

the present bill or the charter was an infringement on the Ashburton Treaty—he thought not, and considered a boom at the Arestook river was really necessary for the preservation of the Lumber to prevent its being scattered in every direction. He thought it not at all improbable that if the charter was not extended, that no money would be expended, consequently the Boom would be left to go to destruction. As to Col. Godard, he believed that his lumber operations were done up the Saint Francis, and that he lived in Bangor and had nothing to do with lumber on the Arestook. From the conversation he had with the agent he believed that it was necessary to pass the bill and would therefore support it.

Hon. Mr. Hazen would support the report of Committee. When the charter was first granted it was subject to be amended by the Legislature when found necessary. He would like to know why the fifth section had been left out. There were various reasons why it was necessary that the matter should stand over until another year, and would vote accordingly.

Hon. Mr. Connell—The subject he believed had been fully investigated by the Committee, and felt fully justified in voting to allow the matter to stand over. As he lived near the County some might think that he had an interest in the Company, or that he knew a great deal about it—but such was not the case. He held in his hand a letter from John McCluskey, J. Dudley and another party of extensive lumber operators on the Arestook, requesting that the matter might remain as it was until another year. Some of the parties who were anxious for the charter in the first place, were not satisfied with it at present, as he believed it would not answer the purposes contemplated.

Hon. Mr. Gilbert—About seven years ago a charter was granted to the South Bay Boom Company, afterwards one for the Boom below Fredericton, and then a charter was granted for the Arestook Boom Company—at the time it was not considered an infringement on the Ashburton Treaty. He would ask if Her Majesty's Subjects ought not to be protected as well as the American, or were they to have everything their own way, as to the resolutions that had been read by the chairman passed at a meeting on the Arestook—they were passed by interested parties. He had heard nothing to convince him but what the charter worked well enough, and when such a man as Charles Perley, a merchant and able farmer in Wood stock, asked for a continuation of it, he felt disposed to give it—such persons were entitled to the highest consideration. He did not feel bound to support the report of the Committee but would vote for the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Ryan thought by continuing the present charter, there would be double security for the lumber, as by having a great deal rafted at the Arestook Boom it would prevent so much from floating down the river and not be liable to be scattered in every direction.

Hon. Mr. Harrison would in a great measure in this instance be governed by the report. The committee had heard evidence on both sides, and no doubt had examined the case thoroughly. As to there being a Boom at the mouth of the Arestook he had no doubt about that, and thought it was of importance especially to small operators, as the present Charter had still two years to run, the matter could be fully investigated in another year on all sides, and if thought advisable, it could then be extended.

Hon. Col. Minchin was always of opinion that the Boom below Fredericton was an injury to the Navigation of the river, and that in every instance where erected, they were an injury more or less, but where a charter is granted facilities should be given for their full operation. He would support the present bill as he believed it would be of advantage to the laboring class in the vicinity of the Arestook to have a Boom.

Hon. Mr. Steves had but little experience as to Booms as spoken of or rafting timber. The Bill passed the lower House by a very large majority, and why the Committee had reported as they had done was in consequence no doubt of having more information before them such as the lower House had not. From all

he had heard, and considering the report of the Committee, and to give all parties a fair chance, he felt disposed to support the report now before their honors.

Hon. Mr. Botsford did not think there should have been any opposition to the report under the circumstances. If their honors were not guided in some measure by a committee, who had examined evidence on both sides, it was useless to appoint committees for such purposes. He believed with their honors that every facility should be given to the lumbering interests, but a Boom at the Arestook, as it at present existed, he believed was an injury to the trade of the country. He had in his possession a letter from Mr. Fish, a very extensive lumber operator, who disapproves of the Boom. He thought there could not be a doubt as to the necessity of allowing the matter to remain over until another year.

Hon. Mr. Gilbert thought that Mr. Fish's letter should not outweigh, everything else, and thought the interests of the people on this side of the line ought to be attended to as well as that of the Americans. He was willing to do them every justice but in doing so he did not wish to do injustice to our own people.

