

Hon. Attorney General presented a petition from Sheriff Winslow, praying that the Municipal Law may be so amended as to compel the Council to pay him for services performed under the direction of the Court.

Mr. English said that a difference of opinion existed between the Council and the Session, the Council thought that they had the sole right to audit and pay the accounts and the Court thought otherwise—he thought that a legal opinion from the Attorney General as to who was right, would set the matter at rest.

Hon. Mr. Connell said that if his bill passed to have the Sheriff elected, no further difficulty would be heard of—he would move that a copy of the petition be sent to the County Council, in order that they may have an opportunity to lay all matters before the house—agreed to.

Captain Robinson moved that a committee be appointed to whom shall be referred all documents on the Files of the House relating to the St. Andrews & Quebec Railway—Messrs. McPherson, Smith, Harding, Boyd and Cutler, appointed Committee.

Mr. Boyd's Bill to exempt from duty all articles used in the prosecution of the Fisheries in the Island of Grand Manan, lost.

The marriage licence section caused considerable discussion.

Governor in Council to appoint proper persons in each County to issue licences.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid a resolution on the table to strike out the whole Chapter and revive the old law. Hon. Mr. Connell thought it very unfair not to give the same privileges to the Ministers of the Baptists, Methodists, and other Christian denominations as enjoyed by the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome.

WEDNESDAY, March 22d.

The Bill to amend the Act relative to the E. & N. A. Railway was recommitted and passed with amendments as recommended by the select committee. Strong objections were made to the 26th Section which authorized the appointment of a person to sign the "Coupons." Hon. Mr. Connell, His Honor the Speaker, Needham, and others thought that the Governor had plenty of time and salary to sign such papers without appointing a new officer. Attorney General advised that the Section be struck out as no such papers would have to be signed for a year at least—on the question being taken it was carried, yeas 9, nays 3.

At 1 o'clock the Codified Laws were recommitted.

A long debate took place in reference to Mortgages.

On motion of Hon. Attorney General allowed to stand over, until the imperial act was examined.

A long discussion also took place respecting suits tried before Magistrates being subject to appeal, it was decided 18 to 16, that parties may appeal.

Hon. Mr. Connell asked whether the Government intended to make any alterations in the appointment of officers for the protection and collection of the Revenue in Victoria.

Mr. Cutler asked a similar question in reference to the port of Richibucto. Hon. Attorney General would answer the questions Friday morning.

Hon. Col. Hayward, by command of His Excellency laid before the House a report of the commissioners relative to the Road leading from the mouth of the Nashwalk to the Jemseg.

House adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 23rd.

The European and North American Railway Bill recommitted and some amendments made.

The committee of Trade reported and objected to recommend £10,000 for ten years to Messrs. Reed & Wright, for a line of steamers between St. John and Liverpool, on account of the large liabilities the Province was under for Railroads, &c.

House is Committee of Supply at 1 o'clock.—£204 10s granted to James Boyd, Esq., amount he would have been entitled to but for the scrutiny between him and Mr. Fitzgerald—for the motion, Hon. Messrs. Col. Hayward, Surveyor General, Connell, and Messrs. Ryan, McLeod, Pickard, McPherson, Taylor, Stiles, Williston, Lewis, Scoullar, Barbarie, Goddard, Robertson, Gilbert, English, Porter and Needham, 19. Nays, Hon. Messrs. Partelow, Montgomery, Street and Messrs. Jordan, Smith, Botsford, Harding, Johnson, Kerr, Read, Landry, Rice, McPhelin and Gordon.

Several smaller grants passed when the Chairman reported progress.

Several Temperance and other petitions received.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

There are in Canada 35,000 fugitive slaves, who are represented as in a very flourishing condition just now, owing to the high prices paid for labour

Report of the Hon. Surveyor General.

Concluded.

Crown Land Office, Fredericton, February, 1854.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

SECOND.

"Land Sold."

The Receipts for Land sold are £8,786 14 9, an amount considerably greater than has been realized in any one year since 1836.

This increase has not arisen from any advance in the general price of the Land, but from the greater quantity sold during the year.

The average rate is not equal to that of 1852, but the quantity is nearly four times as much, the number of acres being respectively 22,952 in 1852 and 87,697 in 1853.

The general abstract appended to this Report will show that the quantity sold in 1853 exceeds the aggregate quantity sold in the four previous years.

It will be seen that a large increase over former years has occurred in the sales of Land in King's, Kent, Westmorland and Albert; which is no doubt in some measure caused by the projected Railway, as it will pass through certain portions of those Counties.

The sale of Town Lots in the County of Victoria at Colebrook, and Edmundston, presents a favourable indication of the advancing prosperity of those Towns.

The amount received during the past year for Instalments due on Lands sold in previous years amounts to £1, 039 10 6.

