plexity, or the excitement consequent upon provocation. Such men, on the contrary, must have, for days and nights, coolly contemplated and purposed the commission of the crime; and the fact of their perjury having been deliberate, and committed for the most sordid purpose, completely excludes them from all lenient consideration. None who sit here are so ignorant, as not to be able to state truly the value of their properties: and, therefore, if we have reason to believe that there is one individual amongst us who, by falsifying the value of his estate on oath, has forced himself into the Assembly, let him, I say, be ferreted out, and immediately expelled. As for Mr. Maceachen, I am fully persuaded he has nothing to fear from the most minute investigation of his qualification; and, as he has already expressed a willingness to produce the Schedule of it, if advised to do so by his friends, I hope he will waive all valid objections which can be made to the motion, calling upon him to lay it before the House, and that he will, at his earliest convenience, place it in the hands of the Clerk. Could I, for a moment, suppose him to have been guilty of such gross and deliberate perjury, as that of which I have just spoken, I could not but, at the same time, look upon him as a villian who ought to be drummed out of society. But, grossly and unsparingly as he has been libelled and slandered by individuals, to whom he stands opposed in this House; and unscrupulous as his vile and worthless enemies are, in their attempts to injure him, caring not, it seems, to what unwarrantable and disgraceful lengths they carry their hostility to him; I am convinced he will rise superior to their malice and that all they do to damage his public character will tend only to increase the favorable estimation in which he is held by those who have sent him to this House.—The hon. and learned gentleman then concluded by again expressing his hope that the Hon. Mr. Maceachen would lay the Schedule of his qualification before the House, as soon as it should be convenient for him to do so.

Mr. H. Haviland. The hon. member, Mr. McGill, has stated, coolly and deliberately, that, in submitting his motion respecting the qualification of the Hon. Mr. Maceachen, he has been actuated, neither by private pique nor party motives; but solely by a desire that the public may be correctly informed concerning it, and that, if it be found good and valid, such portion of the public as believe it to be bad may be undeceived, Now, I am rather at a loss to know who are the public spoken of by the hon. member, whom he thinks it necessary to satisfy by the enquiry called for by him. It certainly cannot be the constituency represented by Mr. Maceachen, for if they entertained any doubts concerning the sufficiency of his qualification, his return would, no doubt, have been petitioned against by some of them. But, perhaps, by the public, he means that portion of the Public Press devoted to the service of the party to which he belongs. Thank God, however, such vile, cowardly, and malignant slanderers, as they are who write for and conduct that portion of our Public Press, are not the public, and that neither are they possessed of power and talent sufficient to enable them to control the public mind. Considering the nature of the base calumnies which they endeavour to propagate, and the motives which induce them to assail every man of integrity and independence who stands opposed to their evil and selfish designs, the honest and well-disposed portion of the community may well be thankful that their gross slanders and wicked misrepresentations, find no acceptance, except within their own narrow and polluted circle. Mr. Maceachen now seems to have been especially singled out from the ranks of their opponents, on account of his honest independence and his scorn for their contemptible machinations, to have directed against him all the power of their licentious Press. [Mr. Mooney. "I rise to order. I wish to ask whether the hon. and learned member is speaking to the question or not.] Mr. Haviland then proceeded thus: I say licentious. That portion of our Public Press to which I have alluded, is, I maintain, vile and licentious in the extreme; but, base and unprincipled as it is, its conductors and supporters would never have thought of assailing the character of Mr. Maceachen, had he been weak enough to allow himself to be cajoled by their flattery and deceit, and commenced his political life as an ally of theirs. In that case, he would have been as much an object of their extravagant eulogiums, as, in being opposed to their scheming, he has been a subject for their satire and abuse. Had he been weak enough to be led and governed by them, they would have hailed and lauded him as an angel from heaven. But having had the hardihood, at the very commencement of his course as a public man, to think, speak, and act of himself, he has been impudently styled an idiot by one of the shameless writers of their vile Press. Happily, however, as I have already said, their credit is of a very limited character, and their slanders are held to be unworthy of consideration by all who respect truth and justice.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—By the friends and protectors of the hon. member, Mr. Maceachen, it is said that he has been grossly libelled and slandered by members of the minority; and I have been plainly pointed out, by them, as one of the chief offenders in that respect. I am not conscious, however, that I have either said or written any thing concerning that honorable gentleman, of which I ought to be ashamed; especially since—notwithstanding his flagrant breach of faith to his constituents and the many assailable defects in his character, his silly pretence, and ridiculous fanfaronade, which might have tempted me to hold him up to contempt and ridicule—I forbore, until he had the folly to provoke chastisement from my pen, in causing to be published, over his signature, a letter, the production of a hired blackguard, in which myself and a friend are styled a brace of scurvy miscreants. Then, but not till then, did I deem it right to give him some idea of the severity of the punishment which I have it in my power to inflict upon him. I had long been lenient to him; and although, weeks ago, I had been informed, by individuals likely to be well acquainted with his private circumstances, that he had no legal qualification, I said not a single word about it. I have been indulgent to him, not only on account of his inexperience of public life, but also from a compassionate consideration of his natural imbecility. His folly and impertinence have, lately, however, been so strongly tinctured by malignity, that he has forfeited all claim to further forbearance; and he, therefore, now writhes beneath the severity of the punishment which they have provoked. The instruments of torture are in my hand; and, I now plainly tell both him and his protectors, the redoutable Attorney General and the very eloquent constitutional lawyer, that, if further provoked, I shall not be slow to use them. Let him, then, look well to himself; and endeavour to ascertain his true weight and the real extent of his ability. If he succeed, he will, perhaps, be more cautious whom he assails in future. If not, it shall be my task to convince him, that, although, like many feeble and contemptible reptiles, he may have means to annoy and provoke, he is possessed of no power, by the exertion of which he can hope to save himself from the torture which I can inflict upon him, even although he may be backed by all the talent, learning, and eloquence on the other side of the House.

