

from the well-known energy and responsibility of the parties who have undertaken the work, every assurance is afforded that this highly important commercial undertaking will be completed at an early day.

I have again to draw the consideration of the Dominion Government to certain unadmitted claims in connection with the terms of admission of this Province into the Confederation, and while a portion of those claims is yet under consideration, I have much pleasure in expressing the belief that the settlement, so far as it has been effected, will satisfy the reasonable expectations of the country. I will direct the papers on this subject to be laid before you.

In furtherance of your wishes conveyed to me by the address of the last session, I appointed a delegation to proceed to Ottawa on the subject of the financial position of the Province in relation to the Confederation, by whom the claims of the Province were fully presented. The matter is now under consideration, and I cannot permit myself to doubt that the decision of the Government of Canada will prove that they are fully impressed with the justice of our claims, and will be prepared to supply the provincial subsidy as to render us a reasonable and equitable source of revenue, so readily transferred by this Province for the benefit of the Dominion.

Pursuant to request from the Secretary of State for the Provinces, I appointed a delegation to Ottawa to act in concert with representatives from the other Provinces of the Dominion in the important subject of immigration, and such arrangements have been made and approved of by the Dominion Government as under energetic and prudent management, must if perseverance is ultimately led to the introduction of numerous and valuable classes of emigrants. Negotiations have been completed with reliable parties for the emigration of a specified number during the ensuing spring, and measures are in progress for the reception and comfortable accommodation of such parties as may be desirous of settling upon the public lands.

In connection with this subject, a measure will be brought before you, to which I invite your early attention.

Your consideration will be asked to a measure for regulating the mode of procedure in actions in the Supreme Court, by which the administration of justice will become more simple and speedy.

It having been well established by geological surveys that this Province is rich in mineral resources, the attention of the Government has been called to the effect and operation of former mining regulations, and with a view to the development of this most important source of wealth new regulations, better calculated to foster and encourage this valuable department of public industry, have been adopted and published.

In conclusion, I must express my earnest hope that your deliberations will be so guided as to maintain and exalt the influence of our representative institutions.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—The Railway Act resolutions were taken up.

The House do not yet have the Orders in Council granting to the Niagara Railway \$2,000 per mile of that portion of line between Uxbridge and Portage Road in the Township of Eldon, and \$3,000 per mile from that point to Cobocook, to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway \$2,000 per mile of that portion of the line between Harrison and Southampton; to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway \$2,000 per mile for the line north from Kingston, and \$2,500 per mile from that point fifteen miles farther, and \$3,250 per mile between the last mentioned point and a point 23 miles south from Pembroke, and \$2,500 per mile from the last mentioned point to a point 16 miles south from Pembroke.

The motions were carried in division.

The Proton Committee made their report after recess. They found that Mr. Lewis had interfered in the election; that he had had an interview with Mr. McKellar, at which Mr. McKellar said that the new Government would carry out in South Grey the policy they advocated in the division.

Mr. Blake said he had been advised to show that Mr. Blake knew that Mr. Lewis was going to Grey, or had any communication whatever with Mr. Lewis; that the evidence adduced before the Committee had connected only one member of the Government with interference in the South Grey election. The report was laid on the table.

The following railways were then granted aid: Canada Central, Hamilton and Lake Erie, Midland Railway Company, Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka, Grand Junction, Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway.

Mr. Blake said that his Honor would attend on Saturday at 12 o'clock to prorogue the House.

News by Telegraph.

TORONTO, March 1.—The House met at 11.15 a.m.

Hon. Mr. Blake announced that Government were not prepared to consider the report of the Proton Committee till the evidence was produced and laid before the House. Mr. Rykert said that could not be done this session.

Hon. Mr. Blake was aware of that; it would be considered next session.

TORONTO, March 1.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—To amend the Joint Stock Road Companies Act now in force in Ontario; to amend the Act respecting the granting of charters of incorporation to manufacturing, mining and other companies; to amend an Act respecting companies for the establishment of cemeteries in Upper Canada; to amend the Act respecting apprentices and minors; to incorporate the Georgian Bay Lumber Company; respecting the Magnetawan Lumber Company.

PROBATION OF ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, March 2nd.—The attendance at the prorogation to-day was small, and the scene lacked its usual brilliancy, only a few ladies were on the floor of the House.

At noon the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House with his staff and having given assent to what passed during the session discharged the members from further attendance.

