

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

FROM MR. TAYLOR'S REPORTS.

[Continued from the 5th page.]

Friday, 9th Feb., 1855.

[Another long discussion arose, as to the procedure in the Albert Election, there being many conflicting opinions, on account of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Stiles both petitioning against the return made by the Sheriff of the sitting Member; and Mr. Stiles praying that the whole election be set aside on account of Bribery and Corruption.]

Hon. Attorney General proposed an address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the grant to the Patriotic Fund; and made a motion that the Legislative Council, be requested to join in such address.

His Honor the Speaker said he had received a letter from Mr. Gilbert, asking leave of absence on account of his Father's illness, the Hon. Thomas Gilbert.—Complied with.

Hon. Attorney General brought in an Election Bill.

Mr. Street said as the bill was one of great importance to the country, he would move that 300 copies be printed for the use of the Legislature.—Passed.

Hon. Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency, laid before the House, several Messages, one relating to the report of the Commissioners of Kings College.

Mr. Connell thought as such report was of great importance, he would like to have it printed, and sent abroad for the information of the country and would move a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Street agreed with the remarks made by the Hon. Member from Carleton, and hoped the resolution would be carried. Agreed that a thousand copies be printed for distribution.

Mr. McLeod asked, (ironically), if it would not be necessary to have a certain number printed in French.

Mr. Gray presented a petition from Thomas Medly, of Portland, St. John, praying to be reimbursed for damages sustained; by having his house pulled down to stop the spread of fire, 11th Jany. last.

Mr. Tibbits thought the question had better be settled at once, if not it might so happen that an amount would find its way on the Supply book, and probably pass. He had no idea that the House of Assembly should be made an insurance office for the whole country.

Several Hon. Members thought the prayer of the petition could not be entertained.

Mr. Gray was aware that the question was a novel one, but it was evident that something ought to be done in such cases, and would move that a committee be appointed, and report to the House, by Bill, or otherwise. Messrs. Hayward, Gray, and Steadman, to compose said Committee.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, Mr. Lunt was added to the Internal Navigation Committee.

After the reception of a number of Petitions, the House adjourned.

Saturday, 10th Feb., 1855.

On motion of Mr. Hatheway, a bill was committed to divide the parish of Damfries, into a separate and distinct Parish.

Mr. Hatheway observed that the bill had been read in Session, and that the members of the county, were agreed on the subject, passed without opposition and to come into operation on the 1st day of May next.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from M. Lyons, praying to be reimbursed for monies paid in support of sick, and distressed Emigrants.

A considerable discussion arose on a bill brought in by Mr. McLellan, respecting some Marsh lands in Albert County, but was finally withdrawn on account of not having been read in Sessions.

Mr. Hatheway thought that the rule to prevent the reception of a bill, unless it had been read in Session, ought to be done away with, providing parties who were interested in the matter, petitioned for it.

Mr. End knew why the rule had been established, and it was a good and wholesome one. He would be very sorry to have it done away with.

Mr. McLellan concurred with the Hon. member who had last spoken.

The remainder of the day occupied in receiving Petitions.

Monday, 12th Feb., 1855.

Mr. End brought in a Bill to authorise Aliens to hold real estate in this Province.

Mr. McPhelim brought in a Bill to divide the Parish of Carleton in the County of Kent.

Mr. Street, asked for leave to act as Council for Mr. Tibbits in his Scrutiny and also for Mr. Stiles.—Leave granted.

Mr. Taylor moved that Saturday, 3d March, be appointed for the committee to be drawn in the Scrutiny between Mr. Harding the petitioning candidate and Mr. English the sitting member.

Mr. English would like that a copy of the petition be sent to the Sheriff of the County, as there were charges preferred against him in it, of rather a severe nature, and that he ought to have an opportunity to refute them.

His Honor the Speaker would direct that a copy be sent him.

In the Scrutinies of Goddard against Hon. Mr. Ritchie, and Read against End and McNaughton, a motion made that the subject be dismissed, as the parties did not intend to prosecute them.—Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie wished to correct an error in the Carleton Sentinel, which he was sure was not intentional, in his speech it was stated that the Government since they came into power had not issued any Debentures, in either the European and North American Railroad, or that of the St. Andrews and Quebec line, he only referred in that instance to the Saint Andrews and Quebec line, and not to the other, as Debentures had been issued, and he stated that when the Financial reports were handed in, full information would be given on the subject. He felt it his duty to make this explanation so that a wrong impression would not go abroad, and he felt confident that the error was unintentional.

Mr. Cutler gave notice of an Address, for full information respecting the Railroad.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie brought in a bill to incorporate the Victoria Marine Insurance Company.

