LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

House met at half-past two p. m.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Hon. Mr. Almon presented a Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time at a future day.

NEW COUNCILLORS.

Henry Martell and Gilbert McKenna, Esquires, presented Commissions appointing them members of this House. The Oath of Allegiance having been administered to the hon. gentlemen by the Hon. William B. Vail, Provincial Secretary, they took their seats amidst the congratulations of honorable members.

TRADE RETURNS.

Hon. Treasurer, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the Trade Returns for the Province for the nine months ending 30th June, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Treasurer, by like command, laid on the table correspondence relative to the appointment of the Hon. Messrs. McKinnon, Smyth, Creelman, Heffernan, Parker, and Fraser, to the Council.

(This correspondence consists of a Despatch from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Colonial Secretary, to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 2nd November, 1867, a Minute of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, dated 18th December, 1867; a letter from E. A Meredith, Esq., Under Secretary of State for the Provinces, to the Lieut.-Governor, dated 4th January, 1868; a letter from Hon. Adams G. Archibld, Secretary of State for the Provinces, to the Lieut.-Governor, dated 16th December, 1867; a Despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, Viscount Monck, dated 3rd December, 1867; and a letter from E C Meredith, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State for the Provinces, to the Lieut.-Governor, dated 26th October, 1867.)

The colonial Secretary, in his despatch of 2nd Nov., 1867, states that "with reference to Sir F. Williams' despatch of the 27th June last, the appointments of Legislative Councillors, therein reported, are approved, and he shall forward by an early opportunity, Royal Warrants confirming these appointments." The Executive Council contend, in their Minute, that these appointments were, under the circumstances, unwarranted, that on the 30th June last, after the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Kenny, and five other gentlemen to the Senate of the Dominion, the Legislative Council was "on the all absorbing question of confederating the British North American Provinces divided into two parts, six Government, and seven Opposition, that with numbers so equally divided, it was clearly the duty of the late government, in view of a general election to come off in a few weeks, to have abstained from making appointments, or doing anything calculated to bring the two branches of the Legislature into collision." The Executive "with a view to the harmony which should exist between co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, and the despatch of the public business, appeal through His Excellency to the Imperial authorities to cancel the appointments supposed to have been made on the 18th June last." The Executive also state that "these appointments, assumed to have been made by the Governor in Council, on the 28th June last, were not gazetted until the 23rd October, and then by special order of the Lieut. Governor, Sir W. F. Williams, who assumed the sole responsibility of making them public." They "suggest that the Lieut. Governor had no right to perform such an important function of government on his own individual responsibility." They further state that "on referring to the Minute book of the Executive Council, they can find ne reliable authority for, or, as they conceive, authentic record of these appointments, that the Minute, instead of being written, and in the handwriting of the clerk of the Executing Council, is printed, and has obviously been added to the written Minutes at a period subsequent to the supposed meeting of Council, and that the Minute was not signed by His Excellency Sir W. F. Williams, as was the invariable practice of that officer, and that announcement of these appointments to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies bears date the 27th day of June, the day before the Council was convened to consider whether they should or should not be made."

Mr. Meredith's letter of 4th January, 1868, simple acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Lieut. Governor enclosing a copy of Minute of the Executive Council of the 18th December last, and requesting that it might in the usual way be submitted for the considerating of Her Majesty. Mr. Archibald's letter simply encloses a copy of the Colonial Secretary's Despatch of 3rd December, 1867, and adds that the six warrants therein referred to have been transmitted to the gentlemen therein named. The Colonial Secretary states in his despatch of the 30th Dec., 1867, that the names of these gentlemen (Messrs. McKinnon, Smyth, Heffernan Creelman, Parker, and Fraser) were duly submitted to the Queen in Council, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve their appointment, and that he transmit, with the Despatch, Royal Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet authorizing the Governor General to appoint these gentlemen accordingly. Mr. Meredith in his letter of 26th Oct., 1867, states that His Excellency the Governor General has laid before the Privy Council a despatch from the Colonial Secretary calling His Excellency's attention to the unsatisfactory condition in which the right to nominate the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Nova Scotia is left by the "British North America Act," and that the Council have given the subject their attentive consideration. It appears that by the 88th section of that Act it is provided that "the Constitution of the Legislature of the Province shall continue as it existed at the Union, until altered under the authority of this Act."