(To be continued.)

R. B Irving, Reporter.

Summary and condensed Debate.

Monday, March 27.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Mr. Beer, in accordance with a notice given by him, in the Order Book, asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill, to be entituled, "An Act for the Incorporation of certain Bodies connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Prince Edward Island; and the same was read the first time accordingly.

The hon. member, in introducing the Bill said, Its intention is to embrace, in one general Act of Incorporation all Chapels, Parsonage Houses, Schools, and other Properties belonging to the Wesleyan Church, in this Island, and to secure them perpetually for the purposes for which they have been given and erected; and to remedy any defects that may now exist in regard to the conveyances of any Properties, now held for the benefit of the Wesleyan Societies; so that, at a future day, the Chapels, Schools, or other Properties, may not be wrested from the Societies; and appropriated to other uses than those for which they were originally intended. The Bill is, I believe, nearely a transcript of an Act recently passed in Nova Scotia.

ROAD SERVICE.

The House, in Committee of Supply, agreed to the following Resolution, submitted by the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

"Resolved, That the sum of Four Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds be granted for the Service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, for the present year, to be expended agreeably to the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Roads, Bridges, and Wharfs, and that the said amount be divided between the Three Counties, in the following proportions:

Queen's County,	£1700
King's County,	1300
Prince County,	1300
Royalty of Ch.Town, including Poplar Island Bridge,	500
	£4800

The following scale was submitted, in amendment, by Mr. Mooney, but negatived on a division, the question having been in the usual way put upon the smaller sum.

Total amount for the Road Service,	£5300

The said amount to be divided among the Three Counties, in the following proportions:

Queen's County,	£2000
King's County,	1400
Prince Connty.	1400
Charlottetown and Royalty,	500
	£5300

JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. H. Haviland, as Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred a Petition of James Peake and others, praying that a Bill may be passed to incorporate a Joint Stock Banking Company, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, reported that the Committee had agreed to a Bill, in accordance with the Prospectus of the Petitions; except that, instead of £30 currency, as proposed by the Prospectus the Committee had proposed £20 currency, as the amount of one Share, thinking that the reduction would afford a greater opportunity to men of limited means to become shareholders.—The hon. and learned member then presented the Bill, which was received, and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time tomorrow.

Tuesday, March 28.

NEIL DARRACH'S CASE.

The Petition of Theophilus Stewart, Attorney at Law, praying that the present House of Assembly will redeem the guarantee of the late House, so far as at present necessary, in making good the expense incurred in investigating the case of Neil Darrach, a Petitioner to the late House, was taken up and read.

(The guarantee referred to, is that given by the last paragraph of the Report on the case, adopted by the late House, on the 9th of April, 1853, which is as follows:—"Your Committee would therefore recommend that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to submit the evidence and Report of the Special Committee of this House, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Court of Chancery, with a view to ascertain their decision on the merits of Neil Darrach's case, and should they recommend a new trial to be commenced, then this House will make good any expense attending the same."]