A bill to incorporate certain bodies in connection with the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Association, committed, and passed. No debate.

Hon. Attorney General would like to have an early day named to go into the Election Bill, and would name to-morrow to have it committed and read, and Thursday to go into consideration of it.

Several Hon. Members thought the time too short to take up so important a measure.

Hon. Provincial Secretary would move that on the 10th inst. the House go into consideration of ways and means for raising a Revenue.

At 12 1/2 o'clock House in committee of the whole in supply, and granted the usual amounts to the Chaplains, Clerks and Messengers of both Houses, and certain amounts to the Keepers of Light Houses.

A Bill passed to Incorporate the Lewis Island Railroad Company, St. Stephens. Also a Bill to erect a part of the Parishes of Kingsclear and Prince William, into a separate and distinct Parish.

Tuesday, 13th Feb. 1855.

A short debate arose on a Bill being introduced by the Honble Mr. Smith, on account of its not being read in Session. A motion made to suspend the Rule, which was carried.

Honble Mr. Brown brought in a Bill to divide the upper part of the Parish of St. Patrick, County of Charlotte, into a separate, and distinct Parish. The Honble Member exhibited the St. Stephens Patriot, to show that notice was given the Public.

Mr. Boyd, observed that the Rule required that the Bill should be read in Session, and not a mere notice of it in a newspaper.

Honble Mr. Brown, would have no objection to allow the Bill to stand over for a month, in order that his Honble Colleague, have an opportunity to communicate with the people of St. Patrick on the subject. Mr. Boyd said that would do.

Mr. Steadman, brought in a Bill to Incorporate that part of the Parish of Moncton, (called the Bend) lying between Hall's Creek and Jonathan's Creek.

The Honble Member stated; that neither Mr. Boisford, late Member of the House, or himself was aware that it was necessary to have the Bill read in Session, as two or three Public meetings had been held, and the measure approved of with scarcely a dissenting voice. Received and read, first time.

Mr. End presented a Petition from Patrick McNaughton, and himself, Members of the Legislature, representing Gloucester, complaining of the conduct of John Doran, Esqr, for not holding the poll at the last Election in the Parish of Shipigan.

Mr. Earle, did not know that either he or his Honble Colleague would move further in the matter. He would not say they would not.

Petition received and ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. Boisford moved that a copy of the Petition be sent to Mr. Doran.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"JOHN SMITH," and "ALVA" have been received, and if practicable, will receive insertion next week.

## Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

The readers of your paper will have seen Mr. Wetmore's disclaimer of the authorship of "Fair Play."

It will probably be noted, how much difference there has been in your treatment of Mr. Wetmore, and that which I received at the hands of the Journal folk. The contrast between you and them, must necessarily stand out in a bold colouring before the people of this County, and they will now be enabled to judge as to which paper is really conducted on the terms of Fair Play. I was refused a hearing through the columns of the Journal in self-defence, a favour which you have accorded to Mr. Wetmore; and believe me sir, you are respected for doing so.

When the Journal people refused me an admission into that paper, they conferred a very great favour—because the Sentinel circulates more widely among the industrial and really respectable classes than the Journal does, and it is to such persons I very much prefer to appeal.

A due respect for the opinion of the public compels me to state the reasons, why I fastened the Authorship of "Fair Play" upon Mr. Wetmore.

First the style;—So many interrogatories, and so much of the story telling propensity, not original, but copied; clearly indicated the writer to be one whom we all knew to possess these characteristics—a man without originality himself, but always ready to detail the originalities of others.

Secondly the fact—that one of the controlling Managers tacitly acknowledged the production to be that of Mr. Wetmore, and expressed his regret at its publication;—another of the same class, confessed to having seen the manuscript and declared "it was generally conceded that Mr. Wetmore was its author."

Thirdly—a perfect knowledge of Mr. Wetmore's character:—I knew him to be a man thoroughly wrapped up in what is known to be an irresponsible system of Government,—a system designed only for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;—and although there appears in him, an exterior of friendliness and plausibility, there lurks beneath the surface an under current of deep and bitter hostility to all and every one, who advocates an opposition to his theory. I also knew, that as at times this hostility would exhibit itself in conversation, he but required an opportunity, publicly to display it, and in doing so, would disregard all obligations and good manners.

Upon these grounds I fastened the charge upon Mr. Wetmore, and punished him accordingly.—He proclaims his innocence. I persist in my belief of his guilt; and circumstances and public suspicion have concurred in justifying that belief. My assertion is as valuable as his, particularly as I have added to mine, the reasons which induced the conviction, that he was the one who made the attack.