It further appears that the Legislative Councillors in Nova Scotia were, under a clause in the Commission of the Governor of British North America, previously appointed by the Lt.-Governor subject to confirmation by the Queen, but that the Commission which contained this clause was revoked at the time of the Union, on the issue to Lord Monck of his Commission as Governor-General of Canada. It seems, however, that the power of appointing Councillors was kept alive by the 88th Section above referred to. Mr. Meredith closes his letter by stating that it is obvious that it is not right that so important a power as that of appointing the members of the Legislative Council, should be dependent on a clause in a revoked Commission, and that he has, accordingly, been directed to bring the matter under the notice of the Lieut.-Governor, and to suggest the propriety of a bill being submitted to the Legislature of Nova Scotia, conferring on the Lieut.-Governor of that Province the absolute right to nominate the members of the Legislative Council, as is now the case in the Province of Quebec.

DUTIES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Hon. Mr. Creelman asked the Government to lay on the table of the House a Comparative statement of the amount of duties collected on articles imported into and manufactured in the Province during the nine months ending, respectively, 30th June.1866. and 30th June. 1867. The hon. gentleman stated that it was usual, in preparing Financial Returns for the Legislature, to submit a Comparative Statement of this kind with regard to the last year and the year next preceding. It was just as necessary now to have such a Statement with regard to the corresponding periods of nine months, as the Returns which had bech submitted embraced only the nine months ending 30th June, 1867.

House adjoined until half-past p. m. to morrow.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868.

The House met at three o'clock.

M Landers presented a petition in reference to a bridge.

Mr Northup, a petition for aid for a road from Sambro to Terence Bay.

Mr Doucette, two petitions in reference to breakwaters.

Hon Prov Secy laid on the table the paper asked for by Mr Morrison in respect to the cost of delegations for the past four years.

Mr Townsand presented a very lengthy petition in favor of the Repeal of the Union. It is signed, he said, by 22000 electors of Yarmouth, whose signatures are attested by affidavits of the persons who took the documents around.—The petition contains the names of the representatives of the Tory and Liberal parties, of lawyers, doctors, merchants, ship owners, mechanics, farmers, in fact of men representing every class and interest.

Hon Attorney General moved that the resolutions, in respect to Confederation, be deferred until Monday, as Mr. Blanchard was unwell and unable to attend.

Mr Campbell presented a petition from N McKinnon and others respecting a bridge across the Margaree.

Mr Desbrisay, a petition from Geo Misener and others in respect to a road.

Mr Purdy asked the Government for information concerning the assessment on real and personal property throughout the country, with a view of dealing with the question at a future time, and removing certain inequalities which he believed now exist. He also asked for a return in connection with the settlement of estates and issue of letters probate.

Mr Chambers presented petitions for money grants for roads in Colchester.

Dr Murray asked the Government it they had any papers in reference to the appointments made to the Legislative Council by the Tupper Government previous to retirement, but only gazetted subsequently.

Hon Prov Secy replied that the papers in question were now in the hands of the printer.

Mr Campbell presented a petition from Dr R McKeagney, asking for compensation for attendance on a prisoner when in jail.

Mr Kidston, a petition from Middle River in respect to a bridge.

Mr Northup, a petition from the booksellers and stationers of Halifax, complaining that they suffer injustice in connection with the publication of educational works for the use of the Provincial schools.

Hon Prov Secy, petitions from Tiverton and Bear River and money grants.

The House then adjourned.

THE FISHING INTERESTS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The fishing interest of Massachusetts and of New England generally has not escaped the depression that exists in the land. Like the State of Maine, Massachusetts in part owes her wealth to the sea. Thousands of her hardy sons have their means invested in vessels, and with the enormous taxes imposed upon all articles used in the building, outfit and rigging of fishing vessels, they make the same complaint and desire the same legislation that animates the manufacturer. The cod and mackerel fisheries of this State involve a large expenditure of capital. The *Industry of Massachusetts*, compiled in 1865, shows the value of those interests in that year at $4,832,218; capital invested, $2.757,761; hands employed, 11,518. In 1855 the value was $2,829,640. According to the annual return of the Inspector General of Fish to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the number of barrels of mackerel returned for 1867 was 210,314, estimated worth about $2,628,925. The total amount of pickled fish is 11,212 barrels. Gloucester contributed about one-half of the whole amount. Of course these figures do not include the quantities of fresh fish caught and disposed of.