Hon. Mr. Warburton moved, That the Petition be referred to the House when in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Mooney seconded the motion.

Some discussion then ensued on the question—which arose out of the Hon. Mr. Warburton's motion—whether the condition on which the pledge was given by the late House, had been complied with, and whether unless it had actually been complied with, the House could, with propriety, assume the obligation of that pledge.

The Hon. the Attorney General was positiveyl of opinion that the condition had not been complied with. The Address itself was quite clear as to the condition on which the pledge was given, and fully sustained his opinion. It said, "And should they (the Judges) recommend a new trial to be commenced, then this House will make good any expense attending the same." It did not appear that the Judges had recommended a new trial, or that a new trial, had been instituted. How then could the House consistently vote the money necessary to pay the Bill of the Petitioner? The House had, no doubt, pledged themselves as they did, thinking that, if the Judges recommended a new trial, it would be only because it appeared to them that justice had not been done to Darrach; and that, therefore, in such case, it would be right to redeem their pledge, "to make good any expense attending a new trial." But it did not appear that the Judges had either recommended a new trial, or advised any other mode of proceeding; and, therefore, had the late House been still in existence, they could not have been bound by their conditional pledge to pay the Petitioner's Bill of Costs; and, if so surely the present House could be under no obligation to do it. He did not, however, wish to adhere too closely to the letter of the pledge. If they were to be bound by the words of the Address, they certainly could not comply with the prayer of the Petitioner. But he was willing to waive the objections to the motion before the House, which arose out of a literal interpretation of the Address, and to agree that it was the intention of the late House that if any further proceedings in law were taken on behalf of Darrach, with reference to the case, concerning which he had petitioned them, the payment of the expenses thereby incurred, should be provided for by them. He wou'd presume that he had made an effort to procure a rehearing of his case. His Attorney, at any rate, had been very persevering, and taken great pains to procure it; but the merits of the case being against him, the Court had decided accordingly. He would not, therefore, object to the Petition's being referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. H. Haviland.—If the hon. member who presented the Petition, can shew that the spirit of the Address has been acted upon, and that the proceedings which have been taken by the Petitioner, on behalf of his client, Darrach, were recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, I will not oppose the motion for referring the Petition to the Committee of Supply. But I am not of opinion that, because an Attorney, whether Mr. Theophilus Stewart, or any other, may have seen a Resolution of the Assembly, amounting to a pledge to make good any expense consequent upon certain proceedings in law, conditionally instituted, he may voluntarily take up the matter, regardless of the conditions set forth in the Resolution, and, having done so, that he may then justly look to the Assembly for the payment of his Bill of Costs.

Hon. Mr. Warburton.—As the last House intended, the matter was brought before the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of procuring a new trial. They were, however, of opinion that it could not be brought before the Court again; but pointed out another course, by pursuing which, Darrach might obtain redress, if, as it was alleged, his Attorney, through neglect of duty, or in any other way, had sacrificed his interests; and that course was the commencing of an action for damages, on such grounds, against his Attorney. This course has been pursued; and the action so instituted is still pending. The spirit of the Resolution of the late House has, therefore, been carried out. The Petitioner has acted on the faith of it; and, consequently, this House, the majority of whom were members of the late House, must be held bound to redeem the pledge, on the faith of which, the Petitioner and his client have acted.

Mr. Davies warmly supported the motion for the Petition's being referred to the Committee of Supply. The last House, he said, were almost unanimous in the opinion, that Darrach had been most shamefully ill-used, and that it was their duty to use every means in their power, to procure him redress. Were the present House to reject the Petition, their doing so, would give dissatisfaction to the whole country; for it would be regarded as an evidence of their disposition to give up the weak to the oppression of the strong, and to countenance arbitrary and unfeeling landlords and agents, in their cruel attempts to persecute and crush every tenant who, although unfortunately in their power, had the courage to resent their oppressive and unjustifiable exactions.

