

ve that such a flimsy pretext would effect the
 propose they had in view? Look on the con-
 tion of the operative population, last spring,
 undreds of them could not obtain employment
 supplies, and had to stow themselves away
 Labrador vessels, to endeavour to earn a
 precarious subsistence. What prospect, then,
 as before us this spring? And what means
 are at our disposal to free the streets from the
 arving and wretched creatures that would fill
 them? If then, we can do no good for them
 selves, if we could find no employment for
 them, it is surely wise to seek assistance from
 those who are able to give it; and this was the
 line which the Government proposed to
 opt. As we were likely to have a repetition
 of the state of things which existed last spring,
 as we were unable to obtain among our-
 selves employment for the people, we
 might it advisable to put ourselves in commu-
 nication with the Authorities in Canada, and
 gain employment for our men on the Railway
 works that are progressing there. He (hon. Mr.
 S.) was happy to say that the efforts to effect
 had been successful, and in the spring he would
 prepared to enter into an agreement with and
 eight hundred men for this purpose. They
 did all be hired by written agreement, and
 or wages would be paid monthly, and one half
 be received by their wives and families here.
 They would be taken to Canada in a steamer, and
 the end of the season would be sent back to
 their homes if they desired it. He would, there-
 fore, be to the public to say what the effect of this
 was. This, then, was what the Government
 been doing while the opposition were roaring,
 as eight hundred men out of St. John's, and it
 did give employment to all those who were asked.
 However, the opposition might think lightly of it,
 (hon. Mr. S.) would tell them that when he
 he would be prepared to give employment to
 men, the public would believe him. He was
 asked to leave the matter to the good judge-
 ment of the people, and was assured it was not
 more than the sneers of the opposition to do so.
 He perfectly agreed with the hon. member
 who said that it was a misfortune that we
 should be obliged to send them away, but surely
 it was better than keeping them here to strew
 their absence would be the means of letting
 them get reasonable wages for their services.
 He, then, is a part of what we have been
 doing, and this is what we meant by
 our opposition calling the country by Conser-
 vation. Here the hon. member referred to
 letter read by the hon. member, Mr. Broun,
 in which he stated had come from Ottawa,
 giving the people of Newfoundland notice to
 come there for employment. He drew attention
 what he called the clumsy way in which the
 hon. member, Mr. Broun, sought to effect his
 purpose, and pointed out that portion of it which
 stated that Emigrants were daily arriving from
 the west, as a contradiction to the position which
 the hon. member endeavoured to sustain.
 There was no idea abroad that it was the inter-
 est of the merchants to keep down the price of
 corn. He (hon. Mr. S.) did not agree with
 it, or that such could be the interest of any
 one. If the people were not kept employed,
 the interests which depended on the laborer
 must share his circumstances. There was no
 more sign of the state of any country than
 the condition of the laboring classes. It might
 appear badly that the men should go away,
 he (hon. Mr. S.) doubted if the men them-
 selves would think so, or if they would place
 in those who endeavored to persuade them
 that effect. He hoped improved prospects
 this country would enable them to return.
 Some would be used; they could go or stay,
 as it pleased them to do. The House had
 not treated to great dissertations on paper
 relief, and on this paragraph in the address.
 (hon. Mr. S.) really found it difficult to
 apprehend the views of hon. members op-
 posite. On the first day of the session the
 Government Proclamation was highly com-
 mended by them, the only exception taken
 that the Government should have pro-
 vided seed potatoes. He (hon. Mr. S.) hardly
 knew of any benefit being derived from
 issue of seed potatoes, and he had no faith in
 a course, for this seed potatoes were, in
 all cases, either eaten, or never reached those
 whom they were intended. However, last
 spring, the Government, in deference with wishes
 the House, were prepared to issue them, and
 entered into correspondence with parties in the
 various Provinces, in order to ascertain terms, &c.
 They found the prices asked were enormous,
 at 11s per barrel at the place of shipment,
 one fourth of them might be unfit for use
 arrival here. No unqualified guarantee
 had been given by the Government, but
 an intimation that if they could do so they
 did; and if it had been practicable, on reason-
 able conditions, it would have been done. The
 views of the country were in such a condition
 they could not make the necessary ad-
 vances, and they felt that, under the circum-
 stances, they should abandon the idea. Was
 one to be thought of but those who had land?
 as to hon. members opposite propose to do
 the fishermen? Their claims were equally
 strong, yet hon. members did not propose that
 shilling should be provided for them.
 Those who had land ought to be in a position to
 provide their own seed potatoes, and be inde-
 pendent of such aid from the Government.
 The effect of the Government's refusal to buy
 the seed potatoes came down for sale,
 as the Government was not in the market,
 any industrious man was enabled to obtain
 potatoes at a reasonable rate. Every
 rel that came was put in the ground. The
 Government could have done no more. They
 have given time to different people, but
 was all. No more would have been planned.
 Year after year the Government had been
 doing this poor relief. They would
 give a trial to its suppression. They meant
 bids by the Proclamation to its fullest ex-
 tent. It was called for. It might be sharp
 and sore, but it was a measure of common-
 sense and fair play to the country at large.
 The system of pauper relief was over a quar-
 century old, so that on that score there was

