

Business Cards.

KINNEAR BROTHERS, General Commission Merchants, and Brokers, CUSTOM HOUSE BUILDING, ST. JOHN.

LESTER BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Provisions, Fruits, &c.

AMOS B. CHANDLER, Attorney-at-Law, Notary, &c., RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

W. T. SIDALE & SON, Importers and Dealers in Hardware, House Fittings, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE CUT NAILS AND PUTTY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

S. K. FOSTER & SON'S, SHOE STORES, "FOSTER'S CORNER"

BOOTS & SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, QUALITY AND PRICE.

G. F. ROUSE, Attorney, Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., &c., OFFICE,--NO. 43 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Clydesdale Patent Tub Works, GLASGOW.

EADIE & SPENCER, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WELDED IRON TUBES, for Locomotives and Marine Boilers.

JAMES DYALL, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, NO. 42 WATER STREET.

CHARLES CAMELLE & CO., Steel Converters and Refiners, Manufacturers of all descriptions of STEEL.

ENGINEERING, MILL FILES, RAILWAY & CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES: P. S. JUSTICE,--Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

T. T. VERNON SMITH,--St. John. GENERAL AGENT FOR BRITISH AMERICA: R. HASELDEN, Hamilton, Canada. Jan 21.

ROBERT STUBBS, Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., CORNHILL, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

CHARLES E. KNAPP, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at Dorchester at his residence.

C. W. STOCKTON, ATTORNEY & BARRISTER, Notary Public, &c., Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

COLD BROOK IRON WORKS, ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF CUT NAILS OF ALL SIZES, Cut Spikes from 4 to 8 inches long.

Wrought Ship's Spikes, RAILROAD SPIKES MADE TO ORDER. MANUFACTURERS OF REFERRED IRON.

Consumers of NAILS and SPIKES will find to their advantage to purchase those manufactured at "Cold Brook Iron Works," as they are far superior to those manufactured from common English iron.

W. H. SOVILL, AVERY'S GENERAL PRINTING, PAPER RULING AND BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT, 25 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

W. H. CARMAN, Commission Merchant & Ship Broker, No. 1 North Market Wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Messrs. RICHIE & CO., New York. A. SMITH & CO., Boston. W. J. BORDWINE, Esq., Halifax, N. S. Jan 21, 1888.

THOMAS SIME, JUNR., MANUFACTURER OF Trucks, Valises, Bags, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free of expense.

FACTORY--CORNER OF MARKET AND CHARLOTTE STREETS,--Entrance from Market Street (April 10 e) St. John.

F. A. COSGROVE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Watches, Jewelry and Watch Materials, English, American, French and German Fancy Goods TOYS, FANCY BIRD CAGES, &c.

AMBIOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK AND MATERIALS, 75 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to by J. & W. F. HARRISON, Importers and Dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Pork, Tea, Tobacco, WEST INDIA GOODS, &c., &c., Portland Bridge, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FRED. E. BARKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c., &c., OFFICE--No. 1, JERVIS STREET BUILDING, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Auction Sales.

What to Let--By Auction, THE ST. HELENA WHARF will be let at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, DAVID WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner, C. W. STOCKTON.

AUCTION SALE, THE subscriber will sell on FRIDAY, May 23rd, at his Sales Room, No. 74 King Street, at 11 o'clock, the following Goods:

Sofas, Couches, Bureaus, Tables, Common & Canvas Chairs, Rocking do, Bedsteads of all descriptions, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Clocks, Feather Beds, Franks, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c., with a great variety of other Goods to good consignments.

Furniture by Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at Sales Room.

A QUANTITY of very superior Furniture, 1 Oak Table; 6 Mahogany Chairs; 2 Rocking and Arm Chairs; 1 set Damask Curled Chairs, &c., &c., with a great variety of other Goods to good consignments.

Special Notices, The Terms of Advertising are as follows, and no deviation will be made from the published rates.

BY THE MONTH: 12 Lines, \$2.50; 18 Lines, \$3.75; 24 Lines, \$5.00; and so on in proportion.

BY THE YEAR: Yearly Advertisements will be charged for as other transient advertisements.