The continuation of such occurrences as these with which you have been so much troubled, are very much to be regretted; and I shall not be the first to recommend them; but if again attacked in the Journal, I shall feel myself justified in selecting any one of those whom I know to be connected with it, as a fit subject for punishment,—applying the same rule which they applied to you, when they charged you with the authorship of your own Communications, namely, "not to believe your assertions, unless you gave up the real author."

What I may have hereafter to say about Mr. Wetmore, shall be said before the Government, and there we will see who is in the right—over an assumed name he has hinted the basest injury, I retort with an open warning.

3d Feb. 1855.

T. E. PERLEY.

FORCE OF GUNPOWDER.—"Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder," says the Liverpool Standard, "are wonderful. When gunpowder is heaped up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report, and but little effect is produced. A small quantity open and ignited in a room, forces the air outwards so as to blow out the windows; but the same quantity confined within a bomb, within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces and sets on fire the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with one-twentieth of an oz. of powder, and placed upon it a twenty-four pound cannon; he then closed up every opening as completely as possible and fired the charge, which burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up its enormous weight. In another experiment; Count Rumford confined twenty-eight grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just filled, and upon being fired it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of four hundred thousand lbs."

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

English news, as seen in another column, will be found more than usually important. The Ministry had resigned. They had no alternative. A motion of want of confidence, or what amounts to the same thing, was carried by a majority of 157 against the Government. Lord Derby had failed in forming a Cabinet. The formation of a new Ministry will no doubt, give an impetus to the war question. Prussia has commenced the development of her plans, which are in accordance with the policy which we supposed she intended pursuing. The next intelligence will be looked for with a good deal of anxiety.

The following is a synopsis of the Election Bill introduced by the Atty General on Friday last. Not knowing whether the bill may pass in its present shape, and desirous that our readers may have some idea of its leading features, we deem it advisable to give them a brief sketch of its provisions. Whether the Bill may pass or not, the Government are certainly entitled to much credit for the introduction of a measure that is much wanted. It is a decided improvement upon the old Law; and it is a step in the right direction. Its prominent features are—the vote by Ballot, an extension of the Franchise, and a Registration of voters.

Section 1—Every male person, of the age of twenty one years, may vote upon real estate, personal property, or annual income. The blanks for qualifications for voters are not filled up.

2.—Three Revisors annually elected at the Parish meetings.

3.—The Assessors shall on the 1st of August annually furnish a copy of the Assessment list to the Revisors, distinguishing between Real Estate, Personal estate, and Annual income.

4.—The Revisors, on the 1st September shall post up alphabetical lists in the Parish, with a notice that they will meet on 25th October to revise such lists; by adding names omitted, and striking off such as have not the qualifications required.

5.—The Revisors shall on the 10th October post up lists of the persons proposed to be added or struck off!

6.—The person proposing to strike a name from the list, shall give notice in writing to the party objected to:

7.—The Revisors shall, at the time and place appointed attend and correct the lists, and transmit the same to the Clerk of the Peace.

8.—Assessors or revisors neglecting to make up or revise lists liable to a fine of £20.

9.—The Sheriff shall on the 10th December, direct the Clerk of the Peace to make a copy of the list of electors in each Polling District.

10.—The lists shall be made up, signed by the Sheriff, and deposited with the Clerk of the Peace on the 24th December, which shall be the Register of Electors for the next year succeeding; The Clerk of the Peace shall send a copy of the list of each polling District to the Town Clerk for inspection by any elector.

11.—In the event of no Register being made, the last Register made shall be used for elections.

12.—In Incorporated Counties, the Councillors of Parishes shall be Revisors with persons appointed by Council; the Secretary Treasurer to receive the lists, and the Warden to revise the lists of non-residents.

13.—The Councillors of St John and Fredericton to revise the lists.

14.—Aldermen and Councillors in St. John may regulate the revision by Bye Laws.

15.—The Revisors have power to summon witness to prove qualification or disqualification and to administer an oath, Witness allowed fees.

16.—Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, Wardens, Assessors Revisors &c, allowed compensation charged on the County funds.

17, 18 & 19, point out the duty of the Sheriff at elections.

20.—Male British Subjects, of twenty one years of age and upwards, eligible for a Member of the Assembly, having a Freehold of the value of £300.

21.—The Candidate may subscribe his declaration of qualification in the presence of witness, and transmit it to the Sheriff.

22.—Questioning the qualification of Candidates must be done on the day of opening the election; Candidates shall file their declaration of qualification on the same day.

23.—Directs the Sheriff in the event of Candidates resigning.

24, 25 & 26.—Providing for Polling places.

27.—Elections by Ballot.

28 & 29.—Sheriff appoints presiding officers and