very little room for recrimination. All were
 equally to blame. The attempt of any one to
 escape his share of the responsibility was mean
 and cowardly, and could not escape detection, for
 the facts were before the House. He (hon.
 Mr. S.) merely disclaimed the right of any hon.
 member to lay the blame to one side or the other.
 The dodge of denial had been tried last year also,
 and so frequently and loudly that he (hon. Mr.
 S.) would have believed if he had not proof to
 the contrary, and he had on that occasion to pro-
 duce to hon. members opposite their own writing
 and convicted them of misstatement, and showed
 that they had begged of the Government to
 issue Poor Relief, and that on their representa-
 tion relief had been issued. There had been
 an attempt at some round about way of commu-
 nication, but the Government refused to recog-
 nize any thing but direct communication. Yet
 though hon. members must have known that
 the Government were in possession of these com-
 munications, they disclaim all responsibility and
 attack the Government. He (hon. Mr. S.)
 would have the public to judge of men who
 would thus deny their own acts. Last year was
 a tolerable good specimen of preceding years,
 and showed the result of the pressure brought to
 bear on the Government. He held in his hand
 a statement of the expenditure of relief to able
 bodied poor in the year 1868. (Here the hon.
 members read from the statement the amount
 received by each district.) It would appear
 that with the exception of Fortune Bay, there
 was, in proportion to population, but little
 difference between any one district and another,
 St. John's having, as usual, the lion's share. Hon.
 members opposite said they were not responsi-
 ble, that they did not force the Government to
 this expenditure. If they knew, as they did,
 that the expenditure was going on, and that it
 was not required, why not come to the Govern-
 ment and tell them so, and request them to stop
 it? They did not do so, but allowed the expendi-
 ture to go on, and by their silence, at least,
 became responsible. Now it is the duty of
 them to endeavor by misrepresentation and
 denial of their hand writing, to escape their
 responsibility, or fasten on others the odium of
 poor relief. Was not the amount for Harbor
 Main expended with the concurrence and on the
 same scale as, from time to time, made by the
 members of that district? Then of that ex-
 penditure was not warranted by circumstances,
 these hon. members were recreant to their duty,
 in not asking that it should be stopped. He
 (hon. Mr. S.) did not mean to say that the facts
 did not bear out the expenditure, but seeing
 that the members had the supervision of it,
 they should not attempt to escape their respon-
 sibility. The circumstances connected with
 the system of poor relief, last year, brought
 most men to think that an attempt to put it
 down should be made. With that intention
 the Proclamation was issued, and generally
 approved of. The old system tended to bring
 all down to one dead level, and leave the coun-
 try without an independent middle class.—
 Symptoms of a desire to give up the Proclama-
 tion were now becoming apparent.

Mr. HOGGERT.—Not on our side.

