

Mr. Chambers suggested that the statute labor law be discussed to-morrow.

Mr. Brown, Chairman of committee of petition of John McLeod, contractor at St. Peter's Canal, reported that the committee recommended the sum of £193 should be paid to petitioner to defray his expenses, and the remainder to be distributed amongst the unpaid workmen on that canal.

Mr. Young as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the New York, Newfoundland and London Transatlantic Telegraph Company, recommended that the privilege sought should be granted for the term of twenty-five years instead of fifty, as prayed for in the petition. A bill to carry out the provisions of the report was read a second time.

FRIDAY, April 3rd.

Mr. Killam asked leave to introduce a petition unanimously signed by a number of inhabitants of Yarmouth, against the passage of the bill before the House for the repeal of the Municipal Incorporation Act.

Mr. Howe said he would examine the petition, and if he found it was as numerously signed as those he had presented for the repeal of the act, he presumed no further action would be taken in regard to the bill.

Mr. Young thought this was a matter in which the members for Yarmouth should take the responsibility. His opinion was that they should decide the question as to whether the present act should continue in force or not.

Mr. Moses asked leave to present a petition from Yarmouth, praying the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Laid on table.

Mr. Howe said, in reference to the Yarmouth petitions, he found that the petition just presented was signed by 750 persons, while the one he presented had 700 signatures; and he was informed that of these, some 140 had signed both petitions. He would not like to take any action in the matter in the absence of the Attorney General, who he did not see in his usual place.

Mr. McLellan would press for the second reading of the bill introduced by the member for Windsor, as he wished to remove Colchester from the operation of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Killam said these petitions for the repeal of the Municipal Act had been got up principally by disappointed candidates for office, and by those who held county offices under the present system. A great many had signed the petitions without knowing what they were about; many were afraid of the taxation also.

Mr. Morrison had always been of opinion that the number who were required to sign the requisition to the sheriff for the passage of the act should be 500 instead of 100, and he hoped that alteration would be made.

MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The clerk announced that the Council had agreed to the act limiting the erection of wooden buildings in Halifax; also, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Knox's Free Church at Victoria with amendments. To the first bill a clause was added, enabling the City Council to bring any other part of the city within the operation of the act, which was agreed to by the house. The amendment to the second act was to strike out the clause empowering the minister to preside at the meetings of the congregation. The consideration of this amendment was deferred on account of the absence of the introducer of the bill.

The Hon. Attorney General laid on the table the election writ for the County of Guysboro' with the Sheriff's return thereon, which was read by the Clerk.

The Commissioner for administering the oaths being in attendance, the Hon. Financial Secretary advanced to the Clerk's table and took the usual oath.

Mr. McLellan again pressed for the second reading of the bill to repeal the Municipal Incorporation Act, for the reasons he had already stated. He wished to prevent a party in his County from applying for the passage of the act.

Mr. Howe suggested that a clause should be added to the general bill, to enable any member to have his county exempted from its operation.

Mr. Archibald was always of opinion that the general principles of the bill were sound and just, and he was surprised and sorry for the action his county had taken upon it. He believed that the number who could sign the application to the sheriff was too small; the bill might be modified in that respect.

The bill for the repeal of the Yarmouth Municipality Act was read a second time.

Mr. Young said that as this was a purely local bill he thought that if the two members for Yarmouth were prepared to take the responsibility of bringing the bill at this stage, the house should not interfere. He would suggest that the hon. member for Londonderry should not press the matter further, but if he wished to exempt his county he should make it a separate measure.

Mr. Moses would be sorry at any time to oppose the wishes of a majority of his constituents, but it was because he was of opinion that the opposition was fictitious, and because he wished the people to have a longer trial of the measure, that he should oppose the repeal of the act.

Mr. Morrison enquired whether Yarmouth was incorporated under the bill of 1855, or whether they had the amendments of last year.

Mr. Killam said it was the bill of 1855.

Mr. McLellan consented to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Killam explained that the total expense of the municipal system of Yarmouth for 1856 was \$350, while that of the old system for 1855 was \$190—being a difference of only \$160, to be borne by a population of some 10,000 persons.

On motion, the further consideration of the bill was deferred for three months.

Mr. Esson, as chairman of the committee on public accounts, reported at length on the various branches of the public service.

Hon. Financial Secretary inquired, with reference to the money borrowed from the Bank of Nova Scotia for the railway, whether the province was in the same position as it was with regard to the money borrowed on debentures.

Mr. Killam believed the money borrowed from the Bank was only for a limited time. He could not understand why this had been done, when the money might have been borrowed on the debentures.

