

(Brought from page 325.)

Hon. Mr. O'Dell.—There is a difficulty, the Banks in question are established by Royal Charter, and were not under the control of the Legislature of this country. If they were placed on the same footing with other Banks, he would be willing to allow them to issue five shilling notes the same as the other Banks established by our own Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Saunders.—If we could put all the Banks on the same footing, the privileges asked for by this Bill would be just and reasonable. As regards the Banks established by Royal Charter, there were not proper restrictions that he was aware of, made by Legislative enactment,—we cannot tell whether those Banks have specie in their vaults or not, not having any control over them—if they will come under the same restrictions as the other Banks he would be perfectly willing to grant them the privilege of issuing five shilling notes the same as our own Banks.

Hon. Mr. Hazen.—The Commercial Bank is already under greater restrictions than the other Banks, and the Government have full power to examine its vaults, and all that was required was to be allowed the same privileges as the other Banks issuing notes under a pound and as low as five shillings.

Hon. Mr. Gilbert.—Strike out the Bank of British North America and he would most cordially go for the Bill, he thought the Commercial Bank ought to have the same privileges, and to be placed on the same footing as the other Banks. He considered the issuing five shilling notes was a great accommodation to the public.

Hon. Mr. Brown observed from all that he had heard he thought the Bill a very just and reasonable one, the arguments adduced against it are against the Charter altogether, he did not think there was any more danger to be feared by allowing a Bank to issue four five shilling notes than a pound note, as long as they have the power of issuing notes at all.

Hon. Mr. Hill would have no great objections to the Bill, if the Bank of British North America had not been included—that was a Bank over which they had no control. The Commercial Bank was in a measure under the control of the Local Legislature, therefore he would be willing to place it on a footing with other Banks.

Hon. Mr. Chandler.—There was nothing before them that went to show that the Bank of British North America required them to make any Legislative enactment, as far as the Commercial and Charlotte County Banks were concerned he was perfectly willing to grant them the same privileges as other Banks.

Hon. Mr. Harrison, was not in any way connected with Banks, but could see no objection why the Commercial Bank should not have the same privileges as the other Banks.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton.—If progress is reported and the Bank of British North America was struck out, he would support the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Steves thought that the issuing of five shilling notes, was the means in a great measure of preventing the circulation of specie.—He would be willing to repeal all the Bank Charters, and place them all on the same footing—he had no objections to give the Commercial Bank the power of issuing five shilling notes, but thought it advisable to establish a Bank for the benefit of the people at large if he could he would do so.

Hon. Mr. Ryan agreed with what had fallen from one of their honors, that a Bank established for the people would be of advantage, he did not see any objections to allow the issuing of five shilling notes by those Banks requiring it as well as those who already had that privilege.

A division being taken on the question the bill passed by a large majority.

THURSDAY, April 7.

House in Committee on appropriations
£6 to Joseph Dickson to pay for land now occupied by him.

Hon. Mr. Brown.—There is a petition recommending the grant, the man had gone into the wilderness mid-way between Oak Bay and Bel River, and he had built a house to accommodate travellers.

Hon. Mr. Connell.—The grant is just and right. It was to pay for fifty acres of land, which he now occupied where he had built a house, and was in the habit of accommodating travellers.

Passed.
£100 to aid in building a Hospital at the Town of Bathurst, for sick and disabled seamen.

Hon. Mr. Brown.—Is there any petition before the House in support of the grant. He thought that this House ought to have as much information before them as the other Branch—there was a rule that such should be the case in order to sustain a grant.

Hon. Mr. Robertson did not intend to oppose the grant, but concurred with the last speaker that the Council ought to be informed as to the necessity of making grants as well as the other House.

Hon. Mr. Botsford.—There is a great deal of business done at Bathurst in the shipping line and otherwise, and no doubt but what the business would increase, he thought the information sufficient and he would support the grant.