Hon. Mr. SHEA.—Yes, and no where else. The
 hon. leader of the Opposition, Mr. Glen, called it
 inhuman, and proclaimed his intention of using all
 means to induce the Government to abandon it,
 and he is supported by hon. members opposite.
 Mr. HOGGERT.—No.
 Hon. Mr. SHEA.—You cheered him when he
 made his statement. The attempt is now made to
 induce the Government to abandon their position
 on this matter. Were there not others in the
 country who had a duty to discharge towards the
 poor as well as the Government? In no other
 country was the relief of the poor thrown on the
 Government. The system had been over 25 years
 in existence, and no doubt the abrupt
 termination of it would bring suffering to many.
 In such a state of things it became incumbent on
 all to lend a helping hand to the distressed. He
 was sorry to see that as yet the people of St.
 John's did not come up to the mark, and did not
 appear to appreciate the terrible crisis in which
 the country is placed. This would bring them to
 the necessity of considering whether they should
 not by Statute compel all to contribute according
 to their means, and that for the months were over,
 the hon. member for Ferryland in the hope that
 no man would be allowed to starve, but foresaw
 great difficulties if the question of Poor Relief was
 opened again. The old abuses would be revived,
 for it is a thing which contains within itself all the
 elements and temptations to abuse. He thought
 it would be matter of great regret if, from pressure
 of circumstances, the Government should be com-
 pelled to yield. The Community had their
 duty to perform, and it was to be regretted that
 they were without a law to compel all to assist
 the poor. He knew there would be many and
 great difficulties in the way of carrying out the
 provisions of such a law, and in adjusting the due
 proportions of assessments, but it was impossible
 for the Government any longer to undertake the
 duty of keeping the paupers. There were three
 months of hard suffering, difficulty and privation
 before them, and he hoped all would do their duty
 and contribute to tide the people over it. He did
 not think they would again see such a period of
 suffering, and if these months were over, he
 believed the prospects of the country would be
 found much improved. One consequence of our
 isolation was that in this crisis we had to depend
 on our own resources, as we had no legitimate
 claims on any other people. If we were united to
 the Dominion, we could make an appeal to the
 people there. When the Nova Scotia fisheries
 failed, last year, and great distress consequently
 prevailed amongst the fishermen, they were not
 left to ask for relief, but the Legislatures of On-
 tario and Quebec and the corporations of differ-
 ent cities, forwarded \$10,000 to relieve them.
 That was a practical proof of the benefit of Union.
 They had a claim, and they were recognized,
 and funds were sent them, until the Committee
 of distribution telegraphed that no more was re-
 quired. No doubt some would call that a bribe;
 but call it what you will, would not such relief
 be welcome here now? We want means of
 assisting our people, but we have none to-night,
 and it would be of great damage to us to go to
 Canada in form paupers. The Government
 was expected to do all, and to be responsible for
 all. No matter what went wrong, the Govern-
 ment would be blamed, and the responsibility was
 to be cast on their shoulders. Such was the
 logic of hon. gentlemen opposite. Let us
 examine the question. What connection was