The capital of the fishing interest in this State is now estimated at six millions of dollars. The strictly fishing towns are Gloucester, Wellfleet, Boston, Provincetown, Cohasset, Newburyport, Harwich, Hingham, Dennis, Rockport, Nantucket, Chatham, Dartmouth, Yarmouth and Beverly. I have named these in the order of their importance. The fish business is very dull at the present time, and for the purpose of seeking relief a convention of those interested in the trade is to be held in Boston in a few days, to ask Congress to increase the tariff on imported fish and diminish the taxes imposed upon every article that enters into the business. Those in the business say that last year was the most disastrous known for twenty-five years. In some sections it proved an entire failure, hardly profit enough being realized to live upon after paying expenses.

EYE-SERVICE.

THERE is nothing more humiliating to a right-minded person than to be watched. There is nothing more annoying to an employer than the spectacle of men hard at work in his presence, but idle, or dilatory as soon as his back is turned. A man who is desirous of earning his wages works at all times during buisness hours, but one whose chief anxiety is to draw his salary, is better out of the way than in it, and is, moreover, dishonest. Whether the engagement be for one year or one week, the agreement, on the one hand, is to pay a certain sum for the services of an individual; on the other, to work faithfully and honorably for the said term. What would be thought of the employer who should, on pay-day, withhold a portion of the salary by reason of the contract not being kept by the workman? He would be universally condemned as mean beyond precedent; but is there any more justice or honor in frittering an employer's time, or deceiving him by a pretended performance of work, than withholding an employee's salary? None at all, Labor is honorable, and who works for his living, whether with a pen or a hammer and chisel, is to be respected, but no one respects a man who is constantly trying to evade his duty.

A boy who had stolen some apples was forgiven for the rather ingenious manner in which he excused himself. The schoolmaster asking him what he had to say for himself, the urchin replied· "The apples were Tom's; I don't know how he got them; and now they're mine, and he don't know how I got them."

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.

WHEREVER there is danger to be faced or laurels to be won, thereour countrymen are always to be found. So long as Science has a secret left to be nevealed—so long as a corner of the world remains unknown and unexplored, from the frozen North to the burning tropics, Englishmen will not rest until the secret be discovered or the veil lifted. In this persuit of glory and renown—as unselfish as any per suit can be—there is no distinction of nationality. English Irish, and Scotch feel no rivalry, except which shall do most for Science, and best add to the fame of that common county which was the first to penetrate into the icy lastnesses of the Pole, and dare the heat and dangers of African exploration. From Mungo Park to Livingstone, Scotland has never wanted energetic and enthusiastic men; and there is now very good reason to hope that the fate of the last will be less melancholy than that of the first. Dr. Livingstone, so long reported to be dead, is now, on very fair evidence, presumed to be alive, and on his way across the continent to more civilized regions. The bearer of this good news is Mr. Young, who volunteered to follow in the footsteps of the great traveller, and test the story of the Johanna men, who had reported that the adventurous doctor had been murdered by a tribe of savages.

The gentleman, encouraged by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society and aided by Government resources, left this country last year on this generous task. He took out with him a steel boat, constructed in sections, for greater convenience of transport when water conveyance was impracticable. He first went to the mouth of the Zambesi, were he put his boat together, and a negro crew to take put as far as Shupanga, which he reached on the 2td august. Hence he made a fresh start, and taking the boat to pieces, had it carried without accident for thirty-six miles, along the sides of the cataracts, until smooth water was again reached. Every mile he advanced supplied him with proofs of the sagacity of those in England who had doubted the truth of the story told by the Johanna men. He crossed Lake Nyassa ina gale of wind which almost frightened his black crew out of their senses, and at length reached Marenga, not far from the scene of the supposed murder. Here Mr. Young received such evidence of Dr. Livingstone's safety at the time he was reported to be dead, that he felt the object of his expedition was attained; yet, English like, feeling that nothing was done while anything remained to be done, he would have gone farther; but his people refused to accompany him, and he was forced to return. He started for the cataracts on the 27th of September, which he reached on the 7th of October. Here, again, he took his boat to pieces once more, and got down to the coast without the loss of one of his party. All of which he had the pleasuse of describing before a crowded meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House last Monday.