Advertisements of Concerts, Theatricals, Public Entertainment, &c., are to be paid for in advance, and no such advertisement inserted at a less cost than \$1 per 12 lines--with proportionate increase for copy lines over twelve.

No notice will be taken of communications unless the sender's name "in confidence," as a guarantee of good faith.

We do not undertake to return rejected communications.

rate, although the country has greatly improved, railways have been built and are in operation, roads and bridges have been constructed at great cost, steamboat and telegraphic communication have been established in every direction, and the value of property has in every way been enhanced.

Yet the Government now solemnly affirms, that lands which were recently, twenty-five years ago at \$1 per acre, cash down, are now worth only 48 cents per acre!

Against the instalment system, and the sale of the most valuable lands at this exceedingly small price, the Emigration Commissioners, through the Colonial Office, have again and again protested. They have pointed out the errors of the instalment system, and they have shown the evil effects of selling lands in other Colonies too cheaply,--but all without effect.

By referring to the Journals of the Assembly for 1858, page 88, it will be seen that Mr. Labouchere, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, had said, that the low price which vacant land was offered, was more likely to repel, than to attract settlers to New Brunswick. In proof of this, Mr. Labouchere had adduced his own experience, and the fact, that emigrants would not go to those Colonies where land was of nominal value only. He said, it ought to have been discovered in New Brunswick long before, that in order to render its lands attractive, a value should be put upon them.

Mr. Labouchere, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, had said, that the low price which vacant land was offered, was more likely to repel, than to attract settlers to New Brunswick. In proof of this, Mr. Labouchere had adduced his own experience, and the fact, that emigrants would not go to those Colonies where land was of nominal value only.

It will be seen also, by the same Journal, that the Emigration Commissioners had likewise expressed their objections to the low price at which Crown Land was offered for sale in this Province. They said, that emigration would never flow freely to any country where the price of land is only nominal. They pointed to Nova Scotia, with its cheap land, and immediate proximity to England, yet a place where nobody ever thought of going. They adverted to Lower Canada, where land is cheap, but which emigrants passed through to reach Canada West, where land is sold at a high price. They mentioned also, the Cape of Good Hope, where land of excellent quality is sold very low, yet even before gold was discovered in Australia, emigrants passed the Cape, to buy land there, of less real value at 20 sterling per acre.

It was for these reasons that Mr. Labouchere, and the Emigration Commissioners, declined giving to the Emigration Office of this Province what in England in 1857, any assistance towards promoting emigration to New Brunswick. Her Majesty's Government will not aid, or promote, an emigration to a Province where land is sold at a nominal price, and if Emigration Agents are sent to Great Britain and Ireland this year, or while the present low price of Crown Land is maintained, they may rely on receiving a refusal.

A copy of the Report for 1860 of the Commissioner for Crown Lands in Canada, has reached us, and contains matter of great interest to this Province, to which reference will be made more fully hereafter.

It appears by this report, that ten Townships, comprising 439,000 acres, in the centre of the great tract of land between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, have been conditionally sold through the "Canada Agency Association," acting for gentlemen of high standing and wealth in England; and a payment of \$19,300 has been received on account. The Commissioner says:--"The sale has not yet been completed, and may possibly fail, the conditions for enforcing actual settlement being so stringent, that the intending purchasers have doubts of their being able to comply with the Government Regulation, which require, as an earnest of good faith, payment in full, and forfeiture of the money, should the provisions for settlement (which is the object of the Government) not be fully and punctually complied with."

The Commissioner thus concludes his able and interesting report:--"The progress of settlement during the past year has been very satisfactory. No opportunity for speculating in land was afforded, and where attempts at such have been made, they have been promptly checked. The adventurous pioneer, in search of his future home, has been pushing Northward in all parts of Canada, and demands for land are constantly increasing. From Lake St. John to Lake Nipissing, for surveys of lands selected by these hardy invaders of the primeval forest. Instead of now seeking abodes in other countries, the rising generation, not finding room or employment in the old homesteads, resolutely face the difficulties and labors which their forefathers encountered in the preparation of those homes, and with better means of meeting them, and with more experience, afford by their presence, and their example, in the distant localities where they settle, encouragement and aid to the stranger from abroad who arrives among them."