there between the acts of the Government and
 the causes out of which pauperism arose? It
 arose in a great degree from the decline of the
 seal fishery. Some years ago 120 vessels, tak-
 ing about 5,000 men, used to sail from St.
 John's to that fishery. There was not a man
 who did not, on an average, represent four other
 persons. There was a substantial benefit to the
 people, for not only were those who went pro-
 vided for, but those who remained at home were
 furnished with the means of getting through the
 severest part of the year. That fishery has
 declined, and thus a large amount of poverty
 was brought on the people. He doubted if
 1,000 men would be employed out of St. John's
 this year, and thus at least 20,000 people would
 be left unprovided for. Now in what way were
 the Government responsible for that? What
 had they to do with the decline of and short
 outfit for the seal fishery? The Government
 were prepared to bear the full weight of that
 responsibility, which properly attached to them,
 but not that which grew out of a state of things
 over which they had no control. What had the
 Government to do with the failure of the potato
 crop? This had been for the past twenty
 years a great blight on the industry of the peo-
 ple. It was attributable to causes which the
 most scientific enquiries, conducted by the ablest
 men, have failed to explain, and which laid at
 the door of the Government, it is due to the
 utter recklessness of party warfare. For the
 last five years the price of food had been high.
 In what way was the Government responsible
 for that? They were no more responsible for
 the high prices of former years, than they were
 for the present low prices. Here then were
 three substantial causes of the decline of the
 prosperity of the country, and over none of them
 could it be said that the Government had any
 control. They were completely outside the
 functions of Government, and it was strange
 that in an Assembly of rational men it should
 be necessary to make such representations, owing to
 the misrepresentation of party warfare. But so
 it is, the reckless statements of hon. gentlemen
 opposite force the Government to replies which
 would not be thought of anywhere else. Do
 not the public acts of the Government furnish
 hon. members with matter for comment and
 attack? It would appear not. The Govern-
 ment were fully prepared to bear the onus of its
 acts and its policy, and hon. members opposite,
 who boast so much of their political attainments,
 should meet them on these grounds, and not take
 up such miserable tags of argument as they do
 every day. When he said that even the hon. mem-
 ber, Mr. Hoggert, himself, a man fit for anything,
 could not have succeeded better than the Govern-
 ment, he felt that it was the highest compliment
 which the Government could pay themselves. Only
 consider the attitude for business which the hon.
 member possessed. Why, he had actually built a
 dredge boat, a fast which one might venture to say
 was never before performed by an Attorney General
 in a British Colony. A man who could talk law and
 logic, and had actually the ability to build a dredge
 boat. Nay, more, he had managed the affairs of
 the Board of Works. The accounts got into a mess.
 The hon. member came down to put this straight,
 and the straight measure he put upon them was
 never since been taken out of them. The then
 Receiver General, Mr. Glen, thought that his old
 fashioned ideas of book-keeping were correct, but
 the hon. member differed from him, and a row
 ensued, through which the hon. member was thrown
 out, just as he had lately been expelled from his
 leadership. But setting aside all these things, a
 much more important matter demanded our atten-
 tion, the irrefragable question of Confederation.
 His Excellency says that it is high time for us to
 take some action on this matter. It is high time
 that the present condition of the people should be
 replaced by some more wholesome state of things.
 The very stones call aloud for a change. I am
 asked, with reckless hardness of heart, what
 such a change exist? The evidences are everywhere.
 Go through Water Street, and note the unoccupied
 buildings, from one end of it to another. He (hon.
 Mr. S.) was never wadded to Confederation alone
 as a means of escape from our difficulties. He was
 prepared to receive any feasible proposition which
 might be brought forward for that purpose. No
 feasible proposal had ever been suggested by the
 opponents of Confederation. However prosperous
 we might be, we have not in ourselves that in-
 herent force which would enable us to urge on these
 measures which would conduce to our prosperity. Every-
 body feels that a stand still policy will no longer
 avail. The question has never been argued on fair
 grounds. In this Assembly there is a party pre-
 pared to deal with the question as never they
 were before prepared. There is a majority prepared
 or carry it, and was it to be supposed that these gentle-
 men would assume this position if they were igno-
 rant of the state of public feeling, especially with
 the impending certainty of having soon to render an
 account of their stewardship? What stronger evi-
 dence of a most important change in public opinions?
 In St. John's the change is notorious. Even in the
 Commercial Room, where formerly the subject could
 not be rationally discussed the large majority now
 upheld the question, and by none was it violently
 opposed. Doubtless there was a change, and that
 was founded on a basis which it is impossible to
 have can be at any future time disused. Why
 has this change taken place? The minds of those
 who were formerly hostile to the scheme were
 impressed with sensations of fear that their opera-
 tions in trade would be injuriously affected. These
 sensations have been removed, they have been
 made to give way before stronger and sterner
 reasons, the condition of the people of the country.
 The fisheries are falling off, population is dividing
 away, trade every kind has become depressed.
 These men had seen that the continuance of the
 present system means the continuance of those
 disorders under which we have ground, and they
 would not be men of ordinary intelligence did they
 hesitate to adopt that change. The Government
 then should determine to act in accordance with the
 public feeling. They felt that the time was ripe
 for action, that arrangements of the most favorable
 character could now be made, and they would
 be untrue to their trusts did they not take steps to
 bring the matter before this House for consideration.
 He confessed that he and his hon. friend the At-
 torney General felt proud of the position which upon
 this question they had taken. Four years ago they
 were met with a storm of reprobation. Every
 description of misrepresentation was put
 forward to poison the minds of the people.
 A feeling of terror was aroused in the minds of the
 people, especially of the women, (and we know how

powerful their influence is,) that if Confederation
 were accomplished their sons and husbands
 would be compelled to go to Canada to
 fight and to die. These tricks however
 have been all played out. These spectres and
 hobgoblins have had their time, but they have been
 killed out by the light of reason and common sense.
 Was not pride and self had stood up defiantly in
 the face of public opinion. They felt that the day
 would come when the question would force its ac-
 ceptance upon us. They believed that it was in accord-
 ance with the progressive feelings of the present day.
 They had been no weathercocks; they had no shif-
 ting and seeking to force it. They had been con-
 tent to wait the turn of the tide, well assured that in
 due time it would turn it most.

[Here the hon. member requested the indulgence
 of the House for a few minutes and retired. A
 short time after he sent a message informing the
 House that he was well, and did not purpose con-
 tinuing his observations this evening.]

