

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

MR. HOWE'S ELECTION.

THE recent election contest in Hants County was, perhaps, the most exciting and most important that ever took place in Nova Scotia. Both the parties into which that Province is divided, put forth their utmost strength. The Repealers knew that the very life of their party depended on the issue, and the Unionists were convinced that the peace and welfare of the Dominion urgently demanded that the agitation for repeal should cease. There is good reason to believe that there is now a party in Nova Scotia strong in numbers and influence, who, seeing the hopelessness of obtaining repeal, consider it their duty to "accept the situation." It must be borne in mind that there are many men in that Province whose objections to Confederation are rather against the manner in which it was brought about, than against the principle itself. These men were naturally indignant at the treatment they had received at the hands of the Union party. They did not admit the competency of the Legislature to effect so important a change in the polity of the country as a union with Canada, without consulting the people. They were determined to make those who had committed so great a treason against popular rights feel the weight of an outraged people's indignation. They consequently formed an organization which was significantly and appropriately called the "Party of Punishment." Mr. Howe himself became the leader of this party. Many of his followers were not so much Anti-Unionists, as they were vindicators of the people's rights, and punishers of those who disregarded them. Such men might for a time act in consort with repealers, pure and simple, who were daily developing into rabid annexationists, but their prime object being gained by the almost total exclusion of the men by whom the Union had been effected, from both the general and the local Legislatures, it was not likely that they would long maintain political connection with a party with whom they had scarcely a principle in common. When it became evident that the attainment of repeal was an impossibility, and that its further agitation, while it would certainly do a great deal of harm to the country in general, and do good to no one except a few politicians of very doubtful virtue, they very properly came to the conclusion that the best thing they could do was to "accept the situation," and work heartily with their fellow-colonists of the other Provinces for the general good. By so doing they would give the Confederation a fair trial, and if when so tried it should fail, it would then be time enough to talk of Annexation.

Mr. Howe's majority of nearly four hundred, is good evidence of a great change in the public opinion of Nova Scotia, on the subject of Union. His Anti-union majority at the previous election, was six hundred. After making every allowance for Mr. Howe's personal popularity, a very great change must have been effected among the Anti-unionists, to convert a majority of six hundred into a minority of three hundred and eighty. But it is not only in Hants that this great change is observable. In Yarmouth, at the general election, the Union candidate polled somewhere about ninety votes. At the election just held, the Union vote increased to seven hundred. All this goes to show that the Novascotians like sensible people, have made up their minds to make the best of Confederation.

A good deal has been written and said of Mr. Howe's inconsistency. But we all know that consistency is said to be a jewel, and like other jewels, consistency, and particularly political consistency, is very rare and very costly. There is no politician of any standing, from Mr. Gladstone downwards, who has pursued a perfectly consistent career. Beside, we see no great inconsistency in a man who, when he finds that which he believes to be the very best beyond his attainment, lays hold of the next best that happens to be within his reach.

THE SESSION.

THE business transacted during the Session of the Legislature which has just ended, has not been of a very important nature. Forty three Bills were passed, but the greater number of these were of no greater consequence than the Bill to extend the jail limits of Saint Eleanor's, and the Bill to incorporate the Lime Company in Rustico—necessary acts of legislation, doubtless, but which it must be confessed are of no very general interest. The principal measures of the Session are mentioned in the Administrator's Speech, to be found in the Legislative summary in another column. The miserable condition of our highways rendered it imperative on the Government to provide some more effective mode of administering that branch of the public service, whose function it is to keep them in repair, than that now in use. The establishment of a Board of Works is intended to accomplish this end. There will now be a department of our government which can be held accountable for the condition of our public works, and for the proper appropriation of the monies expended upon them. Previously to this, it was no one's business in particular to supervise the public works of the Colony. The responsibility rested in a loose sort of way upon the whole government, and was easily shifted from one functionary to the other. Now, however, that the Board of Works has the supervision of the whole road service, the public will look to them when matters are not in a satisfactory state in that department. We believe the change to be an improvement. The appointment of a third Judge has been declared to be a necessity by those

who know most about such matters—the lawyers to wit. The matter has already been so well ventilated by the press, that we think it unnecessary to discuss it here. We hope that when the appointment is made, that "the right man will be put in the right place."