"The settlement of our Public Lands involves the subject of immigration, and to it the Government has devoted earnest attention. While every effort has been made to make known the advantages which Canada affords to the industrious emigrant, care has been taken to prevent false inducements, and hopes, being held out, and an improper responsibility therefastened upon the Government. Great caution and delicacy are required in the exercise of Governmental action, in a matter which necessarily affects the fortunes of thousands of people."

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE is under the impression that to the hardy pioneer who is willing to face the wilderness, who will "march forward to the music of his axe," and become an actual settler, a lot of 50 to 100 acres should be given without charge, or at most, for a small amount of road work. But persons of means should be made to pay something like the value of wilderness land, from \$1 per acre upwards; and to prevent speculation, conditions of settlement should in all cases be attached; the whole price to be paid in full and the money forfeited, if these conditions are not fulfilled as in Canada.

RURAL CEMETERY.--At a Meeting of the Stockholders of Lots of the Saint John Rural Cemetery Company, held on Thursday, 18th April, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:--W. H. Adams; Charles Drury; W. Jack; R. Jarman; W. G. Lawton; S. P. Osmond; W. M. Parks; James Pettigill; James Reed; Hon. W. J. Ritchie; Hon. A. McE. Seely; and G. Sidney Smith. At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, Mr. Jarman, Esq., was chosen President, and Mr. G. Sidney Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Gazelle, a small stern wheel steamer, intended to ply between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, arrived on Saturday from Bangor.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER.

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE is informed that Attorney General Fisher sent in his resignation last week. It is greatly to be regretted, for his own credit and character, that he had not done so at an earlier day, as he would have stood before the country in a much better position. As it is, the belief is general, that he sent in his resignation just in time to avoid the order for his dismissal, expected by the English Mail due here to-day.

It is understood that the Hon. Albert Smith, is urged by his colleagues to accept the office of Attorney General, and that he may reluctantly consent to do so. If he does, it will be a sad disappointment to His Honor the Speaker, who, it is said, anxiously desires the office.

There is no longer a doubt that the Hon. Mr. Mitchell has accepted the seat in the Legislative Council, vacant by the death of the Hon. Thos. H. Peters.

KING'S COLLEGE. The Rev. Dr. Jacob, who was Professor of Classical Literature, History, and Moral Philosophy, in King's College, having been displaced by the Senate, for cause, his Professorship is being filled by G. Montgomery Campbell, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who has been appointed, provisionally, to the vacant chair.

We learn that Mr. Campbell has given very great satisfaction in the College, since his appointment, and we cordially concur in the following notice, which we find in the New Brunswickian:--

"We consider the appointment of Mr. Campbell to the Classical Chair, as one of the most judicious aids to the welfare of the University, that could have been made. Both as a scholar, and a gentleman, (and we are glad to be graduated with his honours, and was a Fellow of this College till his marriage, which of course terminated his Fellowship. Mr. C. is a Classical Scholar of the highest order, and every way thoroughly qualified for his Professorial office; and we congratulate the University on so important an accession to its faculty powers."

It is announced that Dr. Jacob disputes the legality of his dismissal, and has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ to bring the proceedings of the Senate before that tribunal. The application has been argued, and the Judges have taken time to consider.

THE VISITOR'S REPORT. A copy of the Report of His Excellency the Visitor, upon the twenty-six charges preferred against Dr. Hays, President of the University, by the fathers of the Students at King's College, has been furnished to the COLONIAL EMPIRE, and will be published in full, in an Extra number, as soon as it can be put in type.

It is a long, but very able document, and should be read by all who take an interest in the University, or in the advancement of the highest class of Education in New Brunswick.