Mr. Mooney took a review of the whole case. He maintained, that it was clearly understood by the last House, that, as justice had been denied to Darrach elsewhere, he was entitled to it at their hands. It mattered not, he said, what construction could be put upon the words of the Resolution; for it was well-known, that the late House, in agreeing to it, meant to allow whatever reasonable expenses should be incurred, in endeavouring to procure redress for Darrach, either in the Supreme Court or in the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Fraser said, that when there could be but one opinion about the intention of the late House, they should not cavil about words. The intention was, that an attempt should be made to procure justice for Darrach; and that they would make good the expenses. One course had been tried, that of seeking a new trial; but it failed. Another, however, was pointed out by the Judges of the Supreme Court, which was, that of an action for damages against Darrach's Attorney. He (Mr Fraser) was in Court when the Judges pointed it out. It had been adopted; and the action was still pending.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary.—He believed, the evidence and report of the Special Committee, appointed by the late House to investigate the case, had been laid before the late Government, and, by them, referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court; and it was quite certain, that proceedings in law, for the purpose of procuring redress for Darrach, had been taken, as the late House intended. In his opinion, therefore, it would be quite proper to refer the Petition, with a taxed Bill of Costs annexed, to the Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery, hon. Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Wightman, and Mr. Douse, all spoke nearly to the same effect. They severally said that the Bill of Costs should be annexed to the Petition; and that all other documents relating to the case, and evidence to show that the condition, on which the late House had agreed to make good the expenses consequent upon further legal proceedings, which might be instituted on behalf of Darrach, had been complied with, should be laid before the House, to enable them satisfactorily to ascertain, how far they ought to consider themselves bound to make good the conditional pledge of the late House.

Hon. Mr. Warburton explained, that the Bill of Costs was not annexed to the Petition, because at the time the Petition was entrusted to the honorable member who presented it, (the hon. Mr. Whelan), it was not taxed, or indeed, he understood, fully made out, so as to be ready for taxation. The Petitioner, however, was aware of the necessity of having his Bill of Costs submitted to the House, in connexion with his Petition, and had engaged to send it in immediately.

With the understanding that the taxed Bill of Costs should be laid before the House, before any further action should be taken with respect to the Petition, it was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Wednesday, March 29.

CLAIMS UNDER THE FISH BOUNTY ACT.

Mr. Wightman, as Chairman of the Committee, to whom was referred the Petitions of Thomas Kemp, Andrew O'Conners, Peter McCallum, James Malone, and Brunot Gallant, claiming Tonnage Bounties, reported that the Committee recommend the propriety of paying the amount of Tonnage Bounty, to the several applicants.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Wightman, that the Report be referred to the House, when in Committee of Supply.

JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. H. Haviland, as Chairman of the Private Bill Committee, reported as follows:

"Your Committee, appointed to examine and report upon Private Bills, having under their consideration the Bill introduced for the purpose of incorporating a Joint Stock Banking Company, for Prince Edward Island, submit that, the Bill is of a private nature, but, inasmuch as that the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank, will tend to promote the interests of all classes of the inhabitants of the Colony, your Committee recommend that the said Bill be passed without charging Fees."

On motion of the hon and learned member, the Report was received, and agreed to.

Ordered that the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL ROAD DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Haviland, moved the third reading of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the performance of Statute Labour, and to authorise the establishment of certain additional Road Districts, and the appointment of Commissioners therefor," and the same was read a third time accordingly.

The hon. the Speaker, being about to put the question, that the Bill do pass,—

Hon. Mr. Lord rose and said, before the question is put, I must record my vote against the appointment of another Road Commissioner, for Prince County. I have no idea of lending my sanction to the multiplying of offices, and the cutting out of situations, by the House, merely that hon. members may, by that means, have opportunities afforded to them, of procuring government appointments, for some of their friends. I, therefore, move that the Bill be disagreed to.

On the question that the Bill do pass, the House divided:

Yeas—Honbles. Messrs. Haviland, Montgomery, Macaulay, Maceachen, Conroy; Messrs Macgowan, Wightman, Beer, M'Leod, Fraser, Clark, Goff, Douse, Yeo, Haviland, and Hon. Mr. Warburton,—16

Nays—Hon. Mr. Lord, Messrs. Mooney, M'Gill, and Davies—4.

OPINION ON ELECTION LAW.

Hon. Mr. Whelan agreeably to notice given in the Order Book, moved the adoption of the following Address to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor:

"May it please your Excellency, the House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency, will cause to be laid before the House the legal opinion of the Hon. Wm. Young, of Nova Scotia, respecting the Return to the Writ Election, for the First District of Queen's County."

