TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—H. L., Belleville; A. & L., Montreal.

County Council.

MONDAY.

The Council met again this morning at 11 o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

A account was read by the clerk from the County Solicitor for the sum of $77.50 for professional services since his appointment.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on it and reduced some of the items, after which it was passed.

By-law No. 34, for issuing debentures, was read for the first time. After a second reading the Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Toland in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Mudie, seconded by Mr. Spoor, and resolved, that the by-law for issuing debentures be advertised in accordance with the 228th section of the Municipal Act, and that a special meeting of the Council be held on the second Tuesday of June.—Carried.

A by-law for adopting a corporation seal was read, and passed through the usual stages, Mr. Smith in the chair.

The Council adjourned at one o'clock.

When the Council resumed at 2 o'clock, Mr. Spoor moved that the Chairman of the Committee on County Property be authorized to appoint some person to measure and receive the wood for the use of the Court House and Gaol.—Withdrawn.

Moved by Mr. Strachan, seconded by Mr. Spoor, that the several members who attended the last session of the Council in 1867 receive their pay.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Toland, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that no member of this Council be allowed pay for Sundays who does not live more than thirty miles distant.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Spoor, seconded by Strachan, that any person who lives 20 miles distant shall receive one day's extra pay.

An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. Shibley, seconded by Mr. Godfrey, that all members get their usual pay but receive no mileage.—Carried.

Mr. Godfrey moved, seconded by Mr. Moore, that the Treasurer receive one quarter's salary up to February 1st, 1868.—Carried.

The Council adjourned at four o'clock until Tuesday morning.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE--No. 426.

'Our Table' was badly supplied last week:—

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. $4,00.

Contents:—Does it pay to smoke; Geo. Silverman's Explanation, II.; Genius; Orion; A Week in Sybarris; The Victim; The Old Poets; Flotsam et Jetsam, II.; Dr. Molke's Frauds, II.; The Romance of Old Clothes; The Meeting; Four Months on the Stage; The Destructive Democracy; The Encyclopedists; Reviews and Notices.

EVERY SATURDAY for February 1st. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. 10 cents.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for February. London, C.W. 50 cents.

VACUUM AND ELECTRO MEDICAL TREATMENT. By M. H. Utley, Montreal. 18mo., pp. 32.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for February. O. Judd & Co., New York. $1,50.

A PAINFUL CASE OF SUICIDE.—A most unaccountable and painful case of suicide occurred at Williamsville on Monday morning. The victim is Mr. George Carr, a carpenter, who has been foreman for Mr. Thomas Overend for a number of years past, and was a punctual and highly esteemed member of the Methodist body of this city. He was always looked upon as a strictly conscientious man, and a good member of society, punctual in his attendance on his religious duties, both at home and in the church in which he worshipped. On Sunday he attended service in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, partook of the sacrament, which is administered in the evening every alternate month, came home and had family prayers, as was usual with him, and retired to bed without apparently anything more than usual on his mind. This (Monday) morning he rose as usual and had family prayers, after which he breakfasted and in a few minutes after he cut his throat.

An inquest was held on the body to-day by Coroner Shaw, at which the last mentioned facts were developed, in addition to which it was proved that the unfortunate man had for the past two weeks, without having the least occasion for it, been low-spirited about money matters. This morning, according to the evidence, he took his breakfast about seven o'clock, and, after finishing it, sat in his chair in a moody state of mind. His neighbor, Mr. Burgess, sent in to know if he was ready to start, so that they might come to the city together, and about this time deceased's wife went into the yard. His daughter saw him go to the cupboard, but could not see what he took out; having done this he went into the parlor, where, after walking nearly across the room he severed his throat fatally and literally "from ear to ear" with a razor. He must have done it instantly, for his daughter went in directly after him, and found him still standing and bleeding profusely. The jury returned a verdict that the act was committed by the deceased while in a state of temporary insanity.—News.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

FRIGHTFUL MISMANAGEMENT—A JOLLY ROW IN PROSPECT.

In a private letter written from Zula, near Annesley Bay, on the 19th of December, the writer says:—"There have been dreadful blunders here, and no mistake; a tremendous waste of Government property, which Englishmen will have to pay for. The mules have been dying by scores, also the horses, purely for want of water. Scores of them are dead. They have been landed with nobody to look after them, wandering about the country looking for water and provisions, and falling down dead from sheer exhaustion. Go where you will for five miles round, and you see nothing but the carcases of dead camels and mules. The stench, too, through the camp is awful throughout the day. They have taken to burning the carcases now, and I can assure you that is anything but agreeable—I think worse than the other. The vultures, too, are beginning to get dainty, they have had such a feed lately; and the jackals and hyenas come down to the camp. They are building sheds, &c., for the commissariat—for the stores which are lying in hundreds of tons on the shore, protected only by little cloths, the tops of which don't cover one-hundreth part of them. There has been gross mismanagement by some.—can't pretend to say whom I guess there will be a jolly row about it some day. Out of 1,200 mules landed, they can't muster 750!"