Although this sum is considerably in advance of what has been received for some years past, yet I would recommend that more active measures be adopted to collect balances due, as the country is now prosperous, and money abundant throughout the country districts, and the Crown debtors generally able to pay.

The whole sum now due for instalments is about £27,000, exclusive of the payments made by Labour on the Roads under the Commutation Act.

Even the latter boon offered by the Legislature has been accepted only to a very limited extent, and I am persuaded that the Government will eventually deem it expedient to resort to the operation of the Law which provides for the summary recovery of all instalments as they become due.

THIRD.

"Contingencies."

The receipts on account of Contingencies, or from all sources except Timber and Land, have been very great, and they are but little different in the past year from what they have been at former times.

Should the Mining question be arranged and settled, I believe that the royalties upon Coals and Minerals will hereafter form no inconsiderable item in this class of Receipts; at present it is but of small amount.

FOURTH.

"Labour on Roads, &c."

The return of Labour performed upon Roads and Bridges during the past year amounts to £6,355 14 2, and if I was satisfied that a fair equivalent in labour had been obtained in a majority of the cases in which labour has been performed during the last four years in payment for Crown Land, I would feel that the generosity of the Legislature had been prudently applied; but when I consider that in no case is there any ultimate and independent supervision of the work done; that the whole is left both as it respects quantity and rate, as well as quality, to the irresponsible discretion of a single person for each District, I cannot but apprehend, that as regards work, the experiment has in some instances proved a failure.

The Government has indeed interposed a check to the acquisition of Land under the Labour Act by speculators, by which persons already owning Land are precluded from applying to purchase by labour.

The regulations lately established, do not suffer any person to purchase under the Labour Act who is under 18 years of age, who is already the owner of other Land, or who claims Land purchased from the Crown, but ungranted.

And no person after having paid in full for his Lot by labour and commission, can obtain a Grant of it, until he prove to the satisfaction of the Government that he is then, and for 12 months past has been actually residing on the Lot, and has cleared and cultivated not less than ten acres of the said Land, the whole purchase being void unless all this be done within five years after approval of his Petition.

The effect of the law therefore, and of the regulations to which I have adverted, must be on the whole beneficial, as inducing a large permanent settlement on the Wilderness Lands of the Province.

ters of receipt and expenditure connected with the Crown Land Office, and I have the satisfaction of stating that while the receipts have been much larger in 1853, and the extent of Office labour performed greater than in any year embraced in the statements, the expenses have been less than in any of those years since 1859.

The whole Revenue of the Crown Land Department for the past year, was as follows:—

Amount received by the Receiver General by Tickets issued from the Surveyor General,	£18,848 3 0
Deposits in the hands of the Receiver General, carried to ac't,	1,308 1 9
Amount collected by the Attorney General,	335 0 6
Land sold and paid for by labour on the Roads,	6,355 14 2
<b>Total,</b>	<b>£26,846 18 11</b>

When the amount collected under the Export Duty Act is taken into consideration, this branch of the Public Revenue is in a highly flourishing state.

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. WILMOT, Surveyor General.

BERLIN, February 12, 1854.

The publication of the documents contained in the Blue Book on the Russo-Turkish question not only tends most satisfactorily to raise the English press in the eyes of the public, as showing how well it has been informed all the way through, but also at last relieves England from the stigma which etiquette and the desire to surround parliament with a certain *nimbus*, had drawn on her, by withholding from publicity those documents which would at once have silenced all slander and unworthy imputations. As a sample of the altered tone observed here towards England since the opening of parliament, we extract a few lines from a leader in the *National Zeitung*, devoted to the peculiar glorification of the 31st of January, to which it gives the name of Victoria's day:—

"Each of the Queens that has sat on the English throne has had to wage an European war; though the Roman Catholic Mary lost Calais, the Virgin Queen Elizabeth successfully resisted the Invincible Armada; good Queen Anne brought the war with Louis XIV to a close, which procured the recognition of the Protestant succession, various territorial concessions from France in America, Spain's resignation of Gibraltar and the Pillars of Hercules, that stand as the portico to the Mediterranean Sound. Elizabeth opposed to the Spanish, Anne to the Bourbon, Victoria to the Muscovite, universal monarchy—is not that a peculiar ordination of God? Victoria—it's a name that sounds well in the ears of the nation and of her allies.—What champion does not look hopefully to Victoria? Her victory this time will be the victory of peoples, the victory of all nations."

The article continues in an equally agreeable strain to the end, and closes with a motto very seldom used by a foreigner—"Rule Britannia." This appears in a paper that, while it has done good service in bringing very correct foreign intelligence, has still hitherto devoted a considerable amount of energy to picking holes in John Bull's coat.

