

furnishes them with ballot boxes, and Registers of Electors.

30.—If Register be lost, the presiding officer may use the copy belonging to Town Clerk.

31.—Sheriff procures suitable places for taking the polls.

32, 33 & 34.—Duties of presiding officers and Poll Clerks.

35.—Resident electors vote in their own districts non resident at the Shire Town.

36.—Challenging electors, and swearing them.

37.—Sheriff or presiding officer refusing to administer oaths forfeits fifty Pounds.

38.—Persons voting fraudulently forfeit ten Pounds.

39.—Makes provision in the event of the Sheriff's death.

40.—Presiding officers, Poll Clerks. Candidates and their Agents may vote in the districts where they are acting.

41.—Ballot boxes and Check Lists to be transmitted to the Sheriff.

42.—Sheriff may adjourn his Court until all returns are made.

43 & 44.—Sheriff's duty in opening ballot boxes &c.

45.—A presiding officer may be committed to Gaol until he duly return the precept, ballot box and Check list.

46.—Any candidate or two electors may demand a scrutiny.

47.—Sheriffs making false returns forfeit £100 for every offence.

48.—No election on Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday.

49.—Vests the Sheriff and presiding officers with full powers as conservators of the Peace.

50.—Provides recompense for Sheriff, Presiding officers and Poll Clerks.

51, 52, 53 & 55.—Provides against bribery and corruption, furnishing meals, drink &c, and against false swearing.

54.—Quakers may affirm.

56.—Sheriff, Presiding officer, Poll Clerk, Assessor, Revisor, Clerk of the Peace, Parish Officer &c, disobeying the provisions of this Act, liable to a Penalty of £100, if not otherwise provided.

57.—Penalties must be prosecuted within four months.

58.—Penalties when recovered, one half to the person suing therefore, and the other half to the County.

59.—On trial of any action, parol Proof sufficient prima facie evidence.

60.—Certificate of Registrar of Deeds and Wills prima facie evidence that candidate is not qualified.

61.—Any Member may vacate his seat.

62.—Representation as formerly.

63.—Speaker may vacate his seat.

64.—provides for the contingency of no speaker.

65.—A new Writ shall forthwith issue on an election being set aside.

66.—The General Assembly to continue for four years.

67.—Meaning of the terms "Sheriff" "Presiding officer" "District" &c.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Fredericton, Friday, Feb. 9th 1855

Another long debate as to Albert Election.

Attorney General moved an address to Her Majesty, in reference to the grant to the Patriotic Fund. The Governor came down and gave his assent to the Bill relative thereto.

The Provincial Secretary, by leave laid several messages before the House, one,—The commissioner's report relative to King's College. 1,000 copies ordered to be printed, for the information of the country.

Hon. Attorney General brought in an Election Bill. 300 copies to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

Saturday, 10th Feb., 1855.

A Bill to divide the Parish of Dumfries, York county, into two Parishes.—Passed.

Progress made in a Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Baptist Association.

Mr. Gray would like that progress be reported, to ascertain whether the bill would interfere in some of the propositions contained in the commissioner's report on King's College.

Hon. Mr. Brown said that it was merely to incorporate the Baptist, similar to that of the Methodist—but the suggestion of the Hon. Member from St. John a good one.

The chief part of the day occupied in receiving petitions.

Monday, 12th Feb., 1855.

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

Mr. Taylor moved that Saturday, 3rd March, be named for the Committee to be drawn, in the Scrutiny between Mr. Harding and Mr. English; also moved a copy of the petition be sent to the Sheriff, in order that he may have an opportunity to rebut the charges preferred against him.

His Honor the Speaker would direct it to be done.

Hon. Attorney General would like to have an early day appointed to go into the Election Bill.

Mr. Street and Mr. End did not think that so important a measure should be hurried.

Mr. Cutler would like to hear from some of his constituents before the matter was settled.

No particular day named. The three leading features in the Bill are, Vote by Ballot, Registration of Voters, and Extension of the Franchise—House in supply for a short time.

Tuesday, 13th Feb., 1855.

Scarcely any debate during the day, several bills brought in and a large number of petitions. A Bill brought in by Hon. Mr. Brown to divide the Parish of St. Patrick, received and read a first time.

Mr. Steadman introduced a Bill to incorporate the Bend of Pettaodiac.

To-morrow being the last day to receive Bills for Act of Incorporation, and of a Private nature, several introduced. It is understood by members generally, that all petitions received by the mail on Thursday morning, to come within the Rule.

A Long petition complaining of the conduct of John Doran, for not opening the Poll at Shipigan at last Election, brought in by Mr. End

Wednesday, 14th Feb., 1855.

No bills committed, therefore but little discussion, except on the reception or rejection of petitions. Debate the same as on similar occasions.

A vast number of petitions presented for various purposes, among the number, was one from Madawaska, signed by 310 persons, praying that Mr. Tibbits may be allowed to keep his seat, and the return of the Sheriff of Victoria be confirmed.