KING THEODORE.—Theodore is now about 47 years old, his real name being Kassa. He assumed the name of Theodorus because of an old prophecy which sets forth that an Emperor of the name would raise the kingdom of Abyssinia to a pitch of glory never before known. He has constantly been engaged in warfare, and is said to be "a man of great talent, courage and energy." His complexion is dark, but his features are European. He drinks much without being a drunkard. That he is a cruel monster at heart is proved by numerous accounts, especially by those received from time to time by the captives. Sometimes his victims have been carefully sown up in wax cloths "and burnt like candles."

The Boston Fenian circles have voted to work on St. Patrick's day, instead of marching in procession, and devote the earnings toward revolutionary purposes in Ireland.

A Rectory Difficulty in Kingston.

(From the Leader.)

A petition referring to a matter of great importance to the city of Kingston, and of no small interest to the whole Province of Ontario, was presented to the Legislature on Thursday last. It is signed by Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, M.P., Mr. R. J. Cartwright, M.P., the Mayor of Kingston and 1,200 other inhabitants, and has reference to the tenure by which an acre of land in the heart of that city is held. The facts as they are set forth in the petition are these:—By Letters Patent, dated in January, 1824, this plot, being at the time Crown Lands, distinct from the Rectorial Lands and Clergy Reserves, was granted by the Crown to the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, George H. Markland and John Macaulay, upon certain trusts, namely, to ratify all leases or agreements for leases, that were then subsisting, and to lease the residue for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, with the usual covenant as to renewal. The grant contained a proviso that when a Parsonage or Rectory was established and an Incumbent appointed to it, the trustees or their successors should convey the land to such Incumbent and his successors "for ever as a sole corporation and for the same Uses and upon the same Trusts as were thereinbefore mentioned and expressed." That the original trustees made leases to various parties who covenanted to erect substantial buildings of brick and stone, the lessors agreeing to pay for these buildings their full value by arbitration, or to grant fresh leases on terms to be agreed upon. Under these leases some of the most valuable buildings and shops in Kingston were erected. That in 1836 a Parsonage was constituted and the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, one of the trustees, inducted thereto, he receiving a deed roll in the terms of the patent. That the Archdeacon renewed leases previously granted and leased the remaining portion of the lot on similar terms, the lessees agreeing to erect valuable buildings thereon. That such buildings have been erected; but that a new Incumbent having taken Archdeacon Stuart's place he refuses "to recognize or be bound by the said covenants for payment for improvements or for renewals, and declines to treat with the present tenants for fresh leases except on the basis that all the improvements are to be considered the property of the Rector and reckoned as such in computing the amount of rent to be paid. The petitioners complain that this interpretation of the terms of the grant is contrary to its spirit and intent, and that the tenants will suffer manifest injustice and much wrong in being deprived of property on which they have in good faith expended large sums of money. They therefore ask for the passage of an act which will require the present Rector of Kingston and his successor to carry out what they believe to be the true intent of the grant in the same spirit as did the first Incumbent.

It is to be regretted that the Province of Ontario could not have commenced its new career without having to deal with such a legacy of the old union as this. In the session of 1866 an act was passed providing for the entire abolition of the then existing rectories within ten years therefrom. This act provides for the recognition of all the rights of the rectors in whatever disposition might be made of the property in which they held an interest. The difficulty with the Kingston case is that the Rector claims too much. He has been brought out from Ireland to minister to the spiritual wants of the people of Kingston. But he is not so spiritual as to lose sight of things of a temporal character. He is a little "of the earth, earthly." Whilst laying up treasures above he looks keenly after corner lots in Kingston. And being a very learned man he has in the course of his deep research discovered that his venerable predecessor was too liberal to those who took leases from him under the patent of 1824, and that he is not bound by Archdeacon Stuart's acts. It would not be right to allow the Rector of Kingston to come under Act of 1866 whilst he is in his present mind. Had he lived here more years than he has he would have known that the extravagant claim which he now sets up to such a valuable property in the city of Kingston is altogether opposed to the genius of the people of this country, as well as to the spirit of the patent under which he makes the arrogant pretence. It could never have been the intention of the Crown to deprive of their property those who in good faith spent such large sums of money in making the grant valuable, in building up the city of Kingston and making it what it has been made by their enterprise and their money. The lessees have equity and right on their side; the spirit of the grant is clearly in their favors; and the Legislature cannot hesitate to give its assent to a bill declaratory of the intent of the Crown.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Jan. 31.