Hon. Mr. Connell asked if it was usual to make appropriations out of the public revenues of the Country, or was there a special fund for such purposes, if it was usual to make grants of this nature in this way he would not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. Steves thought there should be such information before the House, stating the amount of trade done and the amount of shipping in the ports, in order that they might ascertain the propriety of making the grant—he thought the Deputy Treasurer could have given the information.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton would mention a circumstance of last year, of a ship that arrived that had fever on board, the passengers had to be put in a shed seven miles distant, the doctor had to go a long way to attend them—it caused the people to be alarmed, and perhaps was one of the reasons of the present application.

Hon. Mr. Davidson.—There was a great deal of business done in the place and such a building was much required.

Hon. Mr. Gilbert.—Perhaps a building might be rented that would answer the purpose, he thought great prudence should be exercised for fear that it might turn out as expensive as the Shelldrake Island Lazaretto.

Hon. Mr. Chandler did not think it necessary to let the matter stand over, he thought the grant was necessary, making the grant to the Commissioners was just the same as if made to the Governor, as was sometimes the case.

Passed.
A grant to Thomas M'Avity of £50, for taking care of the emigrant buildings at Partridge Island.—caused much discussion.

Hon. Mr. Gilbert thought as there was an emigrant agent who was well paid, he ought to attend to such duties or pay the amount out of his salary. He thought Emigrants arriving in the country, ought to receive such information at the Emigrant Office, that they might be induced to go into the Agricultural Districts of the country, instead of going into the United States—if 2s 6d head money was levied to pay the expenses of those who choose to go into the Country Districts he thought it would be of advantage.

Hon. Mr. Steves had always opposed this grant and would do so now, as he thought the duties ought to be performed by the emigrant agent or a person employed by him, he believed the emigrant agent to be a very efficient officer, and was willing to pay him for his services, and if he had to go to Washington or any other place on public business he would be willing to pay him for it—he thought every information ought to be given to the emigrants arriving in the country, and something done to induce more of them to stay here. Last year while in St. John he saw two vessels that had just arrived literally covered with passengers; he went to the emigrant office to make enquiries about them, as he wanted to employ some hands at the time, but was informed the next day that he could not do so as they were all bound for the United States.

Hon. Mr. Brown.—The grant is for services already performed, and if the House thought

such services ought to be dispensed with for the future, let them pass the present grant with a protest, so that Mr. M'Avity may have notice, but certainly he ought to be paid for services already performed as he had been paid in this way for times past. He considered the duties of the Emigrant Agent was to attend to his office, look after the sick, &c.

Hon. Mr. Robertson.—Mr. M'Avity performs duties and he don't perform them well. The buildings under his care cost a large sum of money and ought to be looked after,—how far the Legislature was called upon to pay for his services was a question for them to decide.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

(By Telegraph via Montreal Lane.)

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived at her dock about 6 o'clock this evening. She left Liverpool at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th inst. She brings 42 passengers. The Niagara arrived out on the morning of the 8th. The news generally is unimportant. The following is from Richardson Bois circular: Small business done, Flour as last reported, and few sales reported.

Indian Corn slow at 32s., large arrivals of Breadstuffs have slackened the demand.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency.—Wheat quoted 1d. lower, and Flour 6d to 1s. lower than on Friday.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday it was said that Government had no information of the escape of Mazzini from Genoa in the frigate *Retribution*. Lord Palmerston said if it were true it was an act of the most ill judged humanity of the Captain of the ship to receive this political agitator on board. The subject of education in Ireland has been under debate in the House of Lords. In the Commons some remarks sprung up between Mr. Hume and Lord John Russell as to the proposed Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, on which the latter declared the Government to be in favor of the project, if practicable, and desirous of the co-operation of the States.

The establishment of a mint in Australia was left to the Colony to do as it pleased.

Parliament was to adjourn over on the 18th of April for the Easter holidays.

The West India Mail steamers *Thames* and *Oromocto* had arrived at Southampton with a large amount of specie.

The Board of Trade returns for February shew an increase of 30 per cent on the value of exports over the same month of last year.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Co. have had an interview with the American Minister. The result did not transpire.

Postage between England and all the British Provinces is to be reduced to the uniform rate of 6d. the half ounce.