Members of both houses to go into suitable mourning for 30 days on account of the death of the Hon. Thomas Gilbert.

Mr. Taylor brought in a bill to authorise the issuing of debentures, to aid in rebuilding the City of Fredericton.

A long debate on a petition presented by Mr. Tibbits, to build a Bridge over Salmon River, Victoria county, warmly supported by Messrs. Connell, English, Tibbits, Hon. Surveyor General, and others—and opposed by Mr. Ryan and others—Motion to refer the petition to road committee lost.

House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, 15th Feb., 1855.

A discussion arose on a resolution moved by Mr. End, that all school petitions be referred to the School Committee for investigation; supported by Messrs. End, Montgomery, Connell, Tibbits, McPhelim, and others; and opposed by Attorney General, and Messrs. Hatheway, Partelow, and Wilmot. Lost by a small majority. A number of petitions and Bills received and entered on yesterday's Journals. Business progressing rather tardy, but the Government are preparing their measures. Probably the Election Bill will be committed to-morrow. Mr. McAdam brought in three Bills, which received the first reading.

House adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock.

English News.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM ST. JOHN.

REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

The Asia left Liverpool on Saturday morning 3rd and arrived at Halifax at half past 1 A. M. February 14th. The Asia arrived out on the 30th. The St. Louis arrived off Southampton on the 30th.

BRITAIN.—It has been a week of anxiety in England. The Atlantic brought London papers of Saturday 27th, containing Lord John Russell's explanation of his resignation, also containing commencement of the Debate on Roebuck's motion of want of confidence in the ministry. Monday evening 30th, Roebuck's motion was resumed in the House of Commons, namely that a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the condition of the British army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army. Stafford and D'Israeli spoke.—House divided, 305 for the motion, and 148 against—Majority against the Government 157. Whereupon the ministry resigned. Their resigna-

tion was accepted, and the Aberdeen Cabinet only hold office until a new Ministry can be formed.

Tuesday Evening 30th.—The Queen sent for Earl Derby, the leader of the Conservative party. On Wednesday, Derby waited on the Queen, and had an interview of two hours—the interview finished, Derby drove in haste to the residence of Palmerston, where a lengthened conference took place—the public did not learn what occurred, but general rumour was that Palmerston would not assent to the terms proposed by Derby—consequently the latter was unable to form a sufficiently strong Cabinet. Various rumours ensued pointing to Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and latterly to Lord Lansdown, as the Probable head of the the new Ministry. Both Houses adjourned from Tuesday till Thursday. On reassembling Lord Aberdeen briefly announced the resignation; The Duke of Newcastle entered into explanations in self-defence; and Lord Derby informed the House that he had been invited by the Queen to form a Cabinet but could not do so. The friends of the Aberdeen Ministry are rabid against Lord John Russell for backing up the coalition by his retiring.

The Queen is reported to have written an Autograph letter, censuring his conduct, but this is doubtful. No Ministry has yet been formed. Public very anxious.

LATEST, PARLIAMENT.—A Bill to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty was read a second time.

The English Baltic fleet is ordered to assemble in the Downs, ready for sea, the first week in March. Rumour says Admirals Martin and Seymour will command.

Walton Viney & Co., London House, in the Australian trade, failed. Liabilities moderate.

THE WAR.—No fighting, but very important diplomatic news. Prussia checkmates Austria. In the Session of General Committee of Germanic Diet, Austria's proposition for a general mobilisation of the whole Federal army has been rejected, and Prussia's proposal to place contingents only on a War footing, is carried against Austria. Anxiety is felt as to what course Austria will pursue under this check, which prevents the Emperor of Austria having, as he expected, the command of the Federal army.

PRUSSIA PREPARES FOR ACTION.—A Prussian despatch states, that the result of the last conferences at Vienna, harmonises with the views of Prussia. The demand of France, that a portion of the French army be allowed to pass through Prussian territory is refused. England agrees to lend Sardinia a million sterling, or two if wanted, at 3 per cent. French army will march through Lombardy.

SEBASTOPOL, January 10th.—Considerable deviations will be made from the original plan of attack.

January 11th.—Frost,—A quantity of warm clothing received in the Camp, but more wanted.—French force now numbers 8 Divisions,—68,000 men, and the 9th is on its way.

January 13th.—Russians captured British vidette. Russians penetrated into the parapet and spiked 3 mortars.

January 14th.—Sanitary condition of British improving. Turks still suffer fearfully, apparently from plague.

January 15th.—Continued snow, 3 1-2 feet deep. 50 more siege guns, 13 largest mortars, 18,000 shot and shell are brought to the Camp. A Polish deserter has given important information respecting the range of their batteries.

January 16th.—Ermla steamer arrived with 4,000 horses.

January 19th.—Moral and physical condition of besiegers good, but horses suffering from cold.