He thanked them for the faithful discharge of their duties, and expressed his regret that he had not only spoken but taken action in reference to the murder of Thomas Scott by offering a reward for the apprehension of his murderers.

He hoped the drainage works would have a beneficial result, and that the immigration policy would bring a band of settlers to our new districts.

He hoped that when the House next met they would have as much reason to be thankful to Him from whom all mercies flow.

The Lieutenant-Governor then left, amid a salute and the playing of the national anthem, and returned to his residence, surrounded by his guards, and amid the first session of the second Parliament of Ontario.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

While the House of Lords was in Committee discussing the ecclesiastical bill, Earl Granville entered and said he hoped that Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of the proceedings, but he had an announcement to make which it was desirable should be made without delay. He then proceeded to state that at half-past five this evening the Queen, returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace. As her carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to its side and presented a pistol within a few feet of the Queen. She turned her head but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers for granting

release to the Fenian prisoners, which he showed to the Queen as she signed, threatening her at the same time with the pistol. He was instantly seized by her attendants, and prevented from doing further harm to her. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and it was of such primitive construction that it had been loaded it probably could not have been discharged. Her Majesty was very calm and showed courage which she has often before exhibited. She had directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament, in order to prevent exaggerated rumors. Earl Granville said he would not dwell on the details of the incident, but he would allude to the dastardly act and Tuesday's extraordinary exhibition of national loyalty.

The Duke of Buckingham briefly expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of Her Majesty from danger.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons, similar to that of Earl Granville. The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest police station. He gives his name as O'Connor, and is about 19 or 20 years of age. His behavior in the station was wild, and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday, during the procession.

WORLD'S SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The World's London paper gives the following version of the assault on the Queen. The Queen was returning to the Court at Buckingham Palace after a drive through the Park to-day. Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian, 18 years old, sprang over the wall, rushed up to the carriage and struck the Queen on the breast with an unloaded pistol, at the same time presenting a petition of amnesty for the Fenians, exclaiming, "Sign or die." The Queen, who was seated in the carriage with the Queen, knocked the man down, and O'Connor was seized and conveyed to prison. The Queen was perfectly calm. When O'Connor was questioned he said his design was to frighten the Queen into doing justice to the public lands.

WHERE THE ASSASSINATION WAS ATTEMPTED.

The atrocious deed was attempted by a carriage at the gates of Buckingham Palace, the residence of the Queen at the present time, and from whence the magnificent procession proceeded to St. Paul's. The Palace was built by George III. and was of a quadrangular form of splendid buildings. A quadrangular square was erected a few years ago, which is in the Italian style, and gives to the whole a splendid appearance. The situation is low and damp, and the palace is flanked by buildings of an inferior description, while the houses of Grosvenor Place, a handsome quarter of the city. The Palace is known as the picture gallery, which is very large and contains some good paintings.

THE QUEEN'S DRIVE IN THE PARKS.

Constitution Hill, which is a favorite drive with the Queen and Royal Family, is in Hyde Park, which is the largest and most fashionable of the London parks. It lies between Uxbridge and Kensington roads, two of the principal roads of London, and contains about four hundred acres. It is a park, a large artificial lake, much frequented by skaters during the winter, lies on the south side, and this piece of water is spanned by a handsome bridge of five arches at the entrance to another favorite resort—Kensington Gardens. The principal entrance to the Park on the south side is by the road which leads to Apsley House, long the residence of the Duke of Wellington, and within a few yards of that point is Rotten Row, a favorite resort of the fashionables of London, stretching about a mile towards Kensington.

Somewhat further north, and on the other side of the park, is a fashionable drive called the Ladies' Mile, and here on summer afternoons may be seen vast numbers of splendid equipages driving up and down, while others make the circuit of the Park. On Sunday afternoon it is frequented for the most part by an inferior description of equipages, while the promenades are crowded with promenaders, including a large number of distinguished persons. The principal entrance on the north side is at the end of Oxford street, and is adorned with an elegant arch of white marble which formerly stood in front of Buckingham Palace.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY.

From the day of her accession to the Throne the Queen has enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and affection of her subjects. Several attempts, however, have been made to assassinate her. One in June, 1840, by a crazy lad named Oxford. Another in May, 1842, by John Marcy, who was sentenced to be hanged for the offense, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. A third in July of the same year by one J. W. Bean, whose only punishment was 18 months imprisonment.