This much importance cannot be attached to this subject, as the resources which lurk latent in and beneath the soil of the Province, are the only real basis on which to found the hopes of the future prosperity and wealth of the people of this Province. Our Land Banks have been characterized by a New Brunswick writer as our best Banks, and if the control and direction of these are allowed to slip from the hands of the people; by their trustees, into the hands of the few who have sufficient capital in the first place, to buy them at the nominal price at which they are sold, and afterwards to retain them, until necessarily coerced the actual settler to pay them back whatever price they choose to demand, what is to become of the rapidly increasing population of this Province, and what good are flaming Immigration schemes? These questions propounded themselves, and the only answer is, that the individuals who contribute most liberally towards the funds, which have been and are being expended for the purpose of affording facilities to open up the country, will be obliged to suffer the lands benefited by those facilities to remain unimproved, while they are forced to penetrate into the most inconvenient and remote regions of the wilderness, and thus lose the actual benefit of the advantages they have actually purchased. Alas! instance, which occurred in the County of Simsbury, illustrates the effect of the course which has been pursued, more forcibly than any comments or arguments which can be adduced. The case, omitting names, was as follows:--Several years since, a capitalist in Simsbury purchased a block of land, some 2,000 acres, at the usual price. Since that time no improvements whatever, have been made on it. During the past year a party wishing to make himself a home, was obliged to pay the sum of £450 for 200 acres of this specific block, as no alternative remained for him, but to do this or penetrate into the depths of the wilderness, out of the reach of roads, and all the conveniences of life, and pay a price as large for his remote situation, as was paid by his vendor, for the much more valuable block, a part of which he had purchased.

To be continued.

The Steamer Eastern City arrived last evening, about six o'clock. She had a large number of passengers, many of them natives of this Province, who, in consequence of the stagnation of business in the principal cities of the Union, have found it necessary to return home. We are indebted to the different expresses for late American papers, but they contain few items of interest beyond those we have already received by telegraph.

Dr. Hays.--A man named William Davidson, a resident of Berwick, N. S., and Postmaster at that place, was found drowned at the Market Wharf, on Tuesday morning. The deceased was on his way to the States, but missed the American steamer, and was obliged to take a considerable quantity of money with him, about \$200 having been found loose in his pockets when he was picked up. Mr. Davidson had a wife and four children in Berwick, and his remains were conveyed thither last night in the Empress.

SHAD FISHERIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.--We are informed by gentlemen from that section that the shad fisheries of North Carolina are unusually productive. One single boat, at one haul, of the day last week one thousand and five hundred shad. The herring fisheries seem to have fallen off entirely, and had been taken to place that some numerous class of fish in the principle waters of the Old North State. [Norfolk Day Book.

COLONEL GOWEN, the American gentleman engaged in raising the sunken fleet at Sebastian, writes on the 11th ultimo: "My enterprise in clearing the harbor from the sunken fleet is progressing quite favorably, and I hope to have it entirely completed within the present year. The harbor is now practically clear of all obstructions, only eight vessels being left to raise the whole. It is exceedingly difficult to pass chains under the keels of the line-of-battle ships, which are imbedded in the soft mud to the depth of 26 feet, but by perseverance we succeed in mining under."

written out of this "great land jobbing excitement," it is to be hoped that these subjects are even now receiving their due amount of consideration at the hands of the public; and that, at the approaching political struggle, the unanimous voice of the men whose interests have been assailed, will pronounce, not a hasty condemnation, but a just judgment, upon the conduct of all the individuals whose conduct has been clearly proved culpable in this affair.

It is a high time that when party feelings are made a cloak for dishonesty, they should be laid aside, as the interest of the parties may be important, but the interest of the whole must and will be predominant.

Although interest or passion may not hesitate to justify its peculiar favorites, let their course be what it may; although a few individuals, whose lungs and pockets lie in such close proximity, that it is impossible for strangers to draw a line of demarcation between them, may render the air blatant with the cry of "old story," and "amounts to nothing," yet the country knows better. Millions of acres of the most valuable land cannot be locked up, along the border of almost our only railway, as well as in our best lumbering districts, without materially affecting the revenue of the Province, and the pockets of every tax-payer in it, as nine-tenths of the consumers in New Brunswick are poor people, who are obliged to perform manual labour for their own subsistence, and that of their families. These consumers are the men who have to pay the duties levied upon necessities brought into the Province.

