

time to have moved the resolution, would have been after the Government had neglected to bring down the measures spoken of. It could not, or ought not to have been expected that they would have done everything at so early a period in the session, and thought that the Hon. members ought to have waited until the House was in a proper state to do something.

Hon. Mr. Brown was glad that the address was likely to pass with so little debate, and with so much unanimity. During the whole course of his legislation, he never knew so little diversity of opinion during the discussion of an address in answer to a speech of the Governor at the beginning of a session. He did not think that the Hon. Member from Kent had introduced his resolution at the proper time, but that he ought to have waited a little, and have given the Government time to bring down their measures. The Hon. Member said that there was nothing new in the address and that it did not contain a single modern idea, now as he (Hon. Mr. Brown) was the only elderly man belonging to the Government, such language would more particularly apply to him, now he would inform the Committee that he had but little to do in preparing it, it was mostly done by his colleagues in the Government, although he had added his mite. The Hon. Member complained that the Railroad, Governor's Salary and Judges' fees, had not been mentioned. Now it was impossible to mention every thing that might be required. This speech reminded him of an anecdote of a country woman. of his when on a certain occasion the Queen came into her house, she saw the pot on the fire cooking her dinner, she said there was water intilt, and there was meat intilt, and there was cabbage intilt, and there was turnips intilt, and there was bread intilt, but the Queen was puzzled to know what the word intilt meant, so it was with the Hon. Member, he could not understand what the things mentioned in the address meant, for even the Railroad, Judges fees, and even the Governor's Salary were hinted at, though perhaps darkly, for in the 14th Paragraph of the address, it speaks of making due provisions to meet the necessities of the Public Service; and by the exercise of rigid economy, to uphold, at all hazards, the credit and preserve the honor of the Province, and further, there was an Election Law mentioned intilt, there was Education intilt, there was Kings College intilt, there was Agriculture intilt, there were the Fisheries, intilt, there were roads and Bridges intilt, there was the audit department intilt, there was Education intilt, and there were many more things intilt, (great laughter), still the Hon. Member could not see them. As to the Patriotic fund the Government thought it best not to name any particular sum, but leave that to the Legislature, (that was right, from several Hon. Members.) He thought that Five thousand Pounds was as small a sum as ought to be named, and if the Finances of the country would not bear so great a sum, he would give a hundred pounds out of his own salary, (hear, hear, and great cheering,) for if there was any people in the world that ought to be aided by their fellow subjects, it was the widows and Children of those brave fellows, who had fallen at the battles of Alma and Inkermann in defence of Justice and their country.

On the question being taken on the resolution, the committee divided as follows—Yeas, Messrs. Cutler, Wilmot and Gray. Nays, all the rest of the committee.

Mr. Street raised an objection to the Phraseology of the 20th Section, and moved an amendment, supported by Col. Hayward. On the question being taken for the amendment, Yeas, Messrs. Street and Hayward. Nays, all the rest of the Committee.

The address then passed without any amendment, and on motion of Mr. Ryan, the Chairman reported accordingly, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Ryan, McPherson and McPhelim were appointed to see when his Excellency would receive the address, by a Committee of the whole House.

After several petitions were received, the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Thomas E. Perley, in reply to Mr. Wetmore, is unavoidably laid over until next week. We have to request our corresponding friends to be as brief as possible in their communications during the sitting of the Legislature.

Our correspondent "ALVA" has anticipated several remarks that we intended making in reference to a proper representation of Carleton and Victoria in the Legislative Council. We thank him for his favour, and cheerfully welcome him to our columns.

County of Victoria.

COPY OF REPORT OF GRAND JURY, FOR THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA, JANUARY SESSIONS, 1855.

The Grand Jury for the County of Victoria, for the January Sessions 1855, are happy to say that there have been no criminal offences laid before them.

The Grand Jury have examined the accounts of the County, and other matters laid before them by the Court, and beg leave to make the following Report.

The Grand Jury have examined the Auditor's accounts and finding to the neglect of duty, the Auditor has been unable to balance them.

They have also examined the Treasurer's account and find it satisfactory, also several small Bills herewith annexed.

Also examined the Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor, for the Parish of Grand Falls, and are of the opinion that the said Parish should not be assessed for more than the sum of forty pounds for the coming six months.

Also recommended that the Widow Dionne, who has become a Parish charge, should be sent to the Parish she belongs; (Kingsclear)—and further think the manner in which paupers are allowed to run an account with the Merchants, for unnecessary articles for a pauper to get, should be put a stop to.