January 22nd.—Abundant supplies of all kinds arriving—shot, shell, clothing, but no horses—all reports respecting the plan of operations indicate that no event of magnitude need be expected before the Spring. The Military Gazette of Vienna states that the Czar has demanded six weeks armistice. Not confirmed.

DANUBE.—Omar Pasha has sent in his resignation, because Ismael Pasha is appointed to command of the army. Roumelia is not placed under his orders. On the Danube some skirmishing had occurred. Galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against sunken ships at Sebastopol, arrived at Balaklava, also corps of Divers.—It is expected that the explosion will damage the foundations of Forts Constantine and Alexander.

TURKEY.—Constantinople.—Accounts of the 22nd say that a change in the Turkish Ministry was expected. Affairs are arranged with Greece, and the Turkish Commissioner is recalled.

LATEST.—Omar Pasha's difficulty with the Ministry settled.

MARKETS.—Wheat and Flour rather easier—Consols very steady at 91 1-2 to 91 5-8. Liver pool freights little change.

The Tea Soiree held by Melancton Division on Wednesday evening last was, we understand, a brilliant affair. Pressure of business prevented our attendance, and want of space precludes a more extended notice.

FATHER MATHEW IN MADEIRA.—We have been requested by a Gentlemen connected with our establishment, to publish the following appeal on behalf of the Very Rev. T. Mathew, whose unceasing efforts in the cause of Total Abstinence since the 10th of April, 1838, is well known to thousands in the British colonies—nay, wherever a British subject has found a footing, his name is known as a household word. We freely grant the request, appreciating the feeling which dictated it:—

The Pittsburg Catholic Telegraph states that "the Venerable Father Mathew is at Madeira, in distress, in want of means to pay his board. His right hand is paralyzed."

Alas! for human greatness: and has it come to this with the Apostle of Temperance—the man who spared not his own brothers, but actually destroyed their worldly speculations as proprietors of flourishing distilleries in Ireland, by his advocacy of the Total Abstinence principles. The man who never denied his aid to the poor, the needy, or the weary-worn traveller—the man whom the Duke of Wellington, before the nobles and fair daughters of England, complimented by declaring him the greatest General that History has ever put on record—now disabled in limb and broken in spirit, is to pine in misery and want at Madeira. Not able to pay his board! Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick! like ourselves, forget everything sectarian in this once great man—bear only in mind that he was and ever will be the friend of mankind—the advocate (like yourselves) of happy homes and domestic bliss—and revolving all this in your ever generous minds—we leave you to act as the heart dictates. He is your brother and fellow-labourer in a noble cause—sympathize with that brother in his affliction.—

The writer of this paragraph, himself a Teetotaler for fourteen years, and a Protestant, favoured with the confidence and esteem of the Catholic Priests, now pining at Madeira—is perfectly cognizant of the means by which the Apostle of Temperance, (as the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew was designated by his countrymen) incurred an immense debt for Cards and Medals of the Sons of Temperance, and for the satisfying of which debt he handed over all that he ever possessed, either by grants or presents. Possessing an honest heart himself, he believed other of his own class, equally honest—and to many of these he forwarded thousands of Medals and Cards, to be disposed of at the printers' and Manufacturers' prices to cover the expenses. The articles were disposed of, but the MONEY—what of it?—Hundreds of Pounds of it never found its way to Father Mathew. One gentleman (we will be pardoned for calling him such) went to America with £80 obtained by the sale of these Medals and Cards! Others died, forgetting to clear up scores with the poor, but honest disposed, Cork Friar. So between all hands (and those his own countrymen) HE IS THE SUFFERER

The writer hopes the Press of this Province will kindly follow the example of the proprietor of the Chronicle, by giving publicity to this, his weak appeal, on behalf of the noble minded, philanthropic, and disinterested Father Mathew.—St. John Chronicle.

IRELAND.—THE TURN OF THE TIDE. A vast quantity of clothing and bedding, belonging to the workhouse of Balinasloe, were sold by auction, the articles having become useless by reason of the enormous decrease in the number of paupers. At the time those necessities were purchased the union was burdened with the support of no less than 3,000 paupers, whereas now the number of inmates is little more than 400, with no immediate prospect of any material increase. A most important feature (says the local paper) in the improvement of the condition of the lower classes was manifested on this occasion. Many of the bidders for blankets had themselves only a couple of years previously slept beneath them who recipients of union relief. Now they came forward to purchase for themselves the very blankets which covered them when they were paupers.

AGES OF BRITISH STATESMEN.—Lord Brougham is 76; the Earl of Aberdeen, 71; Lord Palmerston, 70; Lord Raglan 67; Lord John Russell, 62; Earl of Derby, 53; Duke of Newcastle, 44; Lord Chancellor Cranworth, 64; Gladstone, 45; Disraeli, 49; Macaulay, 55.

We are authorized to state that we may expect a visit from Madame Krollman the celebrated Vocalist, during the ensuing week. We may anticipate a rich treat on the occasion.

Several items crowded out.