To build the railway from Shediac to St. John, these duties have been, in numerous instances, made double the amount they were, previous to the commencement of this work for the purpose of carrying it out, besides this, a railway impost fund has been established, and maintained, and the large sums thus realized, have been extracted from the produce of the toll and labor of the consumers, while the benefits and advantages which should have accrued to the parties who dearly purchased them, have been, not negligently suffered to fall, but actually pushed into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists.

The practical effect of this operation has been that all parts of the Province have been taxed for the purpose of enhancing the value of certain residences of capitalists, and enabling them to be sold to these gentlemen, at a price not any higher than the most remote back settler is forced to pay for the poorest quality of soil, which necessarily obliges him to purchase. These are facts well worthy of consideration. No party glass is required through which to view them clearly; they must be patent to all who are conversant with the policy of the government, relative to the public domain, as made known by the late Land Investigating Committee.

This subject, as the resources which lurk latent in and beneath the soil of the Province, are the only real basis on which to found the hopes of the future prosperity and wealth of the people of this Province. Our Land Banks have been characterized by a New Brunswick writer as our best Banks, and if the control and direction of these are allowed to slip from the hands of the people; by their trustees, into the hands of the few who have sufficient capital in the first place, to buy them at the nominal price at which they are sold, and afterwards to retain them, until necessarily coerced the actual settler to pay them back whatever price they choose to demand, what is to become of the rapidly increasing population of this Province, and what good are flaming Immigration schemes? These questions propounded themselves, and the only answer is, that the individuals who contribute most liberally towards the funds, which have been and are being expended for the purpose of affording facilities to open up the country, will be obliged to suffer the lands benefited by those facilities to remain unimproved, while they are forced to penetrate into the most inconvenient and remote regions of the wilderness, and thus lose the actual benefit of the advantages they have actually purchased. Alas! instance, which occurred in the County of Simsbury, illustrates the effect of the course which has been pursued, more forcibly than any comments or arguments which can be adduced. The case, omitting names, was as follows:--Several years since, a capitalist in Simsbury purchased a block of land, some 2,000 acres, at the usual price. Since that time no improvements whatever, have been made on it. During the past year a party wishing to make himself a home, was obliged to pay the sum of £450 for 200 acres of this specific block, as no alternative remained for him, but to do this or penetrate into the depths of the wilderness, out of the reach of roads, and all the conveniences of life, and pay a price as large for his remote situation, as was paid by his vendor, for the much more valuable block, a part of which he had purchased.

To be continued.

The Steamer Eastern City arrived last evening, about six o'clock. She had a large number of passengers, many of them natives of this Province, who, in consequence of the stagnation of business in the principal cities of the Union, have found it necessary to return home. We are indebted to the different expresses for late American papers, but they contain few items of interest beyond those we have already received by telegraph.

Dr. Hays.--A man named William Davidson, a resident of Berwick, N. S., and Postmaster at that place, was found drowned at the Market Wharf, on Tuesday morning. The deceased was on his way to the States, but missed the American steamer, and was obliged to take a considerable quantity of money with him, about \$200 having been found loose in his pockets when he was picked up. Mr. Davidson had a wife and four children in Berwick, and his remains were conveyed thither last night in the Empress.

SHAD FISHERIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.--We are informed by gentlemen from that section that the shad fisheries of North Carolina are unusually productive. One single boat, at one haul, of the day last week one thousand and five hundred shad. The herring fisheries seem to have fallen off entirely, and had been taken to place that some numerous class of fish in the principle waters of the Old North State. [Norfolk Day Book.

COLONEL GOWEN, the American gentleman engaged in raising the sunken fleet at Sebastian, writes on the 11th ultimo: "My enterprise in clearing the harbor from the sunken fleet is progressing quite favorably, and I hope to have it entirely completed within the present year. The harbor is now practically clear of all obstructions, only eight vessels being left to raise the whole. It is exceedingly difficult to pass chains under the keels of the line-of-battle ships, which are imbedded in the soft mud to the depth of 26 feet, but by perseverance we succeed in mining under."