The Grand Jury have visited the County Goal, and beg leave to report the same clean and in good order. The Grand Jury, with regret, express themselves dissatisfied with the Justices for their neglect by not paying more regard to the Laws of our Province, and their duty to see the same carried out. Under the present state of affairs the accounts of the County must in a great measure stand over until Returns are made, which is very unsatisfactory and are sorry to say only one Collector's Return out of the seven Parishes has been laid before them; and it is the opinion of the Jury, that unless the Justices regard the Law and enforce the same, in many occasions the business of the County never will be conducted in a proper system; and they consider the Justices the foundation to remedy the evil.

Also recommend that all the old outstanding accounts due the County be on or before the thirtieth day of January 1855, brought to a close, and balanced either by satisfactory payment or making the Defaulters a present of the same, and said Defaulters be published in the 'Royal Gazette,' and for future, accounts to be dealt with as the Law directs.

Also recommend that Robert Kelly's services as Special Constable, be dispensed with.

The Grand Jury represent L. R. Coombes, Esq., Supervisor of Great Roads, for leaving obstructions on the High Way at the Ferry Landing, in the Parish of St. Leonard, consisting of a Tow-boat Also Fences in the Parish of St. Bazile.

Also represent G. W. Curry, Esq., Supervisor of Great Roads, for leaving obstructions on the High Way between Curry's Corner, and the American Boundary, in the Parish of Andover.

The Grand Jury, under the present state of the County, do not feel themselves justified in recommending an assessment for a Recording Office, but would recommend a Salamander Safe, to be purchased in the Spring, and one of the Committee Rooms fitted up for the present.

Also recommend the Court to appoint a Committee or a competent person to look to the alterations required in the stove-pipes, and receive Tenders for the same.

The Grand Jury recommend that all persons taken up, and imprisoned for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, be made to pay Gaol Fees and Board, or detained until they do so, unless unable to pay, as it has come under their notice that persons who were able to pay both Fees and Board were discharged, and their board charged to the County.

(Signed) HIL. PELTIER, Foreman of Grand Jury. Grand Jury Room, 12th January, 1855.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We had the pleasure of listening to an able and exceedingly interesting Lecture delivered before this Body, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev John Hunter, on "Self Culture, or Man as he is, and Man as he ought to be—Intellectually, Socially, and Morally considered."—The inclemency of the weather—exceedingly cold—prevented so large an audience being present as we should like to have witnessed on the occasion. We can assure those absent that they certainly missed a rich, intellectual treat—one that was arranged and delivered in a style that reflects much credit on the Lecturer.

The compound Greek word *Sebastopol* is a close equivalent for the compound Hebrew word *Armagiddon*. Both mean the "august city."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR.—The remarks in your last paper relative to the claims of this County, and the County of Victoria, to a representation in the Legislative Council, were to the point and well timed.

The amounts contributed to the Revenue by these Counties, not only through sales of Land and Timber berths, but by the large amount of business done in them, and the consumption of dutiable articles incident to the trade and the wants of an industrious and rapidly increasing business and farming population, clearly entitle them to that consideration at the hands of a liberal Government which you have claimed.

The different members of the present Executive are no strangers to the importance of these Counties to the trade of the Province—for their resources in Lumber—the extent and value of the business done in them—and the annual exports of a large surplus of Agricultural produce. Yet in the face of what they are by strict right entitled to—apparently regardless of their indebtedness to the inhabitants for a long continued, and at last successful struggle for the principle of equal rights and fair play—we notice, among the first official acts of the Government, appointments to the Legislative Council in Counties already sufficiently represented in that Branch—thereby disappointing the long cherished expectations of the friends and supporters of the men, who have recently been elevated to power.

It has been argued that the business pertaining to any County, not represented by one of its residents, could be justly and properly transacted in the Legislative Council by those who reside at a distance from it—and hence there was no necessity for distributing its members throughout the different Counties in the Province. The common sense of the country has again and again condemned such a doctrine, and the injustice of its practical application more than once exposed and proved.

No particular section of the Province should be allowed in either Branch of the Legislature to possess a preponderating influence over another section; and there have been so many instances where the necessity of an equal distribution of such an influence was so clearly seen, that it is among the the strangest of strange things, that the right principle has been overlooked in this instance. In no case affecting the interests of the County, the same explanations be made, and the same earnest advocacy expected from a stranger to its people and their peculiar wants, as from one whose interests are identical with it—one, who has heard all the merits and demerits of the measure discussed by those whom it was designed to affect, and whose views and opinions he had gathered and weighed and decided upon. It is mortifying for a man belonging to an unrepresented County, who has business before the Legislature, to be obliged to apply to a person, perhaps an entire stranger, for a favour, who might not exactly refuse a compliance with his request; but as the interest he would take in the matter would be voluntary, and his information hastily acquired, the applicant naturally feels that he stands a poor chance in a decision where his interest may happen to clash with that of any party belonging to the County wherein his newly found friend resides.

