle; second, for having attempted the homicide of Mr. Fouvielle. This order places the Prince under article 204 of Penal Code, punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances, the Court may modify the sentence.

One John Le Roy, a watchmaker, of St. Heliers, Jersey, has been making himself notorious in that island by his ingenious attempts to cure his wife of drinking. In order to prevent Mrs. Le Roy from taking more than was good for her, he made an iron mask, fastened at the back by a padlock, and weighing altogether about three pounds, which he placed over the lady's head; and this machine would no doubt have promoted sobriety, but for a slight fault in its construction. It was made rather too large, and consequently Mrs. Le Roy managed to turn it round on her head and imbibe small glasses of liquor. No effort seems to have been spared by this thoughtful husband to cure his wife of her unhappy weakness. Besides the mask he had made a large box into a species of cage with iron bars, into which he was in the habit of occasionally placing her. It was by no means an uncomfortable retreat, and was described as being roomy, but not exactly "the place for a woman to be in." Mr. Le Roy was summoned to appear before the police-magistrate and fined ten shillings for his conduct.

MUSIC.

MR. J. B. LABELLE begs to announce that he has resumed the teaching of instrumental music, and will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Harp, or Guitar, either at his own, or the pupils' residence, on very moderate terms. Mr. LABELLE may be addressed at the Office of this Paper, No. 10, Place d'Armes.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR having graciously permitted the publication of the

PORTRAITS

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At my Studio, on October 9, I have much pleasure in notifying the Public that they are now on view and for sale in *Cartes de Visite*, Cabinet, and 9 x 7 Photo-Relievo, with an assortment of suitable Frames for the same.

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