The erection of a new Post Office and Court House is a positive necessity. The general Post Office structure, if it were not a dirty, close, damp, unhealthy den, is much too small and unsafe for the public service. The room in which the sittings of the Supreme Court are held, is much too small and too low for the purpose. It is quite as much as men can do to keep themselves alive in that apartment in hot weather, without any further exertion either of muscle or of brain. To expect men to listen attentively, to think profoundly, and to reason logically, in a low over-heated room filled with poisonous air, is requiring a great deal too much of beings possessing such organizations, mental and physical, as judges, lawyers and juries possess in common with the rest of mankind. To have clear heads and energetic bodies, men must breathe pure air.

A buying up proprietor's estates is now allowed to be the settled policy of all parties; it is but right that the government for the time being, should have at its command sufficient funds with which to purchase any estate that may come into the market. Money spent in encouraging steam navigation, few people will consider wasted. We have already given our opinion as to the justice of requiring this overburdened Colony to pay the salary of its Lieutenant Governor. The Home Government has, however, decided that we must pay it, and however unjust the people may consider the requirement to be, they have no choice but to obey. The sum of £1,400 sterling, seems large, but would it have been of any use to fix upon any smaller sum? The Home Government would not permit the Dominion Legislature to lower the Governor General's salary, and it is not at all likely that they would allow this little weak and insignificant colony a privilege which they refused to grant to the large and comparatively powerful Dominion.

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

Pity us. We have mortally offended the editor of the Progress. Our remarks on Reciprocity have excited his ire to an extraordinary degree. After nursing his wrath for a whole week and more, he produces a paragraph silyly enough, ill-tempered enough, scurrilous enough, and malicious enough to have been penned by the notorious "oyster editor" himself. He is fairly boiling over with indignation because we ventured to assert that this Island is a very small country—that the British public are hardly aware of its existence—that Imperial States smile at the idea of such a crumb of a Colony having the presumption to think of entering into separate negotiations with a great foreign power, and that we Islanders, since we cannot obtain Reciprocity apart from our neighbors on the continent, should console ourselves for the deprivation as best we may. Well, we were and are simple enough to believe that the facts mentioned above are patent to every one who has two eyes in his head, and that the policy of making the best of a bad job is one that recommends itself to every man of common sense and every man of intelligence. What would our very smart and tremendously plucky neighbor have us say and do in the premises? Would he have us tell our readers that this Island is a very large and influential country—the hub of the universe in fact—that the British public know all about us—that they have made our politics their study, and that they are ardent admirers of the progressive genius of "Muddy Holler." Does he think that we ought to inform our patrons that the British Ministry, Gladstone, Bright, Granville, & Co. watch the proceedings of our legislature with the most intense interest—that the Atlantic Telegraph has been almost solely occupied in conveying intelligence to them during the past session of our legislature—that they regard with unconcealed alarm the indignant and threatening attitude assumed by some of our legislators, and that they tremble for their seats when they find that the thunder of the World has been directed against them? Would he advise the people of the Island not to stand any trifling from the Colonial Office, but to put their towline pieces in order, grind their scythes, equip their fishing boats, send an embassy to Washington, and declare war to the pickfork with Great Britain.

If we wrote in this strain, we might have been so happy as to have a word of encouragement and approbation from our contemporary over the way; but as we have pursued a course dictated by common sense and true patriotism, we have incurred the wrath of both the Progress and the Examiner. Are we not then to be pitted? We will, however, try hard to survive.

A correspondent whose opinion on such matters we respect, writes:—"I am sorry to see that some of your correspondents call in question the Rev. Angus McDonald's qualifications as an Examiner. I am, of course, no judge of the merits of the quarrel between him and Mr. McRae, but justice compels me to say that a better Examiner than Mr. McDonald it would be hard to find. He is both competent and impartial, and he as well as his co-examiner, the Rev. Isaac Murray, perform their onerous and delicate and ill-paid duty with a zeal and an industry which is beyond praise." As we believe in fair play, we take the liberty of publishing this extract from our friend's letter.