BANK RETURN.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £144,000 during the week.

LIBERIA.

An arrival from Monrovia reports that the President of the Republic, who was imprisoned for malpractice, had escaped from custody.

ITALIAN ARMY.

ROME, Feb. 29.—General Carignani, Minister of War, has requested the Chamber of Deputies to vote an appropriation of 12,000,000 lire, to provide for the preparation and training of the army, and for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the troops.

A DENIAL FROM GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi publishes a denial of the report that he connected with the International.

FRENCH ITEMS.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The *Rappel* newspaper, which was suspended some time ago, has again appeared.

Count de Chambord has made arrangements for a temporary residence at the Hague.

It is reported that there has again offered the Pope the hospitality of his castle, and Austria has tendered His Holiness Salzburg Castle for a residence.

The Assembly has resolved to adjourn on the 20th March.

Duke de Chambord has left Dordrecht for Breda.

CONQUERED STRONGHOLDS.

BREMEN, Feb. 29.—The extension of the fortifications of Metz and Strasburg has been decided.

FATAL RESULTS OF THE CROWDING AT THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

LONDON, Feb. 29th.—The pressure of the immense mass of people who collected to view the royal procession on Tuesday last, and the fall of two stands whereon people had congregated to view the demonstration, were the cause of a fatal accident, which resulted in the death of five persons and 20 injured. The wounded were conveyed to various hospitals in the city, and are being properly cared for.

THE FENIAN REPUDIATES IDEA OF ALIENATION IN REGARD TO "ALBAMA" CLAIMS.

The *Fines* this morning again discusses the Alabama case and the claims of the United States Government, which she has often paid nothing, save what she is required to do in obedience to the decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. She has never dreamed of offering any composition of the difficulties outside of the Treaty. If the Treaty is a failure it is the fault of the American Government.

by Marshal Bazaine during the late war with Germany. A delegation from the Municipal Council of Metz has arrived in Paris on route to Versailles, and has been warmly received by the Marshal. The Committee will hear the testimony of the delegation on the 5th of March.

THE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

LONDON, March 1.—The assault upon Queen Victoria yesterday by the man O'Connor, is the theme of universal comment and condemnation in the morning journals. They draw comparisons between the act of this one individual and the immense demonstration of loyalty made by the entire population of London, as well as other demonstrations throughout the United Kingdom, on Thursday last.

Previous to the attack upon Her Majesty, O'Connor scaled the iron railing, 10 feet in height, which surrounds the court-yard of Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carriage of the Queen, he first saw Lady Churchill, lady-in-waiting, who was riding with Her Majesty, and was about to assault her, but he soon discovered his mistake and turned upon the Queen.

Her Majesty's groom, John Brown, who was riding behind her carriage, upon witnessing the action of O'Connor, leaped from his horse and arrested the man. O'Connor was seized and conveyed to the prison. The prisoner was handed over to the authorities, and will be brought to Bow Street this morning, where the preliminary examination will be held.

THE QUEEN'S ASSAULT.

LONDON, March 1, noon.—All the approaches to Bow Street Police Station are jammed by an immense concourse of people, who have gathered in the hope of catching a glimpse of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen. The father of the prisoner is an Irishman, while the other portions of the family are English, and belong to the Protestant Church. O'Connor's house has been thoroughly searched by detectives, but nothing whatever was found to criminate any one with him in his dastardly act.

EXAMINATION OF O'CONNOR.

Evening.—The assault of the Queen was brought before the Police-Magistrate at Bow Street this evening. The prisoner appeared in a very boyish and not unbecoming manner. He made no attempt at bravado, and listened quietly to the testimony without venturing to contradict the witnesses. On being interrogated by the magistrate, he stated that he was Arthur O'Connor, that he was born in England, and that his father was a native of Ireland. It was subsequently elicited that his grandfather was the well-known Feargus O'Connor, one of the leaders of the Chartist movement.

JOHN BROWN, HER MAJESTY'S GROOM.

John Brown, Her Majesty's groom, Col. Harding, Esq., the Queen, and Prince Leopold testified to the fact that the assault, of which they were eye-witnesses. Their statements do not differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed. One of the policemen, into whose custody O'Connor was given, swore the prisoner said the reason he did not loaded the pistol was because it was broken. O'Connor, he exclaimed, "I wished to God I had succeeded in my attempt, I would have intended to present the petition for a Fenian amnesty to the Queen in St. Paul's on Tuesday when she was surrounded by her Ministers; that he then had seen and ink ready for her to sign the document which he would have made the attempt, but the crowd was so great he could not get near her."

