

sion of property so large in extent and valuable in character as that which was presented by the Governors of Dalhousie College. He presumed that it was upon this sentiment, together with the belief that the Institution was really sectarian that the present difficulty had arisen, and it was to prevent such a feeling that he had expressed his desire to see other denominations unite and take part in the effort. But when we came to the practical question, which was now before the House, he would ask his honourable friend what could we do? If his resolution was passed, a great injustice would be committed. The Presbyterian body had removed their establishment from Truro, and to drive them back again, without being able to fix upon them any violation of faith or an infringement of the arrangement, would be an act of gross injustice. Other branches of the Presbyterian body had also raised money and endowed a chair, on the faith of the act of last year; Professors had been brought from abroad—one of them he knew was a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments, having held a prominent position in Queen's College, Kingston. Could anything justify the House saying to these gentlemen that they must return? There must have been some wrong perpetrated before the legislation of last year could be touched. That legislation was not a mere declaration of the will of the Legislature,—it had been declared and acted upon, and the parties who had acted upon it had, in doing so put themselves to inconvenience and pecuniary loss. If the question were presented for the first time, he would not hesitate for a moment resisting the passage of the bill, or, if it passed, urging such amendments as would meet the views of those who were now petitioning the House, and prevent the Institution from being liable to anything like denominational or sectarian influences. However, now, the thing was done—in fact consummated, and any other course than that he felt obliged to take would be inconsistent with the very fundamental principles of legislation as well as justice.

TUESDAY, April 5th.

The House met at 11 o'clock, went into Committee on bills, and took up the Incorporation bills.

Hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Miller, and other gentlemen called attention to the necessity of giving more consideration to bills connected with such important interests.

Hon. Mr. Johnston said that the House had already transacted a great deal of business, but there was still much to be done, and he regretted that gentlemen attended so irregularly.

Mr. S. Campbell said that the House ought to meet at a far earlier period in the year, and that it was only due to the Attorney General to state that he was always at his post, pushing forward the public business.

Mr. Tobin thought the House should meet earlier, when April came it was difficult to have members regular in their attendance.

Hon. Fin. Sec. said that the difficulty in respect to an early meeting of the House arose from the fact that the financial year ended on the 31st Dec., and that the accounts had to be presented a very few days after the opening of the session.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that all the acts of incorporation before the committee be subject to the double liability provision.

After some discussion, Mr. Johnston's motion was lost.

In the afternoon, Hon. Mr. Johnston introduced a bill concerning the police force of the city of Halifax. It provides for a stipendiary magistrate at a salary of \$2,000, to be paid by the city, but appointed by the government.

Mr. James McDonald, Chairman of Committee on Private Bills, reported up the following:—“Relative to a poor district in Cumberland; relative to a town clock in Pictou; to repeal part of act concerning county of Hants; to amend and continue chapter 52 and the acts in amendment thereof.”

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved the third reading of the bill of the “Exportation of goods and drawbacks.”

Mr. Longley moved that the bill be recommended for the purpose of striking out the clause relating to officers' wines. Lost on division by 7 to 34.

Yeas.—Dr. Hamilton, Parker, McLelan, Donkin, Blanchard, Longley, Coffin.

Nays.—Killam, Jost, James Fraser, Finl. Sec., Atty. Gen., Tupper, Sol. Gen., More, Bill, Hefternan, Lawrence, Robertson, Allison, Pryor, McKay, Whitman, Tobin, J. McDonald, Slocumb, Miller, Bourinot, S. Campbell, Colin Campbell, Locke, Ross, Balcum, Robicheau, Smyth, Annand, Hill, Dr. Brown, Caldwell, McKinnon, Archibald.

The bill incorporating shipwrights and caulkers of Dartmouth was also read a third time and sent to the Council.

The Legislative Council reported up several bills, among which was the Pictou Railway bill; also that they adhered to the amendment to the sheriffs' bill.

The House in Committee on Bills, passed the Custom's act and Probate law, in the Revised Statutes.

WEDNESDAY, April 6th.