PRIESTLY CURSING IN LONDON.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"On Sunday, the 5th instant, after the 8 o'clock mass at the Roman Catholic chapel in Duncanterrace, Islington, the Rev. F. Okely, an Oxford pervert, proceeded to several courts in Islington, near the Angel and after giving the Irish people a long lecture for sending their children to the Protestant schools, pronounced the following curse:—"We hereby give notice that if any persons, after this our solemn warning do send their children to the Protestant schools (six schools were here named), or, if they have been already tempted to send them, do not instantly remove them, they shall be counted guilty of mortal sin; shall be refused all the rites and sacraments of the church; at death, the extreme unction shall be denied to them, and their bodies, either his or hers, refused burial in any cemetery belonging to the church. The curse of God shall rest upon them, body and soul, living or dead."

MORE BRIDINI-ISM.—The body of a man, since recognized as an Italian refugee named Giovanni Ferdinando, who had been wounded at Bologna, was found at Williamsburg near New York, lying pierced through the back by three pistol bullets.—An inquest was sitting, but no clue had been obtained as to the murderer. The *Herald* remarks: This is the second Italian patriot who has been murdered in this vicinity within a few months, and under circumstances which give rise to the suspicion that a conspiracy exists to destroy the lives of all who rendered themselves conspicuous in the

[From the News of the Week.]

The United States and Russia.

If the New York *Herald* gives a true reflex of the opinions of the people of the United States, respecting Russia and Turkey, a wonderful change has occurred in their feelings of late. By the *Herald* the proceedings of Czar were denounced a little while ago, in the strongest manner, and warm sympathy expressed for Turkey. The idea of Americans acting as pirates in support of Russia was scouted as a thing too atrocious for serious consideration. But how are things now changed? It is admitted that certain parties are fitting out vessels to sail as pirates under the authority of Russia. The tone of the Press too is changed.—They speak of the contest on the part of Russia as one of civilization against Turkish superstition.—How such a change has been effected is worthy of consideration. As a specimen of the tone of the Press we copy the following from the *Herald* of the 28th inst. :—

"These two Christian nations (England and France) are seen on this momentous occasion, embracing the cause of Mahomedanism and superstition, and laboring sturdily to prevent the flow of Christianity and civilization into Turkey. If they succeed, the cause of human progress may be delayed for centuries. Is it fitting that we should follow their example, and allow a jealous animosity against a single man to delude us into a course so consistent with our mission, among nations?—And can we not, if we are satisfied that the cause of civilization is the cause of the Greek Church, discover some means of evincing our real feelings in a practical manner?"

This is all mere bombast. For the credit of the people of the United States, we hope the *Herald* stands alone in those opinions. As to the idea of evincing their real feelings in a practical manner, it is absurd. They have no more power than the inhabitants of the dog star to affect the dispute between the Western powers and Russia. When their steamer *San Francisco* was wrecked with a large number of people on board, including some soldiers, they had not a single Government vessel at their disposal, to send to her aid; and yet this people will talk of interfering between powerful nations, who count their ships by thousands, and their armies by tens of thousands. Certainly modesty will never prevent their progress.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express, March, 6.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, the watchman in his box at the National Monument, heard some persons around the door, and going to it, found that a cord had been tied completely around the box. He spoke to those outside and was told to be still and not make a noise. He then asked them if they intended any harm to him. To this they replied in the negative. He went to the window to look out, but found that covered with paper outside. He heated his poker in the fire and made a hole through the door, burnt the cord off, and went out to make an examination, found his dog dead, probably poisoned, and the block for the Washington Monument, presented some months ago by the Pope of Rome, (a description of which was given in the papers at the time it was received,) entirely destroyed.

KURSCID PACHA AN IRISHMAN!—The "Citizen" gives a history of Kurschid Pacha, the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic forces, and states that he is an Irishman by birth, that his original name was Guin, and that he was born in Limerick or thereabout. He is the same person who, during the Hungarian struggle, served with such distinction under the name of Guyon, and at the close of the war accompanied Kossuth to Turkey, "embraced the Moslem faith, and donned the turban." Mr. Quin's luck surpasses that of Mr. Paddy Murphy, the individual who married the Chinese princess!

By our Legislative reports it will be seen that as the motion to print the Prohibitory Liquor Bill was likely to be defeated, it was withdrawn by the mover, Mr. English, member for Carleton County. It seems strange that there are sufficient funds to print Anti-Prohibitory Liquor Bills, and none for the Bill asked for by the great body of the people. Temperance men have as much right to be treated with courtesy as their opponents, and if they cannot be treated respectfully in the Legislature, they should demand their rights at the polls. A day of retribution is coming.—*Morning Times*.

A novel patent has been granted to Adolphus Theodore Wagner, professor of music, of Berlin.—It is for the invention of a "psychograph, or apparatus to indicate persons' thoughts by the agency of nervous electricity."

The Am steamship Atlantic, as she passed down the Mersey bound to New York, saluted the Cun-