Dr. Arminus Vambery, the well known traveller in Central Asia, has written a letter to the London Times, in which he proves the absurdity of the reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a hostile movement on the borders of the empire.

London, Jan. 31.

Despatches received from Florence last night allege that the Italian government is about to send out a naval expedition to the Rio De La Plata, South America.—Nothing is known as to the cause or the object of the movement. Prime Minister Menebres, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation.

Naples, Jan. 31.

The Italian fleet now in this harbor, which has been getting ready for sea, has received orders to sail forthwith to the Rio Parna, Paraguay. All information in regard to the expedition is rigorously withheld by the Government, and to the naval officials its destination only is known.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.—A change of proprietorship has taken place at the above Hotel, Mr. White having sold out to Captain Swales, so well known to the Travellers on Lake Ontario. We are pleased to know that so popular a gentleman has possession of this far-famed Hotel, and make no question that under his able management it will lose none of its well earned reputation for everything that constitutes a House of Public Entertainment.

Later.

Another Battle in Crete—Spain and the Temporal Power—Clergy of Limerick.

London, Feb. 1.

Late despatches have been received here from Athens giving an account of another battle between the Turks and Cretans, in which the latter were successful. The Spakiotean mountaineers were the attacking party. The Turks stood their ground and the battle lasted all day. The Turks acknowledge a loss of 250 killed. The Cretan loss is not stated.

Madrid, Feb. 1.

In accordance with the express determination of the government to uphold the temporal power of the Holy Father, steps have been taken for the formation of a corps to be known as the Papal Legion.

London, Feb. 1.

The cholera, which has made sad ravages in Buenos Ayres, has subsided to a great degree, and its entire eradication was confidently anticipated at an early day. The disease, however, still prevails to an alarming extent in the allied army on the Paraguay.

London, Feb. 1.

Letters from Killarney say that the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for the souls of Allan, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive money from their parishoners, who refuse to contribute to their support or that of the church.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

The cabmen of this town are on a strike.

A terrific gale prevails throughout England to-night, and disaster both to life and property on land and sea is apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.

FROM OTTAWA.

Appointments for Ontario—R. M. Returns—Drawback on Malt.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.

H. Chapais' appointment to the Senate has been gazetted.

The following appointments have been gazetted for Ontario:—Donald Bethune, Q. C., Police Magistrate, Fort Hope; Julius P. Burak, County Attorney, Lambton, vice Pardee, resigned.

The Provincial Secretary gives notice of the chartering of the following companies:—Moira cheese factory, Hastings; Bay State mining company, Belleville.

The railway traffic returns for last year show a total for the Great Western of $3,725,169, being an increase over the previous year of $360,767.

The Grand Trunk returns for last year show a total of $6,506,966, being a decrease on the previous year of $192,294.

The following militia general orders have been issued:—Officers on the staff of militia department are notified that no expenditure will be sanctioned unless authority is previously obtained.

An Order in Council, passed 28th Jan. makes it expedient that the Act respecting the Inland Revenue should be so far modified as to provide for a drawback of one cent per pound being allowed upon all malt used in the manufacture of beer when brewed from malt and sugar combined.

Notice is given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act to incorporate the Telegraph Banking Company, of Montreal.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue gives notice that after the 1st February all requisitions for bill stamps must be made to the Inland Revenue Department.

☞ Another meeting on the silver question has been held in Montreal. Nearly 150 firms and individuals, comprising a large number of the principal wholesale and retail houses, had tendered sums of from $500 to $5,000 each at a uniform rate of discount sufficiently high to secure its exportation, the aggregate amount, so far, reaching upwards of $200,000. A resolution was carried unanimously recommending a general increase of the amount tendered, so that an additional $100,000 may be at once obtained.

THE LATE FIRES.—The houses on Clarence Street, which narrowly escaped burning on Saturday, were still occupied yesterday morning by the old tenants, Mrs. McLoughlin and Mrs. Welsh. On Saturday and Sunday nights the premises were guarded to prevent fire, with the best result—for the flooring of the room in which Mrs. McLoughlin and her family were sleeping caught fire from a spark from the hearth, and was burning away, when the great smoke attracted the attention of the men on duty, who rushed up stairs and put out the fire. Those in the room were sound asleep and in imminent danger of being suffocated. The fire this time was quite accidental.

The United States and Great Britain.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

New York, Feb. 1.

The World's Washington special says the tergiversation of Secretary Seward is of avail no longer. Another and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to say most confidently and decisively that the legitimate demands which have been too weakly urged by the Secretary upon the British government are to be forced at whatever hazard.