The house met at 11, went into Committee and passed the following bills:—

To provide for the building of a bridge across the Nappan River, Cumberland; to incorporate Lutheran Congregation at Bridgewater; to provide for the appointment of Gas Inspector; to regulate the herring fishery of Annapolis; to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province; relative to the county of Yarmouth; relative to school lands in Horton; relative to Poor District in Cumberland; rela-

tive to Town Clock in Pictou; to amend and continue Chap. 52 and Acts in amendment thereof. Progress was made with the city bills.

In the afternoon the Hon. Sol. Gen. introduced the Militia Act, and briefly explained its provisions. The Adjutant Gen., with the aid he could afford him, had been able to frame such a bill as he hoped would suggest itself to the approval of the House. The bill is divided into different heads, detailing the different services to be performed, fines to be collected, etc. Instead of three classes there are two, the first from 16 to 45, and the other from 45 to 60.—The magistracy are not exempted from drill, but are obliged to take out commissions or to serve in the ranks. The first portion of the bill treats of classification, enrollment, organization of regiments & again time of peace, and of training and discipline. The concluding portion refers to arrangements for the militia in time of war. It provides for the carrying out of Her Majesty's regulations for the regular army. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee.

The House in Committee on the Revised Statutes, took up the Magistrates Bill, which Mr. Bourinot sought to amend by increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace—when two preside—to £20 suits, which passed.

The Solicitor General brought in a bill incorporating the Truro Cemetery Company; and Mr. J. McDonald one to appoint Stipendiary Magistrates in various sections of the Province.

The Legislative Council, by message, informed the House that they had agreed to a bill relating to a harbor-master at Pictou, and to a bill to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association, without amendments, and to the following bills—to incorporate the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company—to incorporate the Sisters of Charity with amendments, which being merely verbal were agreed to by the House.

The Council also agreed to chapters 68 and 126 R. Statutes as amended.

THURSDAY, April 7th.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Several bills were read a third time.

Hon. Mr. LeVesconte introduced a bill to change the name of Little River, in the county of Richmond, to Port Richmond. It was read a first and second time.

In the afternoon the Atty. Genl. introduced a bill relative to Crown Lands. He said this was a re-enactment of all the laws existing on the statute book. Several clauses are added for the purpose of rendering more explicit the existing regulations. It is also provided that settlers who wish can take up Crown Lands, and pay for them by performing work on roads; and that the Governor in Council can issue directions, as occasion may require, to the Commissioner of Crown Lands to cause lands to be opened up through any tracts of land necessary for settlement.

On motion of the Provincial Secretary, the resolution relative to the Union of the Colonies was sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Mr. Kaulback moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Bridgewater.

Mr. Robertson moved that the bill be deferred until that day three months, and, at his request, a petition against the bill was read. The petitioners declare they compose a majority of the Church.

Mr. Archibald said if the petition was carried, its prayer should be considered.

Mr. Jost said that he was informed that the petition was not to be relied upon, inasmuch as a large proportion of the petitioners did not belong to the congregation. In fact, it was stated that only 9 members signed it.

Mr. Kaulback said from his own knowledge that a large proportion of the petitioners did not belong to the congregation, and that all the signatures appeared to be written by three persons. He read a certificate from one Jacob Mizener stating that he had never signed the petition, though his name was affixed to it. The name of a Catholic was also appended.

Mr. Blanchard said he had always believed the bill was irregularly before the House; the law already provided machinery for incorporation.

Mr. Archibald doubted very much, in looking over the petition, that it was only signed by three persons. He thought the matter should have been sifted by a committee and evidence adduced.

Dr. Slocumb wished to know what evidence the hon. gentleman wanted.

Hon. Pro. Sec. thought the House should accept the statements of the representatives of Lunenburg, as entitled to every respect.

Mr. James McDonald was surprised to find the hon. leader of the Opposition all at once influenced by such new-born sympathy for the right of petition.

Mr. Longley argued against the bill as being in an irregular manner before the House.

Mr. Jost said to pass the bill would be only an act of justice under all the circumstances.

Dr. Slocumb replied to Mr. Longley in favor of the bill, and stated all the circumstances connected with it, from his own personal knowledge. He said the petition carried a falsehood on its face, and that it had been concocted by three persons who were known to be in antagonism to Mr. Hutchinson, the Minister of the congregation.

On a division, the motion to defer was lost.

