

have them make; if any thing will open the eyes of the British Government to the intense selfishness of Yankee diplomacy, this will surely do it. I have had fears that the Home Government might treat for the fisheries alone, in the expectation of future requitals; but the course of the Secretary and Congress of the United States excludes this fear, and will save us from any unfair concession. What we want is equal rights and commercial freedom. I never saw such sudden and general excitement as was occasioned by the report, that our fisheries had been given up in exchange for the right to fish in American waters. I do not wish to anticipate unpleasant results, but such dissatisfaction shows us that what is loyalty today, might be made love of country to-morrow. Man's first and highest allegiance is to the country in which he lives.

Provincial Secretary.—I trust after what has been said by the members of the Government and others, that the amendment will be withdrawn and the address left as it is. Our minute of Council and correspondence with the Home Government was unanimous, deliberate, and conceived in very strong terms. I hope we will shortly be in a position to submit them. In estimating the sufficiency of any proffered equivalents we will of course be consulted.

Mr. M'Phelim.—I do not object to this address, but I believe the free expressions called out in this discussion will be of service. Our remonstrances brought the effectual protection of an efficient navy upon our coasts, and we ought to be grateful to the British Government for it. Before that occurrence we were treated by the Americans with insolence and contempt. I don't want to shut them out from a participation in the benefits of these fisheries if they offer a fair consideration in return, but, in the name of God and common sense are we to accept the turtles of the Gulf of Florida as an equivalent for the invaluable fish of our North Eastern waters? What compensation does Mr. Seymour offer us for the navigation of the St. Lawrence and St. John, and the commutation of our export duty on timber which we adopted to retaliate on the Americans, even at the cost of taxing ourselves? I say, sir, I will never consent to the extension of American privileges without satisfactory equivalents. The Provincial trade in ships would now be bankrupt, if it were not for the gold of Australia and California, and the guano freights. In treaty arrangements our Government has always had the worst of it, and even British diplomatists have treated Colonial rights as of little value in competition with those of the United States.

Mr. English.—I cannot unite in the expression of renewed confidence in the British Government. The protection of our fisheries last season was well enough, but what of this reported treaty? Does America offer to open her ports to register our ships? Not so. They offer to buy our timber if Britain will make the trade of the world free to them. They want to get everything and give nothing. The fisheries are as much ours as the lands in Madagaskar.

Mr. Fitzgerald.—I don't think it necessary to alter the address, but let us have a strong one on the fisheries alone—strong and plain as we can make it; then let us hold our own Government bound to see it acted up to, and if they falter give them their walking ticket.

Mr. Williston.—I am for the address as it is. We have many articles, the easy admission of which into American markets would be of greater advantage to us than an exclusive fishery; but the right is ours, and should only be yielded for a full equivalent.

Mr. Smith.—I believe the fisheries to be ours as much as our timber or our ores, and shall vote for the amendment, because I feel it to be our duty on every fitting occasion to express our opinion that the right is ours, and is only to be shared or surrendered with our concurrence. The language of the address seems to imply a right in the British Government to yield them up without our consent, and I cannot permit such an implication to go forth without opposing it.

Mr. Barberic.—These fisheries are unquestionably ours, and if the British Government can give them up they can give up the Province. The efficient protection of last year in-

spired us all with new confidence, but let us be careful that nothing we say or do shall lessen the advantages of this protection. Is Downing Street to be the judge of the "ample equivalent?" I will never assent to it.

Provincial Secretary.—Our minute of Council in September last distinctly claimed that the Governor General of Canada and the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick should be consulted before any settlement was effected. In compliance with this request we have been consulted, and I am satisfied when the correspondence comes before the House it will be evident we have not neglected the interests of the Province.

Mr. Needham.—If the Government have made so strong a minute, why do they object to the language of this amendment. The allusion by the Attorney General to noisy courage and speeches to the galleries is not in very good taste; no member is more anxious for the ear of the lobbies and popular applause than the learned leader of the Government. I don't pretend to speak to dead seats or deaf portraits. I speak to instruct men and keep them right, and wish to be heard and understood in the galleries and country as well as in this house. Mr. Seymour's Bill is too transparent and absurd in its selfishness to occasion anxiety. I may be very ignorant on this subject of reciprocity, but I know this much, they can register their ships here, we cannot register ours there. Shall we give up our fisheries for the right to register? Not a bit of it. Let us insist upon a substantial dollar and cent equivalent.