Mr. HOGGERT.—Certainly the Government have
 played the trick of a monkey. They have put for-
 ward their best gun as the exponent of their policy,
 and in supporting that policy he has attacked in the
 most Billingsgate language every hon. member on
 this side of the House. The hon. gentleman has
 appealed to the condition of the country. He says
 our trade is languishing, the labouring population is
 fast leaving the country, and he gives that as a reason
 why we should ally ourselves with the Dominion
 of Canada. Supposing that we are in that condi-
 tion it is policy to disclose our cards and say, "Take
 us, for God's sake, and make us soldiers, or what you
 will." Under such circumstances what terms could
 we expect? He (Mr. H.) had heard for the first
 time the doctrine that the remedy for a country's
 misfortune is the exportation of its inhabitants.
 Newfoundland has within herself capacities for the
 support of 3,000,000 people, but because the Govern-
 ment are incapable of stimulating the people in
 the right direction, we must forsooth go to
 Canada, and the great remedy is that 800 persons
 will be employed by the Canadian Government upon
 the railroad. Hundreds of poor Irishmen, driven
 from their homes, have died upon the railroads of
 America from physical exhaustion, and have in
 many cases left their children to fill paupers' graves.
 He (Mr. H.) warned the people to pause before
 leaving their homes and families and committing
 themselves to the tender mercies of the Canadian
 Dominion and of Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Canadian
 contractor. Export them! Not a ship that
 leaves our shores that does not carry away the pride
 of Newfoundland, not a single measure was adopted
 to stop that emigration. The people are tired
 of struggling against the inactivity of the Govern-
 ment, and from day to day they are leaving our
 shores, while the Government pocketing the public
 money don't move their little fingers to show how
 the condition of the people may be ameliorated.
 There was once a Castlereagh, and the last act he
 ever did, was to cut his own throat, and if the hon.
 member Mr. Shea, were to cut his own throat,
 Newfoundland would be benefited, and its liberties
 preserved. He (Mr. H.) had years ago been called
 upon by Mr. Shea and Mr. Little to sustain the policy
 of the Government; at Placentia for 9 years he had
 represented that district, and glad were Mr. Kent
 and Mr. Shea to send for George James Hoggert, the
 humble outcast, to support their policy. When the
 contest between Mr. Shea and the present Sir Hugh
 W. Hoggert took place at Burin, he (Mr. H.) was
 asked to go there to work up the election. He did
 go there, his own expenses amounted to £30, and so
 deeply ingrained is pauperism in the family, that
 this big bill could not pay his election expenses,
 and the outcast had to pay £110 for his return. He
 (Mr. H.) did not pretend to be a saint, for if he did
 so he would not be believed, but he could conscien-
 tiously say that from the day when he had first
 given his adhesion to the Liberal cause he had been
 faithful to it. What were the terms upon which
 this amalgamated Government was formed, they
 were that the Receiver General should have office
 at £500 a year, the hon. member Mr. Shea, a seat in
 the Executive, and his brother the office of Financial
 Secretary. They had deceived the people of Placentia
 and St. Mary's, and in order to fix the hon. member
 Mr. Barron, they gave him the Secretaryship of the
 Water Company, at £200 a year. These then were
 the men who stood up and attacked us, who thro' good
 report and evil report had remained firm and true to
 our principles. But what was their plea? Why
 that there must no longer be any sectarian differences,
 and yet ever since the hon. Attorney General
 has had the appointment of every office under the
 Government, since this amalgamated Govern-
 ment had been formed there had not been one
 single Roman Catholic appointed to any office of
 emolument. Why, even the Bench had been filled
 with class men, as well as co-religionists. Well
 these things would be a blow away at the hustings.
 There they would receive the punishments of traitors.
 The Roman Catholic constituents of this Colony
 numbering 50,000 were not to be sacrificed for the
 Shea or the Kents. But when the hon. Attorney
 General fancied that these traitors expressed the
 feelings and views of the Roman Catholic community,
 he never made a greater mistake in his life, and he
 would find out that mistake at the next election. He
 (Mr. H.) cared not for office. He did not require a
 silk gown or a Judge's wig, to sustain his position at
 the Bar. He could meet his opponents there as well
 as here, and when the Government put forward such
 a man to attack him (Mr. H.) the last of his race,
 they would find that a man who relied on honesty
 and a straightforward course has God for his help,
 and if he has he does not want the devil. Poor paltry
 insignificant oars, the drags of society, the curse
 of your own country and ours! Men like you sold
 the fairest country under Heaven, and when you die,
 and try to make up your account with God Almighty,
 and you think he will listen to you. And yet you
 put forward such a bully to malign us. He (Mr. H.)
 had been walking the streets for his principles, and
 God Almighty had given him bread. And yet this
 man comes forward to disgrace his vile vituperation
 against us. Does he say a word about the rotten
 meal that he sold for his (Mr. H.) district and
 which was as bad that the pigs could not eat it.
 If ever a family rode to the devil with the public chest
 on their backs it was the Receiver General, the hon.
 A. Shea, and that elegant, nice young man the
 Editor of the Newfoundland. He would assure
 the hon. Attorney General that he was mistaken if
 he fancied that such men would, at the next general
 election be returned as the exponents of the views of
 the Roman Catholic population. With regard to
 other hon. members opposite this side of the House
 was prepared to meet them in fair debate, but when
 such men were put forward we would denounce
 them as long as we were able to do so.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and
 asked leave to sit again on Monday next.