The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton will probably be presented to the President on Tuesday next. Although the addresses that are to be exchanged may be guarded and serene, the fact remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British government to the ultimatum of the executive of the United States or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must inevitably ensue.

Latest American Despatches.

MINISTER ADAMS RESIGNED.

Washington, Feb. 3.

An authenticated rumour prevails to-day in Congressional circles that Mr. Adams had resigned his position as Minister of England.

Buffalo, Feb. 3.

About two thousand Fenians assembled in St. James Hall on Saturday night, and were addressed by John O'Neill, the President of the organization, and Col. Walsh of California. The President said, in reference to a letter sent to the British Consul threatening his life; that it was not authorized by the organization but that such acts are condemned by the Fenian organization.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—The gold field of North Hastings is not limited to Madoc, nor are the operations by any means confined to the township. Madoc being the first locality in which gold was found in this region, the whole field has, by common consent, has been dubbed the "Madoc Gold Fields." Already this title is defective, and another season's development will probably leave Madoc in the shade. Elzevir lays strong claims to be considered the equal—if not the superior—of Madoc, and in the production of rich specimens of white quartz it has, undoubtedly, the lead of the sister township. Marmora, too, has shown some fine gold-bearing quartz, while Madoc is richest in the dolomite. So far, the dolomite has proved the richest rock that has been fully tested, while the calcareo-silitious rocks, and feldspars, and talcose schists have also turned out well. The Barrie mine is the best example of the white crystalline quartz yet developed, though it is by no means impossible that some of the later discoveries may take precedence of it.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1868.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.—A. T., Ottawa; M. T. Co., Montreal.

County Council.

TUESDAY.

The Council met again this morning at 11 o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

It was then moved by Mr. Day, seconded by Mr. Spoor, that in consequence of the dissatisfaction existing between the late Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Ferguson, and this Council, and on account of the care of the late Treasurer's bonds, it is hereby resolved that the services of Mr. Thomas B. Ferguson, the present Clerk, be dispensed with, and this resolution be considered a by-law.

Mr. Barr said, in regard to this resolution, he for one should vote against it, because he considered it a mean way to act. Why not come out like men and tell Mr. Ferguson, if there is anything against him, that his services as Clerk are not required and then appoint another Clerk in his place, instead of creeping around it in a one-horse way.

After several members had passed their opinions, the motion was put and carried by a majority of two.

Moved by Mr. Joyner, seconded by Mr. Shibley, that Mr. John Craig be appointed County Clerk.—Carried.

Mr. Shibley then introduced a by-law to appoint Mr. John Craig, of Portsmouth, Clerk to the Council, which was read and passed in the usual way, Mr. Strachan in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Day, seconded by Mr. Joyner, and resolved, That this Council do hereby tender their hearty thanks to Mr. Thos. B. Ferguson, late Clerk, for his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards every member of this Council since he has been Clerk of the same.—Carried.

Mr. Spoor brought in the report of the Committee on County Property. The said Committee had visited the Gaol, and found the wood for the use of the same the most miserable kind, consisting of swamp ash, elm, and black ash, and the length not more than 2 feet 8 inches; and the Committee found the male department deficient in bedding.

The Council adjourned at one o'clock.

When the Council resumed at two o'clock, it was moved by Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Mills, that the By-law for reconsidering By-law No. 33 be and is hereby rescinded and expunged from the minutes.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shibley, seconded by Mr. Barr, that the Council go into Committee the Whole on By-law 33 for appointing County Valuators, Mr. Moore in the chair.

The following gentlemen were appointed County Valuators: Messrs. Campbell, Osborne and Ayers.

The Council then adjourned until the second Tuesday in June.

The Assembly on Monday.

Numerous petitions were presented, the greater part of which had reference to the Municipal and Assessment Acts, and the Incorporation of the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Several reports of a routine character were presented by the Printing and other Committees of the House.

A number of private bills were introduced, read a first time, and referred to the Private Bills Committee. Several private bills were ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Cumberland introduced a Bill to Incorporate the Rama Timber Transport Company.

Mr. Coyne introduced a Bill respecting Real Estate in Ontario, and explained that the object of the measure was to facilitate proceedings and lessen the expense of parties applying to Court in matters respecting real estate. By the proposed amendment, a party had full power to apply to the judge in chambers, just as he has now in full Court. Second reading on Friday.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to authorize and empower the Corporation of the City of Kingston to sell and convey certain of their lands.

[This is the bill applied for by the City Council to give them power to sell, if expedient, the market property they own, including the lots on Ordnance street and the block on the South side of the Market Square.]