On Saturday last several Schooners sailed from this Port, laden with oats for Shediac. They got as far as Cape Egmont, and encountering large quantities of ice they had to put back on Monday. They report that a large body of ice lies between the Cape and Shediac, and that it will be impossible to get to the latter port until a strong south-west wind drives the ice down. One of the Captains informed us that the pieces of floating ice were very large and as much as twenty feet under water.

On Monday last the schooner Jane Bell, from Charlottetown for Cascapecum, put into this port, being unable to proceed in consequence of the ice. She is certainly a very handsome craft.

House of Assembly.

From the Patriot, April 24.

The New York Times, which is by no means an Anti-British paper, says: "There are too many elements and motives of hostility to make a peaceful and harmonious adjustment of our differences with England universally accepted in this country. The Irish element alone is, in numbers, in its weight, in religious sentiment, and especially in political importance, too considerable a power to allow full acquiescence in such a settlement. It is a comfort and a consolation to a very large portion of our people to reflect that we have grounds of complaint outstanding against England, upon which we can go to war with her and conquer Canada, to say nothing of Ireland, whenever we feel so disposed."

The New York Times thus exposes the folly of all the talk about the transfer of this country:—"Those who are talking so very glibly about the transfer of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, to this country, by the English Government, lose sight of one fact. It is not in the power of the English Government to transfer these vast territories, with their population of four millions. The colonists would not submit to be bought and sold in this way. And it is they who would have to be consulted about this matter. The free and hardy population of Canada and the Maritime Provinces would be very apt to take their destiny into their own hands, if they found they were to be made the subject of trade and dicker. Of course, we could fight them and 'whip them.' We could 'whip' anything whatever—couldn't we? But then they also could make a show of fight, and could add a billion or so to our national debt before we brought them into the Union as subjugated territories, to be governed by the great men at Washington."

In the Spanish Constitution the reign of the king is not limited to 18 years, as reported; on the contrary, the possession of the Crown remains in the king for life, and descends to his heir, the term of whose majority is fixed at the 18th year.

Before the Trent affair, St. John had a garrison of only some 50 or 60 men, and it does not need more at present, although hundreds of soldiers are stationed here now. The United States as a nation cannot attack us without such notice as will enable us to obtain succor from Europe. As for the Fenians, if they come, our own people can take care of them.—St. John Telegraph.

Advices from Cape Town states that a tract of country in South Africa, 400 miles long, and from 50 to 150 broad, has been burnt over, occasioning great destruction of property. Several natives perished in the flames.

The beauty of Queen Victoria's family is developing in Her Majesty's grandchildren. The eldest son of the Prince of Wales bids fair to be a perfect Adonis.

A gold nugget, weighing two hundred pounds (troy), has been dug up in Victoria. It is supposed to be the largest lump ever found.

The Boston Journal says:—"It is reported in some of the English papers that Dr. Pusey, the High Church leader, has been found to be a real Jesuit priest. The revelation purports to have been made by a Jesuit priest on the Continent." What next?

A New York paper, the World, is envious of the financial position of the Dominion. It says:—"The Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the month of March last was a trifle less than a million; expenditures something over half a million. So much for bloated despotism. Would that our despotism would blot a little in the same way."

France and Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette wrote on the 18th ult., apropos of the diplomatic differences between France and Belgium:—

The tone again adopted by the Prussian journals is highly irritating to the sensitive French people; the foreign policy of the Cabinet is felt to be a mistake, and to be driving the country into complications from which war must result. We learn from Berlin that Baron de Moltke has just returned from a tour of inspection in Silesia. Immediately after his arrival he had an interview with the King, and then with the War Minister. The Baron had gone to visit the fortresses, and he is said to have reported that the works indispensable for putting those erected in the reign of William II. in an efficient state, could not be executed soon enough to be of any use in case of war breaking out this year. A detailed plan for the immediate establishment of an entrenched camp near Neisse, capable of protecting two corps d'armee, was submitted to the King. If the French Emperor means fighting this year, he will open the ball in about a month, when the six-months-leave-men join their respective corps.