A rider was added to the bill providing that it should not interfere with private rights.

Mr. Blanchard wished the House to understand whether it would not be henceforth expected that bills incorporating congregations should pay the usual \$20 required from private individuals.

Hon. Pro. Sec. moved that bills to incorporate religious and charitable institutions, should be exempt from the payment of the \$20; which was carried.

Hon. Sol. General introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Bank of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Sol. Gen. introduced a bill relating to Mines and Minerals.

FRIDAY, April 8.

The House in Committee on bills passed the following:—To incorporate Block House Mining Co.; Sea Cove Mining Co.; Cheticamp Mining Company; Spring Hill Mining Co.; Louisburg Railway Company; Boston and Bridgeport Mining Company; Nova Scotia Mining and Amalgamating Company; Intercolonial Railway Company; to amend act incorporating Glass Bay Mining Company, which were read a third time.

Also the following bills:—Relating to Immigrants; relating to Crown Lands; relating to Police Force of the city of Halifax—with amendments relating to Gas.

In the afternoon the House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee on the amendment of laws, reported a bill to authorize the sessions of the County of Halifax to appoint a governor for the new County Jail.

Mr. James McDonald moved the third reading of the bill relating to Railways.

In answer to an enquiry from Mr. Miller, Mr. McDonald stated that this act did not contemplate imposing any additional liabilities upon the Province, but merely gave the Government power, in case they should deem it more to the interests of the Province, to enter into arrangements to have the roads built by private companies instead of as Government works, giving such companies 4 per cent on £10,000 per mile.

Mr. Killam opposed the motion and moved the following amendment:—

1. No contract shall be entered into for the construction of the Pictou or European and North American Railroad, or construction commenced on the same, until the time has elapsed named in the Intercolonial Bill passed in 1863, allowed for the Province of Canada and New Brunswick to perfect the necessary legislation.

2. That no tender made for constructing the Pictou or European and North American Railway to the borders of New Brunswick, shall be accepted before being submitted to the Legislature for approval.

Mr. K. remarked very severely on the government and members supporting the Pictou Railway Bill. He charged the Government with deception and insincerity in their railway legislation, with promises of subsidies to certain counties provided their representatives would vote for the Pictou Bill, and generally with having too large a proportion of lawyers in the various offices.

Mr. Miller, after pointing out the vagueness of the clause, and the danger of giving the Government such unlimited power as to engage in the construction of railroads East and West without the approval of the Legislature, moved that the clause be struck out altogether.

A lengthened debate ensued which occupied the rest of the day. The debate was adjourned without any decision having been arrived at.

The hon. Prov. Secy., by command, laid on the table a despatch acknowledging the receipt of the address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty on the occasion of the birth of the infant Prince.

The house adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, April 11th.

Mr. Pryor, reported a bill for improved sewerage in Halifax.

In the afternoon, Hon. Sol. Gen. introduced an act to build a bridge and open a road in the county of Guysboro.

Hon. Mr. McFarlane introduced a bill in reference to agriculture, to take the place of the act now in the statutes. It establishes a Central Board of Agriculture, consisting of 11 persons, of whom 5 shall reside in Halifax or its vicinity, and the remainder in the rural districts. The Superintendent of Education, and the Principal of the Normal School, shall, ex officio, be members of such Board. Four of the members of this Board shall annually retire, and others be elected in their place, who shall be nominated by the greatest number of societies.

Agricultural societies may be organized in each of the counties wherever 40 members or more shall become members thereof. The Central Board is, among other things, authorized to publish a quarterly or semi-annual journal for the diffusion of agricultural and horticultural information,—to obtain animals of new or improved breeds, &c.,—to hold Provincial exhibitions &c.

Hon. Mr. LeVesconte reported from the committee on fisheries. It considers the exaction of duties on the Labrador coast as unjust, and advises our government to look into the subject.

Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced a resolution to be added to the Railway Bill in the Revised Statutes instead of the one brought in on Friday by Mr. James McDonald. The following is the purport of the resolution: that the government be empowered to make arrangements with any Company for the construction of a railway from Truro to New Brunswick by an annual subsidy of 4 per cent on \$10,000 per mile for 20 years, and for a line from Windsor going westward at 4 per cent on \$6,000 per mile.