Mr. Esson explained that this money was borrowed at 6 per cent. *at call*. It was thought advisable, on account of the stringency of the English money market, to borrow from the bank a certain amount.

Mr. Young remarked at some length upon the flourishing state of the public affairs, as revealed by the report just presented, and congratulated the late government on the mode in which they had administered the affairs of the province.

Hon. Financial Secretary spoke at some length on the subject of the railway works, and remarked that the report showed that more money had been expended, and a greater debt created, in relation to these works, than was warranted by law. He had not had time to examine the report minutely, but would do so at once.

A lengthened discussion ensued on this subject, in which the Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Howe, Mr. Killam, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. McLellan took part.

Hon. Mr. McKinnan, by command, laid on the table the report of the Superintendent of Education.

Hon. Attorney General asked leave to introduce a bill to authorize assessments for Railway damages, which was read a first time.

A discussion ensued as to the best mode of remedying the defects in the present law in relation to this subject.

SATURDAY, April 4th.

The Hon. Charles Tupper was sworn in and signed the roll of members, before the hon. Hugh Bell, Commissioner.

Mr. Churchill, from the committee on the petition of Charles Harding and Jacob S. Ingraham, reported, recommending that a grant should pass to Harding, and rejecting the claim of the Sheriff.

Mr. Howe said it seemed a peculiar principle to adopt that every man who was tried for an offence and acquitted should have his expenses paid.

Mr. Locke.—This is a peculiar case; the petitioner was nearly ruined. If a man was arrested in Yarmouth, taken to Pictou, and after examination was acquitted, he should be paid his expenses. Parties had been tried and convicted of the offence charged against Harding and were now in the penitentiary.

Mr. Ryder had signed the report under the impression that these men were not paid their witness fees. He did not think they ought to be further remunerated.

Mr. Archibald spoke of the dangerous precedent which allowing the claim would cause; unfounded accusations could not be prevented by the legislature, and however hard cases might be, to compensate one would lead to many claims on the same principle.

Mr. Esson presented a petition signed by the Mayor, a great number of merchants and others, respecting the convention recently entered into by the Imperial Government and the Emperor of the French, praying that measures might be adopted to prevent the convention from being carried into operation.

The petition was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Tobin argued in favor of the prayer of the petition. He thought Nova Scotia was largely interested, not only indirectly but directly, in reference to the Labrador fisheries. In his opinion a concurrent right conceded to the French would, in consequence of their bounties and other appliances, speedily resolve itself into an exclusive right. The effect would be, to make this Province import instead of export fish. He begged leave to move the following resolution:—

“Whereas from documents laid before this house by delegates from the general assembly of Newfoundland, it appears that a convention was entered into between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, on the 14th day of January last, whereby extensive rights and privileges of fishery on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador were ceded to the subjects of France, without as it appears, any equivalent concession by the government of France to British subjects; And whereas the rights and interests of the inhabitants of this Province engaged in the trade and fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador, will be most seriously prejudiced if such convention be carried into effect. And whereas it also appears by the 20th article of the convention that the same shall come into operation so soon as the laws required to carry it into effect shall have been passed by the Imperial Government and the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland; but it further appears that the said Provincial Legislature has refused in any manner to sanction the said convention:

“Resolved, That while it is satisfactory to this house to perceive in the said convention the recognition of the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland to give to, or withhold its sanction from the same, the house desires nevertheless to express its opinion that rights of so important a nature as those proposed to be ceded by the convention, and which belong to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia in common with those of Newfoundland, ought not to be transferred to the subjects of a foreign power without an opportunity being afforded to the people of this Province of protecting their interests, and of submitting their views and sentiments to her Majesty's Government upon the policy of such concessions, as far as relates to this Province.

“Resolved further, That as the operation of the said convention would be highly detrimental

to the trade and fisheries of this Province, a dutiful address be presented to her Majesty, praying that no steps may be taken for carrying the same into effect.”

Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill postponing the sitting of the Supreme Court; in his opinion it was matter of indifference whether the opening was postponed for a week or a fortnight.

Mr. Young suggested that the change should be permanent.

The Hon. Financial Secretary, by command, laid on the table certain Grammar School returns; also, papers relating to the importation of cattle. A conversation ensued relative to the propriety of encouraging the further importation of cattle at the public expense.

House adjourned until Monday at three o'clock.

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Respectfully, yours, etc.,
CHARLES WHITNEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. G. J. WOOD.—Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

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I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.

MARY A. ATKINSON.

Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Carlisle, June 27, '55.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the “Restorative” it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

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[From the Washington Star.]

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