The Army and Navy Gazette correspondent had previously written:—

In consequence of the recent movement of Ambassadors, it is said that Prussia has discovered the existence of a secret treaty between France, Austria and Italy. The Italian Ambassador to Paris has gone to Florence, the French Ambassador to Vienne has been summoned here, and the Prussian Ambassadors to Italy and Austria have repaired to Berlin. This looks like a panic in the diplomatic corps, and gentlemen who are speculating for a rise on the Bourse, don't hail like the appearance of the atmosphere. The Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has been making a solemn voyage to St. Petersburg and Berlin, and the result is reported to be a treaty between the Prince and Count Bismarck. Prussia is to furnish Montenegro with 10,000 needleguns, with mountain cannon, officers, and thalers, and is to guarantee the possession of Caltero and a portion of the Albanian territory, in which Scutari will be comprised. Nicholas, on his side, has promised to go campaigning directly Count Bismarck requires to irritate Austria on her Danubian flank. The recent speech of the King of Russia, in the opinion of the French Press, is too peaceful, and to His Majesty is applied the Shakespearian rebuke, "Methinks thou dost protest too much."

No WOODEN.—So many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried 'found wanting,' that the invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary diseases.

Veterinary Surgeons all over the country are recommending Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the following troubles in horses:—Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.

A friend of ours who is chief clerk in the Government Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole materia medica of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

the said government being well aware that neither in it nor in the committee with which its members had communication, was vested the power of entering into separate and independent negotiations,—that intercourse being, in fact, wholly informal, and held solely for the purpose of receiving and imparting information; and that Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Island, believing that no injury would be done to their interests, or to the interests of the surrounding colonies by the extension of fishing privileges to American citizens; and knowing also that the insignificant revenue derived from fishing licenses is altogether unworthy of consideration, when compared with the immense advantages to be derived from Free Trade with the United States, they consider themselves hardly dealt with, when so small a favor for the Imperial Government to grant, but so great a boon for them to receive, as the concession of the local government of the power to grant fishing licenses to American citizens at a nominal price, is denied them, seeing, as they do, that the useless and disregarded restrictions on the coast fisheries are the sole obstacle to unrestricted commercial intercourse between them and the United States, and the great barrier to their prosperity as a people: Therefore, Resolved, That the House of Assembly, in taking into consideration the despatches from his Lordship Earl Granville, wherein is conveyed the decision of Her Majesty's Government, to the effect, that they are not prepared at the present moment to take any steps in consequence of the report of the Executive Council, trusts that Her Majesty's Government will adopt such measures as will ensure to this Island the benefit of free trade with the United States, even if the same cannot be secured for Her Majesty's other British North American Colonies.

Mr. DAVIES supported this resolution, in which, he said, was involved the most important question of the day, and which he believed SPEAKER regretted that the subject had not been taken up at an earlier stage in the session. It was now too late to take action on a question of such vital importance and magnitude. Mr. HAVILAND said a great many questions would have to be ventilated before legislative action would be taken on the resolution just submitted. He would, therefore, submit an amendment to the effect that,

"Whereas, reciprocal free trade with the United States, and the privilege of American citizens to fish on the coasts of this Island, involve rights in which the Imperial Government, as well as our sister Colonies, have certain interests; and as Lord Granville has declared, in a despatch to the Administrator of the Government, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1869, that Her Majesty's Imperial Government are not prepared, at the present moment, to take any steps in consequence of the report of the Executive Council; but that if, however, in due course of time, there should be a possibility of a general arrangement between the United States and the American Colonies, the suggestion contained in the report will be borne in mind by Her Majesty's Imperial Government: Resolved, therefore, That it is inexpedient, with this information before us, to take any further proceedings upon the said question of the fisheries and reciprocal trade with the United States during the present session."