TWO PAPERS FOUND ON PRISONER WHEN HE WAS SEIZED.

Two papers found on prisoner when he was seized were produced in Court and read; one, pardoning all Fenian convicts, in substance as follows:

"I, Victoria, by the Grace of God, do hereby pardon and release all Fenians who are now confined in various prisons throughout the kingdom a number of Irishmen known as celebrated Fenians; whereas they were imprisoned with my sanction, having rebelled and conspired against the crown and to weaken and destroy my power; whereas they have petitioned for their pardon, and notwithstanding they are still unrepentant, Now I, Victoria, etc., grant full pardon to each and every Fenian prisoner unconditionally; and notwithstanding this my agreement is made under and with the sanction of the Privy Council. Dated Feb. 22, 1872."

THE OTHER DOCUMENT IS A COMMUNION IN ADVANCE OF THE PUNISHMENT OF THE PRISONER FOR HIS PRESENT ACT ON HANGING TO SHOOTING, and is dated Feb. 27th.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION THE PRISONER WAS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES, and taken to the prison at Newgate.

IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE PRISONER IS THE PRISONER AS HIS OWN WORK, and the impression of all who heard them read is that they are the product of a deranged mind.

THE QUEEN LEFT BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO-DAY FOR WINDSOR CASTLE. On her arrival at Windsor she was met by almost the entire population of the place, who gave her the warmest demonstration of loyalty and affection.

CASUALTIES ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

The *Lancet* gives a number of casualties in this city on Tuesday, caused by the falling of the stands and the moving of the great mass of people; only two of which, it says, resulted fatally. Most of the injuries consisted of broken legs and ribs, dislocations of other limbs and cuts.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 1.—Her Majesty's proposed visit to Germany will be of two weeks' duration.

IT IS NOW STATED THAT THE PRINCE OF WALES IS TO GO TO THE SOUTH OF FRANCE INSTEAD OF TO THE ITALIAN LAKES. A special train Paris says he is expected to arrive in that city on Monday next, en route to Nice.

THE QUEEN EXPRESSES HER SENSE OF THE THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION.

The Queen has written a letter to Mr. Gladstone, saying that she is anxious to express publicly her own personal and very deep sense of the reception she met on Tuesday from millions of her subjects. Words do not seem to her to convey how deeply she was touched and gratified by the immense enthusiasm and affection of all, from the highest to the lowest of the nation, which she has seen herself and all the members of her family will ever affectionately remember the day of Thanksgiving.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A grand banquet has been tendered Lord Northbrook at Winchester, his home, to take place on the 20th, the eve of his expected departure for India.

Gen. Sherman and his party had a special audience with King Victor Emmanuel at Naples yesterday, and afterwards attended a military review, by Royal invitation.

A public meeting is to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday to protest against the Parks Regulation Bill.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, March 1.—A shocking accident occurred in this city this morning. A building in which a large number of persons resided fell, burying the inmates in the ruins. Fourteen corpses have thus far been taken from the debris, and a large force of men is yet engaged in searching for the bodies of other victims of this sad disaster.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

PARIS, March 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France published to-day, shows an increase of 5,000,000 francs during the past week.

Prince de Joinville has been re-instated in his rank as Admiral in the Navy, and the Duke of Anhalt in his military rank as General.

The Committee have reported in favor of the restoration of their property to the Orleans Princes.

MADRID, March 1.—A decree has been issued for the formation of 30 provincial battalions of infantry.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The grand ball given at the German Embassy last night was attended by the Emperor and the Archdukes, all wearing the German uniform.