Hon. Mr. Robertson had letters before him from Robert Rankin & Co and others, in favor of the Arestook Boom Company which should have some weight. As the parties only asked to have the Charter extend a few years beyond the time that the present one has to run, he would vote for the bill—he wished to put an hon. member right as to Col. Godard. He believed that he carried on lumber operations at the Arestook, and was therefore somewhat interested in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Chandler said that when Col. Godard and Mr. Gray were before the Committee, it seemed to be an understood thing, that the subject should remain over until another year, that all parties might be heard. Both of those gentlemen were strangers to him. What information he had received was when they were before the Committee, and he had come to his present conclusions accordingly.

Hon. Solicitor General said that the granting of the Charter in the first place was an infringement on the Treaty of Washington, and probably the reasons why it was granted was because it was asked for by the Americans themselves. According to the Treaty no parties had a right to stop the Navigation of the river as was the case in this instance, as he believed the Boom reached from one side of the river Arestook to the other, which was a positive infringement on the Treaty. He thought the Legislature of this Country ought to be very careful how they granted such charters—and he thought no Bills ought to pass in violation of the Treaty. The timber cut on American Territory when it came into British waters was subject to the same regulations as British timber—hence the collection of the export duty. He thought it their duty not to pass the Bill, and thereby they would not be giving encouragement to parties to expend money where he thought a charter should not be continued particularly when the Americans were against it themselves.

On the motion being taken that the Bill be postponed until the next session of the Legislature the committee divided—Yeas, 11; Nays, 6.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 5.

Hon. Mr. Hill's Bill, "An act additional relating to Banks and Banking was committed. Hon. Mr. Hill explained the objects contemplated by the Bill very fully, as before reported.

Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Hazen, Hatch, Chandler, O'Dell, Wark, opposed the passing of the Bill. It was supported by Hon. Messrs. Hill, Gilbert, Harrison and Steves.

Hon. Mr. Robertson did not think that the Bill would effect a single object that would at all be beneficial to the public or those concerned in the Banks but the reverse; it would be the means of preventing the best business men from becoming Directors, as they would not be willing to have their business transactions with Banks, exposed to the public merely to gratify curiosity, as the bill would have that effect—he would therefore move its further consideration be postponed for three months.

Hon. Mr. Steves had never had much to do with Banks, but from all the arguments for and against the Bill, he had come to the conclusion that even if it passed it would do no harm, neither did he think that hon. gentleman need be alarmed about it. He believed that the day was not far distant when the Banks in this Country would be called upon to pay taxes upon the amount of business done the same as in Canada, particularly when the lumbering interests of the Country contributed to less than twenty thousand pounds annually towards the revenues of the Country by way of export duty. He considered that the Banking Institutions could well afford to do something in this way.

Hon. Mr. Wark thought that the Bill if passed would be of little or no service. He thought that before such a measure passed, the Banks throughout the Country should have sufficient notice of it, in order that an opinion might be expressed as to its necessity.

The speeches of other hon. members having been reported on a former occasion, it is not necessary that they be reiterated.

On the question being taken, that the Bill be postponed for three months the committee divided—Yeas 9, Nays 7.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Hon. Mr. Hill—The result of yesterday's discussion on the Bill relating to Banks brought out an important fact—and that is that Bank Legislation in this Province has already reached its finality—that the Legislature has created a power which it is liable to regulate or restrain—and that nothing short of a catastrophe will weaken this power and bring it again under public control.

It appears to have been forgotten that knowledge of a danger is the first condition of its prevention. By the decision of yesterday, the means of obtaining this knowledge in reference to banks has been denied—To enact provisions of law, and to withhold from the public the means of knowing whether those provisions have been complied with or not, it is a delusion and a mockery. In the absence of such knowledge, the first effectual intimation of the danger is a catastrophe, which the previous knowledge might have prevented,—he would move the following resolution,

That the semi-annual Bank returns be published in the Journals of the Legislative Council.

His honor the President intimated that the resolution had better remain over for a short time until there was a full house.

Hon. Mr. Harrison would not make any objections to allow the motion to remain until the House was more full, but thought that the time had come when something should be done to serve as a check, so that Banks do not exceed their bounds, by issuing too much paper for the purpose of having a large dividend.