Surveyor General.—I have long been anxious to foster these fisheries and make them productive. Year after year I have attempted to obtain a bounty to encourage the prosecution of them, but I never could succeed. Now the value, the great, the incalculable value of the fisheries is just discovered. Our rights in these fisheries are not the same as those in our lands. Any British subject is free to use the one, but none but ourselves can use the other. All the Colonies, all the Empire are concerned in the property of the fisheries, and because the interests involved are Imperial, the Imperial Government must be entitled to deal in the matter. The action of the Local Government has already materially and beneficially affected the character of the negotiations. We should be politic as well as bold in our language; the other Provinces are concerned and must be consulted.

Hon. J. F. Gray.—Who has treated Mr. Seymour's Bill as containing acceptable equivalents? No one has dreamed of doing so, and yet the whole argument in favor of the amendment is based on such assumption. It is incumbent on us to remember what our position really is and requires, and not by impolicy on our own part exclude ourselves from the advantages of admission to the American ports, while Prince Edward Island, Canada and Newfoundland open their fisheries, receive their equivalents and encourage trade. If an arrangement, beneficial to the Colonies generally should be proposed, any single Province should be willing to concede something for the general good. The address in reply is by invariable usage confined to the scope and subjects of the speech from the throne. The details of equivalents would be informal and inconvenient here, but in an independent address in full committee all details can be specified.

Attorney General.—If it is found that Provincial vessels are not placed on the same footing in American ports as their vessels are in ours, an address to the Queen will procure an order in Council under the tenth section of the Navigation Acts, to put them just where they put us.

Mr. Kerr.—I offered the amendment because I really believed that its language accorded better with the opinion of the House and the country than that used in the address. I cannot see the force of the objection to incorporate this language in the address, when the Government declare they have used words as strong or stronger in their Minute of Council, and they are willing to unite in an independent address in which the strongest of these terms shall be embodied. But as the House seems to prefer a separate address I shall not press the amendment. *Acknowledged.*

ADDRESS.

To the Hon. CHARLES CONNELL.

SIR,—The undersigned Freeholders of the County of York knowing that you have been instrumental in giving to the County of Carleton the Municipal Act, for which you have very justly received the thanks of the Council Board, and we concur in your reply, feeling assured that you are well versed in the practical working of the Municipal Authorities, and it is time for this County to be made a Municipal District.

We earnestly request of you to give some of your views as regards the beneficial results arising to a County from the Act, and if it is likely to be expensive in its working—is the Law anything like perfect—and any information you may be pleased to give, and at the same time be pleased to accept our thanks for the part you have always taken since you have been in public life, to secure to the people their rights in bringing about liberal reform.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN C. GRANT, J. P.,
NATHANIEL INGRAHAM,
ENOCH DOW, J. P.,
MOSES HILLMAN,
And others.

REPLY.

To J. C. GRANT, J. P., MOSES HILLMAN, ENOCH DOW, J. P., NATHANIEL INGRAHAM, Esq., and other signers of the Address.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your Address, and am happy to find that you approve of the vote of thanks presented to me by the Municipal Council of the County, and concur in the opinion expressed in my reply thereto. In order that the people may properly appreciate free institutions, the first duty is to educate themselves and their children.

This argument may be very justly applied to the government of the country, for unless the people are capable of selecting from among themselves suitable persons for levying and expending the County Funds, it is manifest that they are not capable of exercising the infinitely more important duty of selecting those who enact Laws affecting life, property, levy and to levy expend the taxes of the Province.

That the people may be properly prepared to exercise those high and important trusts, I advise them to lose no time in accepting the Municipal Corporation Act, the first step towards self government, self dependence, and a reliance on themselves. You ask if the working of the Corporation is likely to be expensive? That entirely depends on yourselves. I know in this County the annual expense of its Government has been very materially reduced.