House then adjourned till Monday.

USE WOODLESS WORM LOZENGES. See advertisement in another column.

The Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1869.

For the sake of greater convenience in the publication of the Assembly debates, our future numbers during the session will be issued on Wednesdays and Fridays, and, when necessary, on Mondays.

We trust that the length of the Reports will be considered a sufficient excuse for occasional irregularity in the hours of publication.

The Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech drags through the Assembly day by day. A good part of Monday evening was devoted by the gallant "Major" to abuse of "Outsider" and the Newfoundland, both of whom, it is said, are in profound tribulation about the "Major's" opinion of their respective merits! The address will probably take a day or two more to dispose of it.

Late news from Burin informs us that the principal inhabitants there have originated, with very encouraging success, a movement for the relief of their own poor. A meeting was convened for the purpose at the Court House, and resolutions adopted to the effect that collections should be made by each religious denomination for the assistance of the poor who belonged to it. They made up between them sufficient funds for the purchase of somewhat over two hundred barrels of flour, which was being distributed amongst the indigent under the management of specially appointed persons, the recipients undertaking to repay the amount of advances, in fish, in the month of July. The work of relief was thus progressing, and it was more than probable that the poor would be sustained by these means for several weeks to come. The effort thus made reflects high credit upon the people of Burin, and we trust will be emulated in other places whose better means make it more easily practicable.

An inquest was held on Saturday at Harbor Grace on the bodies of two men named McCarthy and Cahill which were found in the snow on the road between Harbor Grace and Carbonear. These poor creatures appear to have been lost in the snow storm of Thursday night.

A telegram announces the arrival of the Steamer City of Durham hence at Liverpool in nine and a half days.

DIED.—On Thursday morning, after a very protracted illness, Maggie Chancey, aged 12 years and 7 months, eldest daughter of Mr. John Soper, of Carbonear.

On Friday morning last, after an illness of several months, Thomas Byrne, Esq., aged 70 years, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who for 37 years was in the service of the Local Government, as surveyor, in which capacity his efficiency could not be exceeded. He was for several years one of the Representatives in the House of Assembly for the District of Harbor Main; and in all his relations in life, whether private, official or public, his character stood high for honesty and honor, while his disposition was most retiring. He has left a large family to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate parent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE COMMERCIAL ROOM.

MADRID, Feb. 4. Bands of Carlists have appeared in Catalonia from the valley of Adonia, and seek to produce a rising against the Provisional Government. Troops have been sent to disperse them. The Press of the City, fearing civil war, has urged on the Government the necessity of taking active measures, and the people to unite against the reactionary party.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6. The City of Baltimore which left Liverpool on the 20th January, bound to New York, put into this port yesterday short of coal. She encountered very heavy weather, lost bowsprit, jibboom and part of rigging. After coaling she proceeded.

LATEST.

LONDON, Feb. 5. There was a large meeting here last night, in favor of granting an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

MADRID, Feb. 5. Espartero has refused a seat in the Cortes, to which he was lately elected.

LONDON, Feb. 6. Preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly completed. In the Commons Mr. Henry Cowper will move, and Mr. Mundell will second, the address to the Queen.

Lord Clarendon's health is much impaired. It is expected he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

MADRID, Feb. 6. The Marquis Moustier, late French Minister of Foreign Affairs, died yesterday.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6. The Governor General left this morning for Ottawa and Lt. Governor Howland for Toronto. Governor General expressed opinion that Montreal should be the seat of Government, and he will use his influence to have it brought here. Several well-known Fenians have left for States, fearing revelations by Whelan.

Gold 135. Cuba news.—Letters from Havana state Revolutionists are hopeful, and the feeling against Spanish rule grown stronger daily.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, ON THE WHARF OF

A. S. H. E. A.

FLOUR,

Extra, State, Superior, and lower grades.

Feb. 12.

W. H. MARE.