INTERESTING TO IMPORTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Collector of Customs at Boston, having made the inquiry, would a cargo of sugar imported from Cuba in a Spanish vessel and entering in bond for Canada be subject to any discriminating duty, and if so, what? And should she then load a cargo of flour in bond from Canada, would there be any discriminating duty on such account, and what would the tonnage dues on such a vessel be? The Secretary of the Treasury replies that the vessel would be subject to tonnage dues of \$30 per ton only, the discriminating dues on Spanish vessels having been established, and merchandise imported in bond from the same ports as in American vessels. The sugar in question could go forward in bond to Canada without other charges than made in merchandise imported on American vessels, provided that satisfactory evidence can be given that it was destined, when shipped from Cuba, for immediate exportation to Canada, and that it was not to be considered an importation into the United States within the meaning of the law. If, however, such evidence cannot be furnished, the regulations provide that the merchandise shall be treated as imported for home consumption and be entered for the warehouse, in which case the discriminating duty of 10 per cent, imposed on all American sugar imported from Cuba in Spanish vessels, would attach and should be retained, whatever might be the final disposition of the goods.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The World's special says that a Washington organ understood to represent the views of the Administration stated last night that the correspondence now in progress between the English and American Governments will end in the total repudiation by England of the scheme of Arbitration, and that, in any case, if the English Government does not recede from its present position, all efforts to establish an understanding with the United States will be abandoned by the Washington Government.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—PROCLAMATION BY VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, March 1.—Valmaseda publishes the following decree:—A white male or female, or a free colored male or female, who will bring in twenty-five free or slave negroes, now roaming in the mountains, to headquarters, will receive a full pardon and \$200 reward. A male or female negro slave who will bring in twenty-five negroes from the insurrectionary districts will receive his or her freedom; if bringing in a number of arms, \$500 will be paid for each negro so brought. Parties unable to bring in the required number, but who bring in some, will receive a pardon and the value of their services.

EXECUTIONS.

The Spanish troops captured and executed near Santa del Embaradero the Cuban Odon Calaso and Captain Landelano.

BATTLE.

A heavy engagement is reported to have taken place in the Torre Mountains, in which the Spaniards were victorious.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Alexis will go aboard the fleet to-morrow to celebrate the anniversary of his father's accession to the throne of Russia.

THE REPLY OF THE U. S. TO LORD GRANVILLE SENT OFF.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Cabinet, at its session yesterday, agreed upon the answer to Lord Granville's note, which was mailed last night for London. It is brief, acknowledging in the most courteous language the receipt of Lord Granville's note, quoting that portion referring to the subject of consequential damages, and firmly adhering to our case as stated in Geneva. It is contended that the subject is one for arbitration under the Treaty of Washington.

Members of the Cabinet until yesterday studiously avoided conversation on the subject; but after the session, which lasted over two hours, every member was at liberty to talk the note was finished, and that our Government would be guided by the position assumed in the beginning by the President.

The mail from the State Department to Minister Schenck was unusually large, containing copies of leading newspapers with editorial comments on the mooted points of the Treaty.

An answer to the note of Secretary Fish, if any is sent, will not reach here before last of April.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man named Lavigne, who, it is supposed, died from injuries received at the hands of Dunning and Gaffney, who are confined in goal on a charge of assaulting him on or about the 15th inst. The body was exhumed for the purpose, and a post-mortem examination was made by Drs. Grant and Galt. The lower part of the body presented a sound appearance, but the upper part, and especially on the side, were black marks. Joseph Ethier was examined; but no important information was elicited. Several witnesses will be examined to-morrow morning at the Police Court, when new facts will probably be brought out.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The Governor-General received a telegram from the Colonial Secretary, informing him of the attack on the Queen.

MEETINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Canada Gazette* to-morrow will contain the proclamation calling Parliament together for the 11th of April.

A proclamation will also be issued inviting the people of Canada to observe the 15th of April as a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The Dominion Government have followed the example of the Imperial Government in this matter in waiting until Parliament be called together.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, March 2nd.—A contract for the building of the North Shore Railway is now signed, and active preparations are being made to commence work. It is expected that towards the end of the month the surveying party will be fully at work. The energy displayed in preparing the contract has already resulted in the sale of real estate. In St. Roch's there is instance in which property has advanced 50 per cent. in value. Rents have also an upward tendency in other parts of the city.

EMIGRANTS.

Some 50 families of Belgian emigrants, who arrived at South-West Point, are to be located on the Intercolonial Railway.

QUEBEC AND GOSFORD R.R.

It is rumored that an English Company has purchased the Quebec and Gosford Railroad, and that arrangements are being made to extend the road to Lake St. John.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Feb. 29.—This morning a young woman called at the Police Station and claimed a child which was found at the doorstep of a house a few days ago. She said that she watched the infant taken in and then left. The maternal instinct was, however, too strong, and she came to claim the infant.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

A special service in St. James Cathedral in connection with the Thanksgiving service was preached by Dr. Beaven. Bishop Bethune preached from Prov. xvii. chap. 10th verse, "By me kings reign and princes decree justice." He quoted several touching incidents during the illness of the Prince, and concluded with an energetic appeal in aid of the widows and orphans, funds. There was a numerous attendance of clergy.