Mr. Eyre introduced a bill respecting the offices of sheriffs. A second reading on Wednesday.

This business being disposed of, the House went into Committee of the Whole on Sir Henry Smith's Bill for the incorporation of Ontario College at Picton, county of Prince Edward.

Sir Henry explained that a similar bill had been carried through Parliament before, regarding a college in the diocese of Huron. For the present college, the land had been already purchased, a fine building had been erected on it, the college was in full operation, and masters were permanently engaged in the discharge of duty. The County of Prince Edward had selected as being a healthy and central place, and the counties surrounding the Bay of Quinte, and also the cities, sent their young men there for educational purposes. He had confidence that when the time came for grants this college would not be treated differently from other institutions.

Mr. Ferguson objected to this measure as a piece of special and dangerous legislation. He thought it might be deferred till Government brought down a general measure, under which it could come. Besides, this bill asked for some $13,000 of a yearly annuity, and that was a large sum for any body to control. Still, if all parties were served alike, it would not be so bad.

Mr. Wood would not oppose the bill, but would be happy to sit there for a year and assist in the passage of bills of this nature, for the promotion of the education of the youth of the country.

Sir Henry Smith felt proud of these remarks. Every single body asking an Act of incorporation had peculiar ideas of their own; and it would be by no means an easy task to frame a general Act. In the case of this measure everything requisite had been done.

Mr. Ferguson reiterated the statement that he opposed the measure merely because of the principle at stake.

Mr. Greely fully concurred in what had been advanced by the mover of the bill. Many persons not belonging to the Church of England had subscribed towards the establishment of that college; and a county council in that section—most of them differing from the bishop of the diocese in religious opinions—had given a grant to it.

Mr. Macdonald spoke at length. The real principle was, should corporations of this kind hold large quantities of land not absolutely required for pleasure grounds, gardens or buildings. There was nothing in the bill to prevent speculations in money on land. He did not agree with a general bill, however, as under that a Mormon College might be got up.

Mr. McKellar was prepared to accord this institution all the powers given to others of the same nature. A general bill was very desirable and one which it was quite possible the Government might frame. Speaking of sectarian grants he believed the Government could not come down with any estimate of the kind which would meet with the approval of the house and the country.

Discussion took place on the proposal in the bill to rent the property. Mr. Cumberland said that the property in question was to be held only for actual use and occupation, and the measure was quite restricted enough to disarm opposition.

Sir Henry Smith said that the bill had been thoroughly approved of by the clergy and bishop of the diocese, and all to whom copies of it had been forwarded.

Mr. Blake said he did not oppose the bill, but they had been told that the charter now sought was identical with that granted to the Huron College. It appeared, however, it was formed on the basis of a charter given to the St. Ignatius College in Guelph—a fact which would certainly have led to its being more carefully considered in committee.

Sir Henry Smith read from the act incorporating the College of Huron to show that more extensive powers had been granted that institution than were now asked for. There was no limitation to the real estate it might hold; it might hold any amount of real estate, provided it was acquired six months before the death of the devisor. He contended it was a more liberal act of incorporation that now before the House, and the bill was passed unanimously—there was no opposition to it.

After further debate, on the request of members that the bill lie over for consideration,

Sir Henry moved that the committee rise.

The Speaker taking the chair, the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The St. John's Church bill (Port Hope) for powers to borrow passed through Committee.

The motion for a third reading of Sir Henry Smith's Game Law brought out a long debate. The bill was read and finally passed.

The Free Grants Bill was taken up in Committee, and passed through after an hour and a half's debate.

The House adjourned at 11:30.

LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Legislative Council.

Halifax, Jan. 31.

In the Legislative Council to-day the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was of a lively character. Messrs. Chipman, Creighton, Creilman, Parker and Pineo, objected to the portions of the address relating to the finances and the appointment of commissioners thereon.

The whole address was finally passed and the Treasurer was appointed to ascertain when His Excellency would receive the address.

Legislative Assembly.

Jan. 31.

Mr. J. J. Marshall, of Guysboro, was chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly unanimously.

Mr. Dickey, of Kings, moved the address, seconded by Mr. Desbloisy, of Lunenberg. The address, which mostly echoes the speech, approves of the public works and other proceedings therein referred to.

The sixth clause of the address will create trouble in the Council, which has a majority in favor of the Union. It recites as follows:—"We thank His Excellency for the appointment of Commissioners to examine and report upon the general condition of the affairs of the Province."

The last paragraph states:

"Your Excellency has by no means overestimated the loyalty of the people of Nova Scotia and their fidelity to the British Monarch, and your Excellency may rest assured that in their efforts to overcome the disadvantage under which at present they labor, and to effect any desirable political changes they will thus seek to their attainment objects through their representatives in a strictly constitutional manner, and that their sincere and ardent attachment to British institutions will not fail to manifest itself in all their proceedings."