Assuming that Dr. Livingstone is alive, though it is (as Sir Samuel Baker said) rather strange that so much has been heard of him and nothing from him, it seems probable that he has gone on westward to examine a small lake, after which he will make his way to Alexandria—after a longish waik of abought 2,000 miles. There are great difficulties in the path but Livingstone is not a man to be easly daunted and his experience in African traveling is far superior to that of any previous explorer. It seems, however that he had only nine followers with him—rather too small a caravan for safe and expeditious traveling. Yet, with Admiral Sir George Back, who is as great an enthusiastic in African exploration as he once was in North-West Expeditions, we feel sure that no ordinary difficulty will make the stout-harted missionary return until the objct of his adventurous journey has been accomplished. Whether such expeditions will do much to destroy the African slave trade remains to be seen. The civilization of Europe is not always an unmixed boon to savages nations.—*Weekly Times.*

RUSSIA.—THE CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The condition of the Russian army in the past year is made the subject of an intersting article in an influential St. Petersburg journal. After a lengthy introduction, to the effect that the Czar, though ue has kept an unselfish watch over the peace of the Continent for ever so long, will perhaps, obliged by his nearest interests to adopt a different policy in the future, the writer proceeds to ask himself whether the Russian forces will be competent to fulfil the task likely to devolve upon them. The question is answered in the affirmative. and the following account of the state of the army appended in proof thereof:—"Owing to the necessity of economizing the public resources, the army had been reduced to 730,000 men by the begining of 1867. In the course of that year it was further reduced to 714,000, and subsequently to 700,000 men. Still, as the measures taken chiefly affect non-combatants, the military strength of the army was not diminished, but on the contrary increased along with the reduction of the auxiliary branches. The reserve, too, has been greatly augmented, and with men on furlough reaches a figure more than sufficient to place the army on a war footing. By calling in veterans our troops can be increased by as many as 64 per cent., a fact which is the best guarrantee that extraordinary conscriptions will be rendered necessary in the event of war as formerly. In consequence of these innovations the men under arms are of course much younger than hitherto. This is a circumstance having its peculiar advantages. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, as they have chiefly to deal with young men, redouble their zeal, and the army being thus animated with fresh life, the training of the troops has made such rapid progress that on the occasion of the late reviews they were found in excellent condition by the Emperor. With the addition of the men on furlough, these young and well-instructed *cadres* will make a uniform body so perfect in their tactics that nothing better need be wished for. The good looks and intelligent behavior of the soldiers prove that the new system of clothing, educating and victualling has begun to bear fruit. The recruits are made to learn reading and writing, and, what is equally important, really receive the rations provided for them by the crown. The year 1867 has confirmed the new mode of victualling the troops. The colonels and other commanders, formerly intrusted with it, have had to transfer this portion of their duty to committees, and receive an additional salary to make up for the emoluments they eschew. By this alteration, while the officers are placed in a more respectable towards their inferiors, the interests of the army are more securely guaranteed. As to the clothing and regimentals, they too are no longer provided by the colonels, but made at extensive government workshops at Moscow, Petersburg, Dunaburg, Brest and Kiev. In each of these workshops complete regimentals for 25,000 men, and undress uniforms for 50,000, are turned out annually. The amount might be considerably increased by employing more workmen and sewing machines. Thus, together with the numerical increase of the reserve, the means of supplying the army has been materially improved.

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The Mirror

AND

Colchester County Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

THE NOBLE SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.