A Strong Hint to President Lincoln.

The New York Times is considered the New York organ of the present administration, yet it finds great fault with some of the doings of President Lincoln. It speaks on the following terms, which will doubtless surprise very many who are not prepared to see the ruler of a great country deposed in such a summary manner as is here proposed. Referring to recent events, the Times says:--

"We will simply remark that the President runs no small risk of being superseded in his office, if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a Revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt and some representative leader, if the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It would be well for Mr. Lincoln to bear in mind the possibility of such an event."

Following up its extraordinary article respecting the necessity which may arise of superseding President Lincoln, the New York Times, of Thursday last, has the following article:--

WANTED--A LEADER.--In every great crisis, the human heart demands a leader that incarnates its ideas, its emotions, and its will, till such a leader appears, everything is disorder, disaster, and defeat. The moment he takes the helm, order, promptitude and confidence follow as the necessary result. When such a leader appears, we know that a hero leads. No such hero at present directs affairs. The experience of our Government for months past, has been a series of defeats. It has been one continued retreat. Its path is marked by the wrecks of property destroyed. It has thus far only urged war upon itself. It could hardly enter into comparison with traitors, who seek them merely to gain time before they strike a fatal blow. Stung to the quick by the disgrace we have suffered, we are seeking for a leader, who will sustain us in the face of the enemy, and demand satisfaction for wounded honor and for violation of law. We must be vindicated, or we may at once forego all our rights, to government, to property, and sink into barbarism.

The spirit evoked within the last fortnight has no parallel since the day of Peter the Hermit. In the last ten days, 100,000 men have sprung to their feet, and, arming and provisioning themselves, are rushing to a contest which can never be quelled till they have triumphed. A holy and inspired every loyal heart, to sacrifice honor, property and life even, is nothing, because if we fail, we must give up for our children, for humanity, and for ourselves. Where is the leader of this sublime mission? Can the Administration furnish him? We do not question the entire patriotism of every member of it, nor their zeal for the public welfare. The President, in the selection of his Cabinet, very properly regarded the long and efficient services of men in the advocacy of the principles that triumphed in his election. To him, then, we look for a leader. But in the few weeks of his official life, all past political distinctions have been completely effaced. From a dream of profound peace, we awake with our enemy at our doors, and we grapple with this foe? Men that can match his activity, quick instincts and physical force. A philosopher, a statesman, a philosopher, a Baron or a Locke.

THE NEWS. The following European news is from papers by the "Asia" of New York.

GREAT BRITAIN. Lord John Russell, on the 12th, explained the state of affairs between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, and stated that the Government of France, Sweden, Russia and England were agreed upon the question, and as they desired a peaceable solution, they were strong in their efforts would be successful.

Sir John Lubbock drew attention on the 12th, to the state of affairs in the New Zealand, and denounced the conduct of the Governor of that colony, as having, by acts of injustice, led to the prevailing trouble.

Ministers defended the Governor, and fully justified his course, but the debate was adjourned without result.

A letter writ was ordered for Mary-bone, in the room of Mr. Edwin James, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.--i. e. resigned.

In the House of Lords on the 12th, Lord Wodehouse made some explanations relative to the trials of the Druses in Syria, and said that the papers on the subject would be published on the following day.

Lord Palmerston was recovering from his recent attack of gout, but was still unable to give much attention to official duties.

The London Post denies the rumors propagated by a French journal, relative to an English expedition to Syria.

Another iron-raced frigate, The Resolute, has been launched in the Harbortown, and another ship of the same class was to be immediately commenced in the same yard.

Lord Elgin arrived at Dover on the 8th inst., and met with a cordial reception. In a speech which he delivered, he said, that his effort had been to lay the foundations of permanent peace and good understanding with the Empire of China.

The great majority of hands in the London Building Exchange accepted the terms which the masters had offered, and the strike was considered at an end.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th ult., Mr. W. Forster gave notice, when Mr. Gregory's motion in favor of the re-consideration of the new American Confederation came up, he should move the following: "That this House do not desire to express any opinion upon the subject, and the Government will not recognize such Confederation, without taking security for the suppression of the Slave Trade."