The mover complained of the unsatisfactory condition of the finances and of the Pictou Railroad for the amount it would cost, and closed with a strong denunciation of Confederation and the mode of its accomplishment.

The Attorney-General, in moving that the address lie on the table till next day, spoke still more severely of Confederation.

Mr. Troop, in seconding the motion, spoke in the same strain and expressed confidence that a repeal of the Union would be granted by the British Parliament.

Mr. Blanchard made a forcible reply, animadverting upon the irregularity of the proceedings on the first day of the session, and the novelty of introducing topics in the address foreign to the Speech. He stated that though it was possible a large party in the House may support the repeal policy so inopportunately announced, there was outside a much smaller number than had been stated in its favor.

The House then adjourned.

February 1.

Mr. Blanchard attacked the government with reference to their declaration that the finances are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service, and undertook to prove by facts and figures that their statement was entirely unwarranted. He said that they now have a large sum at their disposal which would be increased by July to four hundred thousand dollars and asserted that not a dollar of Nova Scotian money was sent to Canada. On the contrary Canada to the present time had paid $600,000 beyond the provincial revenue received. He taunted the government for omitting allusion to repeal in the speech from the throne where he presumed it would appear but His Excellency had frustrated the intention by refusing permission to insert it.

The Attorney-General replied briefly, asturizing the quality, strength and position taken by the opposition.

The Prov. Secretary at greater length proceeded to rebut Mr. Blanchard's financial exhibits, asserting the soundness of the government statements, and declaring the former inaccurate. He condemned the late government for the general measures and mismanagement of the public accounts, leaving them confused and unsettled, and promised full information thereon when his estimates were brought down.

The Famine in Europe.

A DREADFUL PICTURE.

While we are rightly enough occupied with the distress which prevails here, among a portion of our own people, it is well for us also to turn our eyes abroad.—The sufferings of the poor in England have already been frequently commented upon by the press, but a much worse state of things exists on the continent of Europe. In Paris, from 40,000 to 50,000 rations are issued daily from the soup-kitchens of the Prince Imperial, and the Emperor has ordered the establishment of more. The city, besides, distributes fuel in large quantities at the various offices of public charity, and the amount of bread supplied to families who are being assisted has been increased. Lyons, Nantes, Rouen and Roubaix are also full of misery. At Bordeaux the number of applicants for relief is immensely beyond the usual number. The guard of the City Hall has had to be doubled, and a squad of policemen called on to defend it against the famishing multitude. At Lille, Auxerre and Limoges, the authorities have also taken extraordinary measures for the relief of the poor.

Germany, too, shares the prevailing misery. In a single village in East Prussia, lately visited by a correspondent of a London paper, out of thirty-nine adults only six had work; the rest had none. There were twenty-seven able and willing to spin if employment were offered them, by which they could earn about seven cents a day. The wages of the adults varied from twenty cents to twenty-five cents a day, but most of their families were earning nothing. In none of the houses was there a particle of food to be found, and very little clothing or furniture. Only in two houses out of all the twenty-two was their any fire, and in one of the twenty that were unheated the man was dying of consumption, and his only child ill. The thermometer had stood at 26 deg. below zero on New Year's day. A Berlin paper also says that business is at a standstill; manufacturers are discharging their workmen or reducing their pay; families are seeking the cheapest possible lodgings, and privation and suffering are everywhere to be seen.

The Russia pestilence, as well as famine, is raging. In Finland and in the department of Perm the peasantry are dying of hunger by the hundred. In Archangel the case is the same. Bread is at three prices, and soon there will be none at all. It seems scarcely possible to save the whole population from death. Sweden has also been undergoing the same affliction for several successive years, and more than one important province is almost depopulated by successful failures of the crops.

In Algiers the misery is more dreadful, if possible, than in Russia. The Bishop of Algiers speaks of people dying by hundreds in the highways. Children search in dung-heaps for the grain which has passed through the intestines of the horses without being digested. In some places the victims of the famine are so numerous that they are buried in great trenches, like the dead after a battle. Tunis is also in a most wretched state. The Arabs are dying by thousands from cold and starvation. In the city of Tunis alone 8,000 have died in two months. The streets are full of orphans from three to eight years old, naked and starving, eating the offal they find.—To add to their suffering we have a winter of exceptional severity. Mothers abandon their children, or sell them to Europeans for a trifle. Private charity can do little, and the embarrassed Government not much more.