FRANCE.—A new batch of Senators had been created, and several members added to the Council of State. 164 more of the political prisoners had been amnestied. The Senate is to consist of 190 members, and six more departments will make it complete.

Father Lacordaire Archbishop acting in concert with the government, had been superceded for very pointed allusions to the course of the Emperor in a sermon at the church of St. R.

Prince Damerata committed suicide in Paris on the 4th inst. He was grandson of Eliza Bonaparte, sister of the Emperor Napoleon 1st.

Typhus Fever and Influenza are raging in the French Provinces as well as in Paris.

DENMARK.—The elections for the second chamber were resulting in favor of the opponents of Government.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Rome state that the Federal Council are determined to address a note to all the European powers, to show that the charges which Austria preferred were false.

Willmer & Smith's "European Times" says Mr. Jackson, M. P., is about proceeding to Canada with about 15,000 laborers to construct the Railways now in progress and projected there.

STILL LATER.

St. John, April 13.

The *America* arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 13th, with 98 passengers.

BRITAIN.—The prevailing subject of interest is the Income Tax. It is known that Ministers cannot agree in their views respecting it. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Brecon, Wales, on the night of the 17th ult. All classes of operators are receiving increased remuneration. The Peace Address of the London Merchants does not cause them to stand high in the Public favor. Men of the John Bull stamp say they were but mean Englishmen who could kneel with a petition for Peace at the feet of Louis Napoleon.

The Canada Company held their annual meeting, affairs flourishing. Surplus over the years' expenditure £43,000.

FRANCE.—The deputation presented to the Emperor the address of the London merchants, expressing friendly feelings to France. The Emperor replied that he had faith in the good sense of the English people; that at one time last year he feared the English opinion was misled respecting France—that he constantly endeavored to develop the prosperity of France—her interests are not different from other civilized nations, therefore like you "I desire peace," and to make it more sure I wish, like you, to draw closer the bonds which unite our two countries.

The Maidai family are expected at Paris, where they will be met by a deputation from the London Bible Society.

Pipo Richard tried for killing the Archbishop of Paris was acquitted of Assassination, but condemned for taking part in the insurrection.

A Paris correspondent says a noted refugee has set out for London, with addresses to President Pierce from the European Democrats, some say the real object is to endeavor to procure resources for a future occasion. Count Poleskey is meant.

The Duke of Wessie Dramstadt, alarmed at emigration, requests neighboring potentates to arrest any of his subjects attempting to leave without his permission.

RUSSIA.—A disastrous fire had occurred at Constradt. All the principal timber which had arrived was burned. Loss 600,000 Rubles (a Ruble is about 3s. 4d. sterling) Most of the houses in the timber trade had suffered, 50,000 dozen 1st class deals, and a large stack of latwood was destroyed.

AUSTRALIA.—Accounts of gold favorable, price 69s. 9d. The number of miners at all the diggings is 100,000. Political state of the Colony unchanged; social condition much worse. Van Dieman's Land Assembly, refuses to vote supplies unless England will promise to immediately abolish penal transportation to the Colony.

Italy, especially the Austrian provinces of Lombardy, is represented as but a slumbering volcano. The harsh and tyrannical measures of Austrian military authorities are fanning the smouldering embers of insurrection into a new blaze. Oppression makes even a wise man mad.

It is stated that the various expeditions that have been fitted out within the last five years, for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, have cost in the aggregate £758,466. Nearly eight years have elapsed without tidings of the missing voyager. No less than fifteen expeditions in all, consisting of thirty vessels, besides boats, have been engaged in the pursuit, and the effort is still continued.

It is rumoured that information has been received by recent letters from Rome, that the Pope has changed the title of the Catholic See of New Brunswick, and that Dr. Connolly, who was consecrated last year as Bishop of Fredericton, is now Bishop of St. John, the latter being declared the Episcopal See.—Halifax Rec.

PRESENTATION.—On the 2d inst. the Ladies of the St. John Presbyterian Church presented the Rev. WILLIAM ELDER with an elegant pulpit gown and cassock, as an expression of their appreciation of his character, as a Minister and member of society, during the few months in which he has had the charge of the congregation.—Courier.