Hon. Mr. Hill would rather have a full house and would allow the resolution to remain on the table as notice, he did not desire as far as he was concerned, to take up the time by an unnecessary discussion.

A Bill relating to the issuing of Bank notes committed.

Hon. Mr. Hazen—The object of the Bill, is to place the Banks of British North America, and the Commercial Bank on the same footing as the other Banks by allowing them to issue five shilling notes.

Hon. Mr. Robertson said Charlotte County Bank had been restricted from issuing five shilling notes, but by some means or other they were afloat. He thought that if one Bank had the privilege of issuing small notes all should be placed on the same footing in this respect, as such notes were a great public accommodation.

Hon. Col. Hatch observed that the request was a reasonable one and should be granted,—as to five shilling notes being in circulation belonging to the Charlotte County Bank, they were issued previous to the law restricting them passed, that law had never been violated by the Bank that he knew of. He thought that all Banks should be placed on the same footing and all be allowed to issue five shilling notes, as they were of public accommodation, it was necessary to have such small small notes afloat as a circulating medium of the country.

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The Individual who broke the ice with his first stump speech, was drowned in applause.

A bachelor friend of ours has left a boarding house in which were a number of ugly old maids on account of "the miserable fair set before him at the table."

A merchant, not over conversant with geography, on hearing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed—"Jeopardy! Jeopardy! where's that?"

Wealth and widowhood, when united, are dangerous things to encounter. Money may be called the "widow's might" when in large quantities; as in poverty it is in her "mite."

A Connecticut dame, the mother of a large family, was one day asked the number of her children. "La Me!" she replied, rocking herself to and fro, "I've got fourteen, mostly boys and girls."

"My dear, you are not the woman I took you to be." "But, my dear, you are the man I took you to be. Go and nurse that child, this minute, or I'll—"

"Say, Caesar Augustus, why am your legs like an organ grinder?" "Don't you know, Mr. Sugarloaf—why is they?" "Cos they carry a monkey about the streets."

An Irish lad, having been asked if the man who had just flogged him was his own father, replied—"Yes, sure enough he's the parent iv me; but he treats me as if I was his by another father and mother!"

"Young man, do you know what relations you sustain in this world?" said a minister to a young man of the church, "Yes, sir," said the hopeful convert, "two cousins and a grandmother, but I don't intend to sustain them much longer."

EPICURAM.

Said a thief to a wit, "There's no knowing one's friends,

Until they've been tried and found steady." "Very true," said the wit, "but all yours, I presume, Have been tried and found guilty already."

It marvel says, after hearing a dull sermon preached by a dandy, he asked a friend what he thought of the discourse. He replied in his usual quaint, queer style—"If they go on preaching this way, the grass will soon be knee-deep in the streets of Heaven."

FORTY-SEVEN.—An English paper says: "It is now forty-seven years since Nelson fought the battle of Trafalgar: forty seven years was the age of Nelson at the time: forty-seven years of age was Wellington at Waterloo; forty seven years of age was Bonaparte, whom he defeated; forty-seven years were completed last year since Napoleon I. was crowned Emperor; forty-seven years is the age of Napoleon III; who this year is made Emperor."

Douglas Jerrold is a well known wit, and often cracks a good joke with his literary and other friends in the social circle. At a private party in London, a lady—who, though in the autumn of life, had not lost all dreams of its spring—said to Jerrold:—"I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn; I sometimes fancy it must be the essence of rosemary," with which my maid is in the habit of brushing it. What do you think?"

"I should rather be afraid, madame," replied he distinguished dramatist dryly, "that it is the essence of Time," (Thyme.)

GOOD MEASURE.—"I don't know how it is," remarked a person who was fond of writing poetry for the Journals, but whose productions always met with a rejection; "I have written a great deal—but as yet, my pieces have never been published." "Perhaps," replied his friend, "there were faults you were not aware of, but easily detected by the hawk-eyed editor."

"Well," rejoined the poet, "I can always write the first line well enough, but I am perplexed about the second, thus:

"Tread lightly, stranger, o'er this hallowed dust, At some future period there is some probability that if you don't mend your ways—lay like me you must."

"Shaw," exclaimed the critic, "that's bad measure."

"Why, man, you'r mistaken, its more than is required."