From other parts of Europe we have no accounts of unusual suffering, but there must be a great deal of it. And yet, amid all this misery of the people, their rulers go on increasing their armies and augmenting taxes. France is about to call out an additional conscription, although the census shows that her population is already stationary, in consequence of the forced celibacy of the immense number of soldiers she has under arms. Prussia, in turn, feeling herself to be the most likely object of French assault, is preparing to meet her. Russia wants Turkey, and is getting ready to take it by force. Austria, seeing all these preparations, is forced to put herself likewise in a condition of defence. And so the wretched game goes on. The people are ground to the dust simply because a mistaken sense of national honor or national interest requires their rulers to waste their bread and their labor in gunpowder and fortifications. Aside from the actual consumption of money and goods which these warlike movements involve, industry is paralyzed by the fear that hostilities may break out at any moment, and labor is kept without employment.

While, therefore, we have much to endure, we have also much to be thankful for. We have no pestilence and no actual famine. If a part of our population is deprived of employment, it can only be for a short period; and the more fortunate can and will come to the assistance of those who are in extreme destitution.—N. Y. Sun.

The Destitution in Nova Scotia.

The Halifax Express says:—

The Local Legislature of Ontario have nobly and humanely responded to the appeal made to them by a number of their fellow-citizens, resident here, and voted $5,000 to the relief fund in aid of the destitute fishermen along our shores. The people of Toronto have also very generously subscribed $400 towards the same object. In Ottawa a concert is to be given, and the proceeds put to the same charitable purpose. Our Local Legislature will probably meet the 30th of this month, and would it not be a good idea for them to follow the same example as our neighboring Legislature, and vote a like sum, instead of running away with the mad idea of sending delegates to England to repeal the Union, and spending money foolishly, while thousands around our coast are starving?

A large and influentially-signed requisition has been presented to the Mayor, asking him to call a public meeting of the citizens of Kingston to express their sympathy with the distress of our fellow-countrymen, and the Mayor has called a public meeting at the City Hall for Thursday afternoon. We trust there will be a large attendance.

Nineteen Fenian Sympathisers Cashiered from the Pope's Service.

The Roman correspondent of the London Weekly Register, a Roman Catholic organ, of January 4th gives the following remarkable statement of the dismissal of Fenian sympathisers from the Pope's service:—

I am sorry to have to close with what will pain every lover of the good cause. But the truth may better be told at once, lest it may later have difficulty in appearing, when a false coloring has been given it, and prejudices awakened against it. For it is no use mincing matters; and what I have to chronicle will contain both a warning and advice. Corporal Shea conducted nineteen Irishmen yesterday to the station en route for the places they came from. Five of these were men who left Glasgow after, and in no connection with Gordon's party, and made their way here without bringing any recommendation whatever, and their conduct since their arrival has not been such as to justify any supposal that they deserved any. Their misdemeanors frequent during the few weeks of their stay culminated on the day of the review, when they instigated some of their brethren to join in a Fenian demonstration, which was to begin in the morning by attending a Mass at some church in the Corso, got up by a Fenian resident here, for the repose of the three men executed at Manchester, and to conclude by a display of ribbons and other proceedings to be gone through on the Piazza of St. Peter's during the distribution of military rewards. The colonel got to hear of it, and on the very morning sent an order round to all the barracks that all the Irish were to be compelled to keep the house all day. Mutiny and disaffection followed, but the Pope's government was firm; the civilian who attends a well-known book shop on the place of Spain was ordered to quit the city for promoting disaffection among the troops, and the chief grumblers availed themselves of the permission, sent round by Dr. Charette, that those who wished to return home could sign their names and depart. They all belong to a party of sixty men who came home out from Scotland a few weeks after Gordon's.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Farragut's Intrigue—Egyptian Corps Recalled.

Paris, Feb. 2.

The presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the liberals of Italy, whom Farragut holds intimate relations. The Admiral has sent to Caperra promises to support, and he only awaits the reply of General Garibaldi.

The debate on the proposed bill for the government of the press was closed late last evening. The success of the bill is regarded extremely problematical.

London, Feb. 2.

In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxiliary corps of native Egyptians which he sent to join the British Expedition in Abyssinia.

Berlin, Feb. 3.

The bills introduced by the Government, granting large indemnities to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau have been passed. Much opposition was shown to granting these appropriations, and at one time their passage seemed doubtful, but toward the close of the debate Von Bismark declared that if they were not adopted he would be compelled to dissolve the Parliament. This threat was effective, and the bills as proposed by the Government were passed.

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.

His Majesty King Christian has signed the treaty with the United States for the sale of the West India Islands. A special courier has left Copenhagen for Washington with the document.

Later.

Paris, Feb. 3.