Human nature will be human nature still. Long ago when only two people stood in Eden's garden, those two were human, but not in the sense that we understand in the nineteenth century. Had it been possible for that degree of angelic humanity to have continued we would, even here in Truro, reaped the benefits of an unfallen world, and have only had an opportunity of seeing the noble side of humanity.

Long ago by eating of the apple of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, Mrs. Eve became too wise to be guided by dictates and teachings of One who, by a word, created the heavens and the earth, and by leading her companion astray brought out, in the next generation, the ignoble side of humanity, consequently proving the word of an Irishman to be true, when a charge of inhumanity was brought against him: "augh, shure I'm not meself atall, atall."

Yet, nevertheless, we would wish to prove, even to the Truro people, that there is "a noble side" in humanity, no matter what those who have low-lifed natures may say.

There is no blotting out of the fact that too often human nature is the tool of circumstances. Let a man have everything his own way, and he will be in love, perhaps with all mankind and have a truly noble nature, but on the other hand, at another time, touch some "raw flesh" on the same man's frame, and he will rare like a maniac and shew, by practical demonstration at times, that after all he is a fool.

Still there are even in Truro noble natures, men who love their neighbors as themselves; men who, with the watchword "Excelsior," press onward and upward; men who cannot stoop to quarrel with the narrow mindedness of those who say, stand off, for I am holier than thou; men who know their duty and their own business and attend to it; men who shall not say a bad word against a neighbor if they cannot say a good one; men who despise the filthy tongue of the gossip and the slanderer; men who can afford to laugh in scorn the insults of the idle, interfering busy-body; men who do their best to advance the welfare of the community; men who will be pleased to deal frankly and friendly with even those who differ from them either in political or religious subjects without a murmur: in fact christian men who do unto others as they wish that others would do unto them.

Ah! yes, there is a noble side, a bright gem, in human nature still, which shall, in spite of the skeptics of the day, live, until human nature is again brought to its original purity.

For the Mirror.

MR. EDITOR,—

Will you kindly give me space in your columns for a brief notice of the entertainment given in Cobequid Hall on Tuesday evening last by amateurs, ladies and gentlemen, of Truro, under the supervision of Rev. H. Williams, styled "Penny Readings," the proceeds of which, I believe, are intended to aid in enlarging or otherwise improving the St. John's Episcopal Church of this place. The entertainment was opened by Mr. Williams with the following prologue: "We are but amateurs, yet for so good a cause, in aid of which you honor us to-night, we would we were professionals, not that our efforts would be greater or our zeal more earnest or more fervent, but that trained and cultured, our voices might more sweet be tuned, your ears mayhaps be charmed with sounds melodious; still we take heart, encouraged not alone by your kind patronage, which of itself should spur us to success, but that sweet sister *charity*, under whose snow pure banner we are enrolled, doth kindly cover, and most sweetly hide 'a multitude of faults.' As we are on charitable thoughts, intent we crave your kind and charitable lenity that aught amiss this night may miss your censure and our poor efforts effect at least success." Next followed a glee by a troupe of ladies and gentlemen rendered in fine style. "The Bells" reading, by Mrs. Andrews, followed, and I must confess to feeling very agreeably disappointed when listening to the reading of this piece. I had no idea that we had any person in our midst that could render that most difficult piece in a style so effective. We seemed to hear the veritable jingling, clanging, tolling of the bells, so graphically described by the inimitable Poe. Next followed solos, duets, readings, recitations, judiciously intermixed to give pleasing variety. It would not be within the compass of a brief notice like this to specially mention separately all the different parts rendered by the persons who assisted in the delightful entertainment of that evening, and not being sufficiently posted in musical talent to speak authoritively on that subject. I will only say that judging from the hearty applause elicited and the delighted faces of the audience present, I should say that the efforts were successful in a high degree. Mrs. Williams (worthily I should say) appears to be a decided favorite, and the thunders of applause that shook the hall every time she honored the audience with a musical performance shows the hold she has gained on the music-loving portion of the community. Mr. Williams' selections for reading were varied and appropriate, and executed in good style. Miss Hayes' Reading, "Boadicea," was a complete success. She seemed to enter into the feelings of the outraged Queen with great gusto, and one could not but wish that a chariot had not been improvised for the occasion to have carried out the idea conveyed by the fiery oration of this spirited but wronged and indignant Sovereign. The tokens of approval and half-whispered commendations that passed from one to another throughout the audience at the conclusion of Miss Hayes' reading showed conclusively that she had succeeded in making an impression quite favorable to her talents as a reader, especially in parts partaking of the tragedy style. The thanks of this community are due to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly come forward and assisted at these entertainments, and especially to the Rev. gentleman who has, at an immense amount of labor and time, succeeded in getting them up. The benefits likely to arise from creating and cultivating a taste for things of this sort (altogether apart from the financial view) can scarcely be over-estimated. The third and last of these Readings takes place in Cobequid Hall on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., and I would like to see all your readers there to hear for themselves. Come and give them all the aid you can; they deserve it; show your appreciation of their efforts by crowding the hall on that evening, depend upon it you will not be disappointed.