Mr. Lindsay moved resolutions against any further expenditure on wooden ships of war, and against any expenditure for adapting the iron-clad vessels for the construction of iron vessels. The merits of the question were debated at length, and finally Mr. Lindsay withdrew his resolutions.

In the House of Commons on the following evening, Lord John Russell said, in reply to Mr. Gregory, that Government had received a copy of the new American Tariff, and would lay it on the table.

FRANCE. Lord Clyde had arrived in Paris, and it was reported by his mission an official note. The monthly reports of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over 18,000,000. The changes in the other departments are slight.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows: "The most sanguine begin to think that war is not only probable, but inevitable. The news from Warsaw makes still gloomier our speculations as to the future. The irritation of Austria, the provocation of Piedmont, the unsettled state of the Syrian affairs, the difference between the French and English Governments on the Eastern question, the machinations of the revolutionary party, the vast preparations on foot everywhere, all justify the darkest forebodings."

Paris letters state that the Directors of the Lyons Railway are ready to transport from 50,000 to 60,000 men to the frontier, and they were engaged in the means for carrying out this operation.

Spain had ordered two large iron-cased ships in France.

The Emperor on the 11th reviewed the second division of the first corps d'armee; 8,000 men were on the ground.

Lord Elgin, while in Paris, had an interview with the Emperor.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says Prince Napoleon's contemplated visit to Syria is for the purpose of laying the basis of a permanent French occupation. He also says that sharp notes were almost daily exchanged between the Cabinets of Paris and London on the Syrian question.

The Paris Bureau on the 12th was heavy and lower. Rents closed at 97.55.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Colonial Standard, (Pictou) noticing the first arrival of the "Westmorland" at that port says:--"She had on freight 25 puncheons of Molasses from Saint John, N. B., for Charlottetown. We consider this circumstance important as showing that trade will take the route where the best facilities for transportation offer. Last year this molasses would have come from Halifax."

The people of Halifax are still excited upon the Railway assessment act, recently passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature. At a public meeting recently held in Halifax, the following resolution was adopted:--

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that His Worship the Mayor and City Council be authorized and empowered to adopt such measures as may be necessary, and as may in their judgment be deemed advisable and necessary to bring the whole question in relation to the bill for assessing the City of Halifax for Railway facilities under the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that her Majesty's assent thereto may be withheld, and that the opinion of the Imperial Court officers, as well as that of the Judicial Committee of England, may be obtained, and that the Honorable Colonial Legislature to pass such an act; and to take all and such other steps as may be considered right and proper to prevent the said Act from becoming the law of the land."

It is stated in the Reporter that there is every probability of another Railway delegation from Halifax to London, to look after the civic interests, likely to be affected by the passage of the act referred to.

Old St. Georges.--The oldest place of worship in this city is the old St. Georges, better known as the old Dutch church, situated in the north end of the city, and by the inscription on the front of it (which shows it to have been built in 1761) is just a 100 years old. A sociable and very good day was spent at that old building and many of the first inhabitants of this city lie in the burying ground which surrounds it. The last service held there was in the month of June, when a German pastor officiated and dispensed the sacrament according to the Lutheran custom.--Reporter.

Gloucester Fish Market.--For the Week ending April 21, 1887, the market was considerable enquiry for Bay Fish. Sales this week at \$14.87 released for shore 2.

CODFISH.--Held at \$1 with \$3.87 offered.

BOSTON, April 20.--There has been a fair demand for Codfish with sales to some extent at \$2.50-\$3.75, including all kinds of medium, 45¢ and small at \$1.20-\$1.75 per cwt. Haddock at \$1.50, and Pollack at \$1.75-\$2.00 per cwt. Mackerel are more inquired for and \$1.25-\$1.50 for medium, and No. 2 at \$1.00 for large, and \$1.00-\$1.25 for medium, and No. 3 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 4 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 5 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 6 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 7 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 8 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 9 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 10 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 11 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 12 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No. 13 at \$1.00-\$1.25 for large, and \$1.00 for medium, and No