The journals of this city generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the Press. They think that the opposition to the measure will cause its withdrawal by the government, and the final result will be the the extinction of whatever liberty the press of the country may still possess.

London, Feb. 3.

The gale which passed over England on Saturday was very destructive to life and property in this city and Liverpool. Chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects and seriously injured, and in some instances killed outright.

Despatches from Japan announce that the ports of Hioga and Osaga were at the beginning of the year thrown open to foreigners.

Gibraltar, Feb. 3.

The captain and two sailors of the crew of the schooner Moses Waring, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ult. by the bark Minnie Gordon, and brought to this port. They had been seven days without food and to sustain life were obliged to resort to the flesh of the mate who had died of exhaustion.

AMERICAN DUTY ON CATTLE.—Canadian farmers will likely find this interesting; Commissioner Capron, of the Department of Agriculture, on the 21st ult., sent a communication to the House of Representatives asking that a resolution might be passed repealing the duty of twenty per cent. imposed by the revenue laws on the importation of foreign cattle for breeding purposes. The commissioner states that the duty now required, together with the difference of exchange, amounts almost to prohibition, that the foreign stock that has hitherto been imported has effected a very important improvement in our breeds of domestic animals, and also mentions that an act of the same kind was passed by the government of Canada on the 21st of last December.

Late From Europe.

ENGLAND—FENIANISM.

The Morning Post says that a committee is in course of formation in London having for its object the prosecution of Sir Richard Mayne, or rather the Commissioners of Police, for connivance at, or negligence in preventing, the explosion at the House of Detention in Clerkenwell.

The Echoes from the Clubs announces that "the reports circulated of the approaching resignation of Sir Richard Mayne are thoroughly well founded. It is the intention of the Government to form a detective force which shall combine all the advantages of the Continental system. An energetic chief of police will be sought for who shall possess all the qualities and virtues of a Fouche."

It is stated that Lennon, the Fenian now in custody in Dublin, headed a procession lately in New York wearing the uniform in which he deserted from the 9th Lancers. He is branded with the letter "D," and his ingenuity in assuming various disguises is declared by the Dublin police to have been surprisingly fertile. When he deserted from the 9th Lancers he took away an officer's charger with him. When arrested the other day, one of the revolvers on his person was the weapon which he took from Sergeant Francis Sheridan on the night of the county Dublin insurrection. Police suspicion further arises as to Lennons connection with more than one late Dublin street outrage. He is also supposed to have been not long since in Manchester.

FRANCE.

Great activity prevails at the manufactory of arms, St. Etienne, France. There are now no less than five thousand workmen, without reckoning those who are employed at Anzilly, where an entire battery of six pieces for the manufacture of arms has just been put up. This latter factory can now deliver forty thousand gun barrels a month, together with the various parts of the new chassepot gun. The chassepot is being turned out at the rate of 20,000 a month. All the soldiers of Paris have been armed with it.

A terrible accident occurred a few days since at Mantes (Seine et Oise), by which nineteen persons lost their lives. A man named Fouchet laid a wager that he would drive a waggon laden with hay across the frozen Seine. When half way over some difficulty caused Fouchet to stop, and a number of bystanders rushed to his assistance. Their weight broke the ice, and waggon, horses, and men were swept under by the current. Only two were saved. M. Canet, the Mayor of Perchville, was amongst the drowned.

FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.

Mr. Johnson, Assistant Commission of Customs, has prepared a comparative statement between the Nova Scotia tariff of 1866 and the Dominion tariff, showing that the increase in revenue by the latter will be about $59,000. In a report accompanying the statement Mr. Johnson shows that Nova Scotia would have had to provide $200,000 additional for interest on its railway debt.

Collections were made yesterday in the city churches for the Nova Scotia relief fund.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 3.

Mr. R. Mallburton, who is in town, has received a telegram from the Chairman of the Halifax relief committee, stating that great distress does exist among the fishermen.

The Sorel Gazette says there is great suffering, and even starvation among the poor people of that district.

Mr. James Law, of the firm of Law, Young & Co., died yesterday, aged 58.

Fire was discovered in three places in a bonded warehouse on Allan's wharf late on Saturday night. It looks like the work of an incendiary, and will probably be investigated.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—The Post Office Act of this Session having provided for the establishment of a Savings Bank Branch in connection with that Department, Mr. J. C. Stewart, of the Secretary's Branch, was appointed to the charge of it, with the title of Superintendent. Mr. Stewart has been connected with the Post Office Department for the last thirteen years, and has won a high character for himself as a public officer of ability and merit. Mr. Stewart's former place has been filled by the promotion of Mr. W. D. LeSueur, B. A.

A TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—