RECORDED.

Albert Hartill, Jr., one of the partners of the Toronto Tea Company, absconded, taking with him some \$3,000 in cash. He visited New York about the middle of the month and some notes of the firm becoming due, Mr. Adams, the other partner, telegraphed him asking what he should do. Hartill sent word back that he could do nothing at present. The Company have made an assignment.

TRIAL OF FIRE-ENGINEERS.

The steam fire-engines were on trial this afternoon. Water was thrown several feet over the ruins of the Iron Block by the Chateaufort engine, and a Mason's engine did not put in an appearance.

GRANDMOTHER DIVIDED.

TORONTO, March 1.—Last night Lord Po, 328 entertained Mr. Lawson, M. P. for Kingston, at supper. The health of that gentleman was heartily proposed, and in re-

modesty to adopt it in the case of documents such as the treaty and its protocols.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful servant,"

W. E. GLADSTONE.

TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—A farmer named Miles Williamson, living near Muncie, Indiana, followed his daughter to Daleville, where she had gone to marry one Landey. He found her in the house of a relative, and then shot her, killing her instantly. He then shot himself twice in the mouth with a revolver. His wounds are supposed to be mortal. He has a large family.

MAYOR HALE'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The trial of Mayor Hall for misdemeanor commenced this morning before Judge Daly. The court-room was crowded with well-known citizens and lawyers. The case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. Clinton, who said the case was one of the greatest importance. Whatever the official position of the accused might be was of no account there. If he has set at defiance the law, Justice, although she has too long been blind, will lay her hand upon him with as firm a grasp as upon the lowliest and meanest of the abject. Mr. Clinton continued at length remarking on the great power conferred upon the Mayor by the late charter, and claiming that the power thus conferred was made to inure to political favorites at the expense of the public treasury. Mr. Clinton went on to explain how Mayor Hall, through the money of the city, had appropriated that sharp ingenuity could suggest. At the conclusion of the address the Court adjourned.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—PROCLAMATION BY VALMASEDA.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

The steamer which put off yesterday short of coal and water was the "Dacian," as reported, but the "Sidonian," from Gibraltar and St. Michaels bound to New York. She will sail to-night.

Mr. Geo. Little, in attempting to get on the train at Bedford last night, fell between the platform and cars, one of which passed over his arm and shoulder, rendering amputation necessary.

It is reported that the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Malta, will relieve the 61st Regiment, now in this garrison.

Slighly very good, and weather fine.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—The steamer "Dacian" arrived from New York and the "Sidonian" sailed last night.

The Dominion steamer "Lady Head" left here for Sable Island, to inspect and report wrecks.

At a meeting of the Central Board of Health, Dr. Almon stated that there was little or no cholera in this city or country, and arrangements to obtain it were made. Earth closets are to be placed in all public buildings. It is reported that though letters were sent two months since no reply has been made by the Dominion Government to any representation of the Board as to the extent of the labor in relation to payment of the various bills.

The attempt to assassinate the Queen made a great sensation here, and people were rejoiced to learn from later telegrams the safety of Her Majesty.

The General Board of Agriculture, recently appointed under the new act, has been called together by Professor Lawson, under Provincial authority.

Legislative proceedings so far have amounted to talk only. There was a little excitement in the House last evening, which brought about a sitting with closed doors.

The House adjourned until 2.30 to-day, when the debate will be resumed in one of his statements by Mr. Blain chair.

Hon. Mr. McDonald asked that the words be taken down, and the galleries were cleared.

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FROM FORT CARRY.

OPENING OF THE DEBATE.

FORT GARBY, MA, Feb. 29.—The regular quarterly court opened to-day, Judge Johnson presiding. The Open House is being used for the trial of the case of the Queen's death, and is the best substitute for a Court House that has yet been adopted.

There are twelve criminal and nearly forty civil cases on the list. About twenty of the latter were summarily disposed of upon the opening of the Court. Amongst those were the suits of Cogrove and Lennan, against Pain, and the case of the man for alleged false imprisonment during the Fenian invasion last October.

Some suits were consent