Mr. H. Haviland having moved that the address be amended, by inserting, "And also the legal opinion of Hon. W. Young on the form of the Commission to be issued for swearing the members of the House of Assembly on the assembly of the Legislature, together with the cases submitted to Hon. W. Young, for his opinions thereon." The amendment was agreed to; and the address, as amended, was adopted by the House.

Ordered that the Hon. Mr. Whelan, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Mooney, do compose a Committee, to wait upon His Excellency, with the said Address.

The Debate which took place on this address will be duly reported.

PETITIONS.

Several Petitions, some praying for compensation for services performed for the public, and one for loss sustained by fire, (Mr. Gurney's): and others praying for remission of duty on imported machinery; were taken up, and disposed of. Of the former, some (amongst which was Mr. Gurney's) were referred to the Committee of Supply, and others, being Road Petitions, to the members of the Districts from which they proceeded. The latter were all rejected.

Thursday, March 30.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

Hon. J. H. Conroy gave notice that he would, when the House should be in Committee of ways and means, move—that the Government and Council may be empowered to remit the Duties on Flour Meal, &c. for a limited period, as they may see fit

Friday, March 31.

The House went into Committee, to take into consideration all matters relating to Roads, Bridges, and Wharfs, and the Estimates:—Mr. Fraser in the Chair.

Several Resolutions were agreed to therein, and will be reported to the House to-morrow.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

The Attack on the Amatolas.—The following forenoon several Kaffirs were killed in a skirmish with the Cape Corps, and their huts burnt and destroyed. The expected order was issued from the attack next day, and the division directed to be under arms at five o'clock in the morning, "to turn out without bugle sound, or any noise whatever." * * It was still quite dark when my servant shook me by the shoulder, and with some difficulty succeeded in making me comprehend that the troops were already "falling in," and that he wanted to pick up the blanket and plaid on which I lay. Accordingly I jumped up, and after loading the pack horse with three days rational, patrol-tent, kettles, and other requisites for the bivouac, we made our way, stumbling along in the dark, over tent-ropes and picketing pegs, to the parade-ground, where the first brigade was rapidly assembling. The motionless ranks were inspected as far as the imperfect light allowed, and all in silence; and a five o'clock precisely, the general having arrived on the ground, the word of command was passed on *sotto voce*, and we moved noiselessly away to the foot of the mountains, commencing the ascent of the Western Amatolas by the pass in front of our encampment, reaching the summit just at day-break. * * We saw the smoke of the enemy's fires curling slowly up from the dark bush, on a steppe or lower ridge of the elevated range in front, and on the opposite side of a lovely valley which lay at our very feet, carpeted with the smoothest and greenest grass, and dotted with mimosa, protea, and clumps of tangled bush. On our left towered the lofty peak of the Hogslack, the highest point of the whole chain; and below it lay a finely wooded deep ravine, down the centre of which foamed a milk-white cataract, the dark forest stretching away on either side, and filling the kloof. In a few moments an aide-de-camp rode up with instructions for our brigade to move forward and descend into the valley below; the cavalry and pack-horses making a detour of about a mile to our left, to a point where the descent was somewhat less precipitous. After scrambling down to the bottom, we formed "column of subdivisions," and moved across the valley, perceiving as we neared the lofty bridge opposite several hundreds of the enemy gathering on its summit, their arms flashing and glittering along the edge of the cliff in the morning sun. There was only one point at which this apparently impregnable position was accessible, and that was by a long steep exposed grassy ridge destitute of all cover, and completely commanded from the top by a perfect fortification of huge detached rocks, behind which we could perceive the enemy strongly posted and quietly waiting our attack, confident in the security of their position. Up the formidable ascent, bare and slippery as the roof, of a house, the 74th were ordered to advance and storm the natural citadel at its summit. In the mean time heavy firing, about a mile distant on our right announced that Colonel Sutton's column was engaged with the enemy in that direction; while the different corps of native Levies were moved round to our right and left flanks, those on the left skirmishing through the bush and setting fire to a number of Kaffir huts. Pushing rapidly on to the point of attack, we waded the river, and commenced the arduous ascent, up which, in spite of a burning sun, the men mounted like true Highlanders. To our surprise the enemy allowed us to come considerably within range, and we were beginning to imagine the position was abandoned, when suddenly they opened fire upon us from the shelter of the crags, sweeping every inch of the smooth approach, themselves invisiblet the tops only of their black heads peeping over the rocks to took aim, and disappeared again as instantaneously as the flash of their guns. Showers of balls whistled past us with the peculiar *ping, whit* so well known to those who have been under fire; as we mounted, we returned their fire with steady well-directed volleys every time their heads were seen above the parapet of rock, and deployed into line under a rattling fire, and the fight begun in earnest. A private fell shot in the foot. For a quarter of an hour there was an incessant roar of musketry and whistling of bullets. As we neared the top, scrambling with hands and knees up the crags, which were now discovered to be of enormous size, and in places insurmountable; the fire became hotter, the balls striking the ground and sending the earth and gravel flying in our faces. One man fell shot through the arm and said; I passed another sitting on the ground wounded in several places, and two more awaiting the surgeon's aid; one with a shattered hand and the other a wound in the head, his face deluged with blood. Lieutenant Bruce received a shot in the arm, and a sixth man fell badly wounded in the leg.—*Capt. King's Campaigning in Kaffirland.*