Messrs. Miller and Locke remonstrated against the power given in the resolution to the government.

Mr. Miller, moved a resolution, in amendment, to this effect: “Whereas the revenue of this Province is now burthened with a liability of £60,000 railway interest, and whereas the act passed this session pledges the country to

a further sum of £24,000 a year; therefore resolved that it is unwise to pledge the public credit to the extent required by the resolution before the house.

Mr. Killam spoke against the resolution of the Prov. Sec., and denounced the course of the government.

Mr. Killam's amendment previously noticed—against any contract being made for the construction of the Pictou or the European and North American railway until being submitted to the house for approval—was then put and lost, 35 to 8.

The original resolution of the hon. P. v. inical Sec. then passed 28 to 7.

The House then adjourned.

Colonial and American News.

New Brunswick.

The Government have carried their Railway Bills by a considerable majority, 20 to 6. The Legislature was expected to arise yesterday.

MELANCHOLY.—Two of the tellers of two of the St. John Banks absconded last week.—Mr. Cowie of the Bank of B. N. A. on Friday; and Mr. Ketchum of the Commercial on Saturday. Both were respectably connected, and were not previously suspected, but were subsequently found to be defaulters to a large amount. Cowie on arriving at Bangor, Maine, committed suicide by taking strychnine. His body has been brought back by his friends.

A SMALL AFFAIR.—The New Brunswick Legislature have spent nearly a past week in a warm discussion on a question as to whether the Lieut. Governor should be paid the British sovereign at the £ sterling, or at the rate of 24s. 4d. currency. The question was at length decided by the casting vote of the chairman, against the government.

Canada.

THE NEW MINISTRY, (corrected list).—The Canada Gazette Extra of Wednesday, March 30 informs us that the following gentlemen have been appointed to the several offices of Government:—

Hon. Sir E. P. Tache, Receiver General; Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Attorney General, West; Hon. G. E. Cartier, Attorney General, East; Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance; Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Hon. M. H. Foley, Postmaster General; Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics; Isaac Buchanan Esq., President of the Executive Council; J. C. Chapais, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works; J. Simpson, Esq., Secretary and Registrar; H. L. Langevin, Esq., Solicitor General, East; James Cockburn, Esq., Solicitor General, West.

It is not supposed that a new election will be necessary at present. The Hon. Mr. Cauchon announced that the Government intended to ask for an adjournment of parliament to the 3rd of May.

CHAUDIERE GOLD REGION.—A gentleman just returning from the Chaudiere Gold Region, informs us that great preparations are making for commencing operations. A great number of claims have been taken up by individuals and mining companies, on all the streams running into the Chaudiere, many buildings and a considerable amount of machinery erected.—A number of Americans are on the ground, and about to start a Bank, an Express Company, and three lines of stages to connect with the Grand Trunk. Stores and Slanties innumerable to supply and accommodate the miners, are being run up, and large stocks of provisions and other necessities are already on the ground.

Experienced California miners who have been prospecting, speak of the district as fully equal, if not superior to California in its best days. It is expected that several thousand miners will be at work as soon as the frost leaves the ground; but it is feared unless the proposed Bill, or some other measures to settle the question of title is passed by the Legislature, operations will be impeded, and a violent turmoil ensue.

Let gold-mining on the Chaudiere get fair play, and the unbelievers here and abroad will be astonished at the wealth drawn from this long-neglected region.—Montreal Telegraph.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

TUESDAY, April 5th.—The Connecticut Election took place yesterday. Gov. Buckingham, Union candidate, was re-elected by about 8000 majority.

St. Louis Democrat's Leavenworth despatch reports that at the election yesterday the polls were seized by a mob in the interest of McDowell, the Copperhead candidate; and Mayor Anthony and his friends were knocked down and brutally beaten. McDowell ticket was elected by about 700 majority. Great excitement exists, and Copperheads militant.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—A special despatch from the army of the Potomac, to the New York Herald, says that it rained seven out of the last ten days, and that it would take four weeks of sunshine to dry the ground, so as to allow any part of the army to move.

Gen. Franklin's forces arrived at Alexandria on the 24th, without opposition; the country through which they passed, was deserted by whites and male blacks, they having gone to Texas.