The ATTY. GENERAL regretted that it was now too late to entertain the question. He was led to believe that the Legislative Council would have entertained the question at an earlier period of the session. That lordly body was not overworked, and might have given their attention to the subject at a proper time. Dr. JENNIS said that Mr. Bell's indefatigable exertions reminded him of the course he was led to pursue at the door of a certain hotel, where he rapped for admission at night but was refused. He, however, resolved that if the inmates refused to open the door, he would at least disturb their repose, and therefore he kept hammering away at the door until they were glad to give him admission. On the same principle, he would be a member resolved to act with the Home Office. It was evident, however, that reciprocity, if obtained, must be general, and not exceptional, and that our interests and those of the sister Colonies at that question were identical. Mr. BEECKEN could not see what good result would follow the adoption of a resolution on which no action could be taken during the session, and in regard to which the Government would not feel disposed to take any steps. Mr. HOWLAND said that, at that late period of the session, no action could be taken further than to record the resolution as an expression of opinion on the part of the House. Mr. HAVILAND said that if Mr. Howland believed that he could have a separate treaty, he was placing himself in an unenviable position by pocketing the indignity heaped upon the Government of which he was a member by the despatches before the House.

Mr. Bell's resolution was then put, and carried by 10 to 2.

For the foregoing synopsis of Monday's proceedings in the House, we are indebted to the Summary Reporter, a small portion of whose extended notes we used before the session without due acknowledgment. At 3 p. m., Sir HOBBS came down to the House, and proceeded to the Chamber of the Colonial Building by a guard of honor, under the command of Capt. McIntyre. The 2d Artillery, under Capt. Lord, fired the usual salute on Hochford Square. The attendance in the Council Chamber was not large. After giving his assent to 34 bills, His Honor the Administrator closed the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The business of the Session having been brought to a conclusion, I feel called upon, in relieving you from further attendance in General Assembly, to acknowledge the diligence and attention which you have throughout evinced in the transaction of the public business, and to congratulate you upon the many useful measures which have been matured by your joint labors.

The Act constituting a Board of Works, the provision for the appointment of a third Judge in the Supreme Court, the amount granted for the erection of Public Buildings, acknowledged necessity, the large sum placed at the disposal of the Government for the purchase of Proprietary estates, in extension of the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, and the liberal grant for the further promotion of Steam Navigation, evidence your zeal for the public interest.

Your promptitude in providing for the payment of the salary of future Lieutenant Governors, will, I hope, prove satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the Public Service of the Colony.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In parting, I have only to express my hope and earnest prayer that, by God's blessing, another session may find you assembled in your Legislative capacity under circumstances of increased prosperity.

Before concluding our Parliamentary summary for 1869, which we have endeavored to make as full and interesting as our space would allow, we wish to state, that in considering the Weight and Measure amendment Bill, by the Legislative Council, the weight of the bushel of potatoes was raised to 65 lbs. Potatoes, carrots, &c., were left unchanged. In regard to the alteration in the Militia law, we may remark, for the information of our Volunteers, that active and efficient members of the nine Companies entitled to Government support, are free from statute labor.

FOREIGN OPINION.

We do not usually attach much importance or value to what is said of Canada by the press of the United States, but the New York Tribune of Saturday week has an article on "The Dominion North of us," which we cannot refrain from copying. It will be seen that the Tribune, which fully admits the existence of elements that endue the confederation with strength, appreciates the importance of the recent negotiations which have resulted in the acquisition by Canada of the Hudson Bay Territory:—

"It cannot be denied that if the effects to the Imperial and Dominion Governments are successful in cementing a union of the British North American Provinces, the result will be a very strong empire. When we speak of the strength of this prospective empire, however, we must not be understood as meaning a strong government, backed by armies and ships of war, and managed by bold and able statesmen, for in all these things it would probably be weak, but as strong in possessing the resources of an extensive and fruitful territory. Within a few days the cable has informed us of the settlement of the difficulty in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, by which that vast region is to be ceded to Canada. It is now two centuries since that Company was formed, and although its claims to territorial rights have, of late years, been denied by many eminent lawyers in England, it has never been practically disclaimed. That claim is now to be extinguished, upon the payment of £2,000,000 sterling, and already the Canadians are talking of providing some sort of government for the Red River Settlement, and taking immediate steps to check American encroachments along the western frontier. Canada's best defense against Americans is the good faith of the United States; but in regard to this region, it is really as valuable as one of our own North-Western States. For years the country has been systematically misrepresented by the Hudson's Bay Company, and its value and importance, even now, is only imperfectly known.