PICTURE OF MENSCHIKOFF.

Menschikoff has invariably refused to sit to an artist. He is about seventy years of age, of middle stature, has close-cut milk white hair, a high open forehead, sharp defined features, and a bright sparkling eye. His gait is haughty, but slightly limping, from a wound he received in a singular manner, at the siege of Varna, in 1828. One evening, having given some orders that he wished to see implicity obeyed, he strolled throughout the camp; and as he was returning to his quarters he stopped and ramained with his legs stretched wide apart while he enjoyed a pinch of snuff. Suddenly the report of a heavy gun was heard. and the Prince fell headlong to the ground, When he was taken up it was found that a cannon ball had passed between his legs and wounded him severely in the thigh. Prince Menchikoff is one of themost extensive landed preprietors in the empire, and counts his serfs by thousand; but unlike the generality of the Russian nobles, he adds daily to his wealth. His economy is without a parallel and indeed is stated to descend to parsimony of the lowest grade; but. however grinding his extortion in his patrimonial estate, on all grand state occasions his appearance, carriages, and suite are most magnificent. He possesses a most superb mansion at St. Petersburg; his establishment of servants and equipage is on a scale of the most lavish expense, and he is surrounded by numerous aides-de-camp glittering in "barbaric pearls of gold." Another striking peculiarity of this remarkable man is the aversion he entertains for foreigners. Not one—even an ambassador—has ever been permitted to enter his palace. He is both rough and fickle, and when anything offends him becomes absolutely brutal.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Land Purchase.—Mr. Donald McKey has purchased 52,000 feet of land, adjoining his upper ship yard, at East Boston, and facing Border, White, Engle and Meridian streets. He paid 50 cents per foot for it. Eight years ago he could have bought the same land at 10 cents per foot. His object is to enlarge his upper yard, so that he can build six large ships at the same time. He has now on the stocks three ships, and as soon as he can make room, will build four more.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Last Trouble with Cuba.—Our government and people have about as many causes of conplaint against the Spanish administration at Cuba as the wolf in the fable had with the unfortunate lamb.

The latest case of excitement is that of the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, at Havanna, by the Spanish authorities, for an infraction of the Spanish revenue laws. The Spanish government have passed a law that vessels which call at their ports shall enter all their cargo at the Custom House, and the owners and captain of the Black Warrior were well aware of this—we have heard that she has entered the harbor of Havana three times since the order was promulgated—but they saw fit to disregard it, the vessel was seized for a violation of the law, and the captain refused to enter into bonds to contest validity of the seizure, but abandoned her to the officers. The Black Warrior is not a very valuable craft, and her owners would make a profitable bargain if they can dispose of her to the Spanish crown at four times her worth, through the aid of our government, and received monstrous costs besides,—*Boston Courier.*

Death of Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B., Australia.—We deeply regret to record the death of Colonel K. Snodgrass, C.B., one of the most distinguished military men whom we can claim as natives of this town. Colonel Snodgrass was born in the Seedhills—his father, Dr. Snodgrass, being at that time minister of the Middle Church, and held in high estimation by the community generally. The Colonel jointed the ranks while still young, and there are but few associates or companions of his boyhood now remaining. We believe, however, that while a mere lad he evinced a spirit of daring and love of adventure, for the employment of which his future career as a soldier was eminently qualified. The following is the obituary notice in the Melbourne journals:—