The Act is by no means perfect; experience will show its defects. I believe the Legislature are ready to aid in its improvement. It is gratifying to know that you approve of my course as a Legislator.

It has always been my desire to give the people their full rights, and to do so, have freely given my aid to introduce these liberal reforms.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CONNELL.

DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE BY TIGERS IN INDIA.—"The annual loss of human life from tigers, at Singapore," says Capt. Keppel, "chiefly among the Chinese settlers, is perfectly fearful, averaging no fewer than three hundred and sixty, or one per diem. Great exertions are still making for the destruction of these animals, which is effected by pitfalls, cages baited with a dog, goat, monkey or other restless animals, and by sundry cunning contrivances."

MODEST REQUEST.—The petition of Messrs. Hatheway, Small and Tupper, praying the exclusive right of steam navigation of the Upper St. John, above the Grand Falls.

Another association, Messrs. John and Stephen Glazier and associates, have petitioned for the same exclusive privilege.

Of course, the parties all expect the Legislature to comply with their very reasonable and modest request.—*St. John Freeman.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Baltic.

(By Telegraph via Montreal Line.)

NEW YORK, May 7th.—The steamer *Baltic* arrived last evening with Liverpool dates to the 23rd February. The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd. An attempt was made at Vienna on the 11th to assassinate the Emperor by stabbing him with a poignard. The assassin who was arrested was an Hungarian. The Emperor was but slightly injured.

Doubtful rumors prevail of contemplated relations between England and France as a counterpoise to northern powers.

Ruditsky proclaims a confiscation of property of suspected persons.

The frontier of Lombardy is closely blockaded. Mazzini was seen on the frontier, but not captured. Ruffi had also escaped. The gates of Milan were still closed and troops were arriving. Several parties connected with the Milan insurrection had been hung.

The London advertiser says an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary, and the country was very unsettled. Austria ordered 5000 Swiss to leave Lombardy in 24 hours.

Hostilities had been resumed between Turkey and Montenegro, but not as reported between Turkey and Austria. The Austrian mission to Constantinople was unsuccessful.

SECOND DESPATCH.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Clarendon had resumed the seat of Foreign Office in place of Lord John Russell.

During the past week information had been received at Lloyd's, of the wreck of three emigrant ships bound to Australia, with nearly 100 passengers, all of whom were saved.

Kossuth has written a letter denying that the proclamation published a few days ago to the Hungarian soldiers was either penned by him or by his authority. He says he did not give it an earlier denial, as his disavowal might have excited an unfavorable influence on the struggle.

There are 205 vessels now in berth at home ports for the Australian Colonies, and comprise 9,600 tons.

FRANCE.—Rumors have been in circulation in Paris for some time past, of the probability of an alliance by treaty between France, England, and two or three minor states, with a view to counterbalance the northern powers. That many people are very desirous of a friendly understanding between the two Governments there is no difficulty in believing; but between a regular treaty and friendly relation, based upon reciprocal interests there is a great difference.

A number of domestics have been dismissed from the Tuilleries for being indiscreet enough to gossip about the household arrangements.

ITALY.—From Milan under date of the 13th, M. Marshal Raditsky has published a proclamation in which he orders the judicial authorities to sequester the property of those persons who shall render themselves directly or otherwise accomplices in treasonable practices.

Slight disorders have broken out at Forti and Arezzo in the common streets. All communication between Switzerland and Lombardy is interrupted.

AUSTRIA.—Italian letters say there now circulates in Hungary a proclamation signed by Kossuth, granting a general amnesty to all those persons who were formerly opposed to Hungarian independence. It appears that guerrilla bands are now forming all over the country and that things do not look well. It is added from Austrian sources that the government is perfectly informed of what is going on, and that arrests are continually taking place. Also, that the Austrian forces now on the Bohemian frontier will be made to serve double purposes, one part to guard the frontier and the other to scour Hungary.

Some alarm was created in New York on Sunday night among the believers in spiritual rappings, on account of one of the mediums prophesying that the city would be destroyed by an earthquake.