The Gentlemen recently appointed to the Council are doubtless men of the highest class of respectability, yet in giving to the St John and Charlotte Counties such an increased influence in that branch of the Legislature, the members of the Government have certainly shown a disregard for that policy, to work out which they have succeeded to power.

You have therefore done well to direct attention to the subject, and it is one that should not be lost sight of. The members for Carleton and Victoria, and those for other Counties similarly situated should be encouraged to press their claims upon the Government, earnestly and pertinaciously, so that such another act of injustice shall not be perpetrated.

Yours &c, ALVA. 5th February 1855

ACCIDENTS.—As Mr. Isaac Broad, of Cambridge Queen's County, an industrious farmer, was returning home from this city, on the night of the 23rd January, with two horses and a new sled, when near Mr. Jacob Day's Wharf, at the Washademoac Lake, his team broke through the ice, and we regret to state, that both his horses, valued at £100, were unfortunately drowned.

On Friday, the 26th, Mr. David Williams, and daughter, of Long Reach, with a horse and sleigh, broke the ice near Milkish, and the horse and sleigh with its contents went under the ice, and were lost. Mr. W. and his daughter had a narrow escape from being drowned.—New Bruns.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—James, second son of Mr. Wm. Seely, while working in the Grist Mill, on the Little Presq' Isle, on Thursday last got his arm entangled with the belt running round the shaft connected with the water wheel; he was caught immediately between the cogs of the shaft and the Tronnel head, and killed instantly. He has left a wife and large circle of friends, to mourn this sad catastrophe.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SPEECHIFIERS.—In the recent debate in the British House of Commons, on the Queen's speech, the young Sir Robert Peel said—

'I went the other day to hear Kossuth, and though we were just entering into a treaty with Austria, that individual, who was glad to find a shelter in this country against the storms in his own, was most violent in his abuse of the Sovereign of Austria, and told us that we had more need of Poland than Poland had of us. We might very well despise all this trash, in time of peace, but in time of war it was a serious question whether foreigners should be permitted thus to assail those who are in alliance with us. Victor Hugo also held forth on the same occasion at Jersey.— That individual had a sort of personal quarrel with the distinguished personage whom the people of France had chosen for their Sovereign, and he told the people of Jersey that our alliance with the French Emperor was a moral degradation to England. What was all this to M. Victor Hugo?— If miserable trash of this kind was to be addressed to the English people by foreigners who find a safe asylum in this country, I would appeal to the Home Secretary whether some possible step cannot be taken to put a stop to it.'

DESTRUCTION OF A RUSSIAN CONVOY.—A letter from Odessa gives a melancholy account of the deaths of a number of Russian Soldiers and drivers by inclemency of the weather. Report states that on the 22nd, and not far from Odessa; more than 360 Russian foot soldiers and a number of Jewish carters perished in a snowstorm. The causes of death were the want of adequately warm clothing, and the sudden set in of a frost; and it is also said that the waggons and teams had gone on before the men, who were thus left behind, and as the soldiers had on wet clothes from the previous rain, they froze into a crust of ice when the frost began. They looked about for a bridge but could not find any. The day after groups of frozen dead bodies were found, and between 20 and 30 found in each heap.

ENDEAVOURS TO OBTAIN AN ARMISTICE.—We learn from Vienna and Berlin that great efforts are at this moment brought to bear to obtain the consent of the Western Powers to an armistice. The Emperor Napoleon's address to the Imperial Guards the reinforcements sent by England, and the treaty which France and England have concluded with Sardinia, have been regarded at Berlin and St. Petersburg as evidences of an intention to complete the work commenced before Sebastopol irrespective of the general professions, more or less sincere, made to the Czar. The Berlin cabinet is urging with peculiar earnestness the necessity of suspending hostilities until the belligerents shall have pursued further the recent endeavor to arrive at an understanding. It is believed that the recent irruption of Russian troops into the Dobrujscha was mainly intended to demonstrate to the Allies that the advantage offered by an armistice were not monopolized by Russia. It is not certain that the Austrian Government was not a party to the manoeuvre.

NEW LIQUOR LAW.—The are following the provision of Neal Dow's new Liquor law, laid before the Maine Law committee of the legislature:

"Provides for a fine of \$50 and costs on the first conviction for selling liquor with four months in jail; a second conviction, six months with \$50 fine; third conviction, \$100 fine and one year in the State Prison. Persons intoxicated are obliged to disclose where they obtained their liquor, under penalty of going to the House of Correction. No action is to lie against any officer for seizing and destroying liquors where the warrant is issued from a competent court. Express men, railroad and steamboat companies who convey liquor, except according to law, are to be fined for the first two offences, and imprisoned one month in jail on the third."

A Scotch gentleman now in Rome, has ordered £450 worth of flannels, &c., to be purchased and shipped for the Crimea.

The Duke of Buccleugh and his brother have purchased and sent to the Crimea, horses of the value of £1000.