"Simultaneously with the settlement of the North-West question is the movement in the legislature of Newfoundland to join the confederation, and an agent is now on his way to Ottawa, to negotiate with the Dominion Government for the acceptance of the terms proposed by the authorities of the island. These terms, though not entirely acceptable to Canada, are not so unusual as to interpose insuperable obstacles to the end in view, and if agreed to, either with or without modification, will probably be ratified by the people of Newfoundland at an election intended to be held in November. Should the movement result in the transfer of the Province to the Dominion, Labrador, which is a dependency of Newfoundland, would of course become a part of new empire, and Prince Edward Island would almost be coerced into adopting a similar course. The Dominion would thus gain control of the extensive fisheries of these islands, and the value of its resources would be greatly enhanced. Aside from its fisheries, Newfoundland is of little importance. The bulk of the people of the island live in a state of squalid and abject misery, which is often aggravated by the failure of the fishing voyages. But the minerals are now attracting some notice, and if the mines should prove really valuable, the poor of Newfoundland might reap a more certain substance under the fostering care of the Dominion than they have ever been able to obtain in their half independent condition. Annexation to the United States in a thing not desired by the people of this country, unless Reciprocal interests indicate its necessity in the case of any of the provinces, and even then it would be a subject of grave deliberation. The American people will not interpose any obstacles in the way of the consolidation of the British North American Provinces if their mutual interests dictate this policy, and where, unlike the case of Nova Scotia, a yoke has not been put upon the necks of an unwilling people. If Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada find Reciprocal advantages in Union, let them unite upon terms agreeable to themselves.

"The Canadians seem to have a passion for real estate, and with such fair prospects for the acquisition of Newfoundland and the Hudson's Bay Territory, are just now directing their gaze westward, and predicting the annexation of the Pacific provinces. These, too, may come under the government of the Canada politicians. An empire so great in extent and diversified in resources would form a theme for Dominion Day orations which even our own Fourth of July orators could scarcely rival."

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

Mr. Russell Gurney's "Married Women's Property Bill" has just been issued. Starting with the assertion that the law of property and contract with respect to married women is unjust in principle, and presses with peculiar severity upon the poorer classes of the community, the Bill provides that a married woman shall be capable of holding, acquiring, and dealing with real and personal estate, of contracting, of suing and being sued, as if she were a single woman. Every woman who marries after the passing of the Act will have at her disposal all property whether real or personal, possessed or acquired before or after marriage, free from the debts and obligations of her husband, from his control and disposition as if she were a single woman. Every woman married before the adoption of the Act would be entitled to have and hold all property accruing to her after the passing of the Act, free from debts, obligations, and control of her husband, provided no existing settlement or covenant prevented such possession. The earnings of every married woman in any separate trade or occupation will be her personal property. Husbands will not be liable for the debts of their wives, either before or after marriage, nor liable in damages for any wrong committed by them. Upon the death of a wife intestate, the husband will only take the same distribution share in her personal estate as a wife would now take in the personal estate of an intestate husband. There is nothing in the proposed Act to hinder the practice of making settlements, which at present virtually secures to the wives of the richer portion of the community the separate possession of their property. But the Bill enacts that no settlement of a wife's property shall have greater force or validity against her creditors than a like settlement entered into by a man would have against his creditors. If this Bill can obtain it, the Emancipation of Woman is to date from January 1, 1870.—English paper.

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the laws of naturalization, have made their report. They recommend enactment of the law recognizing naturalization abroad as an act of the British subjects from allegiance to England, and propose the total abolition of disabilities of aliens to hold landed property.