Yours, &c.,

QUILP.

HALIFAX, Feb. 20th.

DEAR MIRROR:

When I left Truro I promised to send you the news and doings in Halifax. I am sorry to inform you that at present there is quite a dearth of that commodity, business being generally dull, and everybody complaining of hard times and scarcity of money. Newsmongers, as well as other people, are at a loss for something to do.

The "Anti's" attribute the hard times to confederation, while the Unionists will tell you that it is nothing more than the usual dullness which this season of the year generally brings with it. Which is right I am not prepared to say. The fact, however, remains indisputable that this is a duller season than any which we have had for some years. Your exchanges have no doubt informed you that Parliament will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday next till some time in May, by which time it is expected that the delegates will have returned with the answer to the petition for Repeal. Mr. Howe left in the last mail as one of the delegates. The others are to follow as soon as the House adjourn. It is not yet generally known who will be the other two delegates. The Attorney General is spoken of in certain circles as likely to be one; but nothing as yet has been definitely announced. On the occasion of Mr. Howe's departure for England a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the large assemblage who assembled to see him off. Three cheers being given for himself and his mission as the vessel left the wharf, with reference to the probable success of Mr. Howe and his co-delegates in the object which they have undertaken there is a clash of opinion, the Antis being confident of success, while the Confeds are as sanguine of the reverse.

The "Hamilton affair," which caused such excitement among the good people of Dartmouth, is quietly dying out, and I am happy to announce that Dartmouth is gradually assuming its usual state of quietude. The indignation meeting which was to have been held for the purpose of censuring the conduct of Justice Shiels was not held, owing, it is said, to the illness of a resident in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, whose state of health would be seriously injured by the excitement incident to such an occasion. Her friends, of which she has not a few in Dartmouth, propose raising a subscription to enable her to liquidate the costs to which she has been subjected by the unpleasant and annoying prosecution. As far as my individual opinion goes, I think the lady, who is very respectable and much liked has been wrongly used. She ought to have appealed from the decision of the magistrate, and carried to a higher tribunal, where I think the matter would have been regarded in a different light.

The trotting matches on the ice at Bedford Basin are announced to take place to-morrow. A large number of teams from different parts of the country have been entered, and a great deal of interest is manifestee in the affair. Both Fishwick and the Horse Railroad Company, have advertized that they will carry passengers from the city to the trotting ground and back for the low price of twelve and a half cents each way. In my next I shall endeavor to give you a full account of the races. The Hon. James Cochrane was sworn in yesterday as Executive Councillor. Rumor has it that the vacancy has been kept open for him since the formation of the Government. The markets continue to be well filled, and country produce meets with a ready sale.

As the mail is about leaving I will have to close up my BUDGET.

☞ Owing to the non arrival of our supply of paper this week we are compelled to issue a half sheet. We hope to be able to make up all deficiencies next week.

—The Reading by F. M. Passaw, Esq., advertised to take place in Cobequid Hall last evening, was postponed.

The Trotting Matches on the Beford Basin, Halifax, last Thursday, attracted an immense concourse of people. It was estimated that at one time there were not less than 4000 people on the ice. The course was a mile round, and marked by bushes on the ice. We understand the first race was won by "Lucy," bay mare, entered by Harry Kilcup of Windsor.