

would go for the Resolution. Mr. McPherson opposed the Resolution, and although on the same side as Mr. Kerr, dealt that gentleman some pretty hard hits, which however were good naturedly received. Mr. Hatheway made the closing speech when the question was taken and sustained by a small majority. House was next in supply. Mr. Tibbits moved for a grant of £1000 to be expended on the road leading from the Tobique to the mouth of the Restigouche. Mr. T. warmly advocated it, but was in a minority. The Report of the Contingent Committee was presented. Several members spoke upon it. Mr. Connell arose to speak. The Speaker overruled. Mr. Connell defended his rights as a member of the House. Several members shouted "Order." The Speaker gave way. Mr. Connell retained possession of the floor and asserted his rights on behalf of himself and those whom he represented, contending that he should be heard. He thought it would be better to let the Report of the Committee lay over as reflections derogatory to the character of the Clerk might go abroad.—Speeches were then made by Messrs. End, Cutler, Harding, and others, also by Mr. McPherson, who as usual managed to draw down thunders of applause from the House. In the Report of the Committee, there were some articles enumerated that caused some sensation. Among these was a silk gown. Several honorable members animadverted upon this. No one wished to reflect upon the character of the Clerk, but it was admitted that the Committee had acted in a straight forward manner. Most of the speakers were pretty severe upon the Contingent items, and it is not known what will be the result of these developments. The business transacted during the rest of the day was unimportant.

April 4th.

The first bill that came before the House to-day was the bill relating to Mining Leases. The bill provides that all difficulties occurring in future in connection with Mining operations, shall be settled by arbitration. This was warmly opposed by several honorable members. Mr. Connell thought that a better mode of settling the difficulties could be arrived at, but whether the bill passed or not, he hoped the Government would never recognize the principle of appointing, seizing officers. He was anxious to do justice to all concerned, but was opposed to the passing of the bill in its present shape. It would be laying down a bad precedent, if the question had to be settled at once, he would have preferred placing an amount on the Supply Book for the purpose. He would however move a Resolution giving the Government power to appoint a Commission to settle the matter. Mr. Tibbits as one of the guardians of the public property, would never consent to the heavy outlay contemplated in this bill. He was opposed to settling such questions by arbitration and he had seen enough of the evil workings of such a system in Canada to convince him of its bad policy. Such an expense could not but bear hard upon every individual of the Province. He was favourable to the appointment of Commissioners to go and settle the matter, and adjust the different claims. He was decidedly opposed to the passing of the bill, and he thought the House had better pause before they consented to an outlay of 10 or £20,000.—After some further conversation among the members about the disposal of the bill, Mr. Connell's Resolution was adopted with some amendments.—Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to introduce a bill to establish the Road from the County of Victoria to Campbelltown in Restigouche, as one of the Great Roads of the Province. Several members objected and the motion was lost. A reconsideration however took place and the motion was sustained by a small majority.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the Charter of the City of St. John. The Hon. Provincial Secretary stated that the bill had met the approval of the Representatives of the city and County, and he was desirous that it should pass. Mr. Armstrong said that the Secretary was slightly in error. He was opposed to the Section which contemplated the election of two Aldermen instead of an Alderman and Councillor for each of the City Wards. Mr. Cutler wanted to see the Charter of the city of St. John entirely remodelled. The system which kept up this perpetual interference with the Legislature was corrupt and rotten. He believed there was no more difference between an Alderman and Councillor, than there was between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Mr. Cutler does not fail to express his opinion freely whenever the Commercial metropolis applies to the Legislature for the passing of any bill for the regulation of local affairs. Mr. McPleim moved an amendment to one Section of the bill, that the Common Clerk should be elected by the citizens of St. John in the same way as the Mayor. This was support-

ed by Messrs. Cutler, Steadman and others, but rejected by a large majority. Mr. End expressed anxiety that whatever should be done the present incumbent Mr. Burtis, should not be affected. A few honorable members spoke against the provision which required the Common Clerk to be a Barrister. This power was met with the statement that this officer had also to act in the capacity of Judge. Some went so far as to support the principle of electing the Judges of the Supreme Court. There was much difference in the views entertained on this point, and the bill before the House passed with the amendments, giving power to the Common Council to displace their Clerk if necessary, and with the striking out of the Section relating to the election of two Aldermen.

There was another sharp discussion about the Report of the Contingent Committee. The silk gown, candles, &c., which the Committee recommended to be sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the Province, were claimed by the Clerk (Mr. Wetmore,) as having been imported for his own use while acting in his official capacity. Several members expressed themselves anxious to put the saddle on the right horse as the odium did not in this instance rest upon the House or the Contingent Committee. Mr. Connell thought it would be just as well to give the Clerk notice that the House would not sanction the purchasing of dispensable articles for the future, and thus come to a fair understanding about. The Report of the Committee and the letter of Mr. Wetmore were ordered to appear on the Journals.

### The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

FREDRICKTON, April 11th

**IMPORTANT.**—The Bill to Repeal the Prohibitory Law is lost—being postponed for three months, by a vote of 23 to 17.

**NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAYS—EFFECTS UPON THE COUNTRY.**—The success of the Railway measures in the House of Assembly, or may we not say the Legislature? must be looked upon as a most important event in the history of this Province—for to that success we must date the commencement of a new and more prosperous era than any of what soever character, that has ever preceded it. We have been engaged in business in this city nearly seventeen years; and no one has had a better opportunity than ourselves, of seeing and judging of the "ups and downs" of commercial life, the vicissitudes of trade, the periodical seasons of prosperity and adversity. During this time we have witnessed three terrible convulsions among our business men. Some of our most staunch merchants or considered as such, have gone to the wall in a day, causing wreck and disaster to all about them. In 1841-2 no man knew who to trust. There was not more than one in fifty, who could be counted as worthy of a Bankable piece of paper. It was the fashion to fail, and have one's name recorded in the Bankrupt Gazette of this City. That time, however, is passed; and although there have been dire convulsions since, none to compare with that.

These facts then, tend to show that the trade of this Province, has always rested upon an uncertain foundation, liable at any moment to be disturbed by causes beyond our reach. When our ships and timber failed to command prices, we had nothing to fall back upon; and although this is, to a great extent the case even now, we are in a better condition to meet a shock and recover, without suffering serious injury. Since 1845 energies have been put forth in a new direction. Our farmers of late have been more attentive to their ploughs. Factories have sprung up. And the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States has encouraged hopes which will in time be realized.—These with other causes have tended to improve the condition of New Brunswick. But, in these times of lightning and locomotive, a country requires more than natural facilities to enable it to keep pace with others that are forced ahead by artificial means. We have the soil, the climate, the industry, of the most favoured people; but these advantages are insufficient for advantageous results. The first great lever is now about to be applied towards moving the Province. The railroads about to be commenced will result in prosperity to every soul within our borders—the expenditure of £200,000 per annum from this time for the next ten years, will give an impetus to trade, and increase of population which nothing else could accomplish. Thus, while the regular business of the country will continue, new branches of industry will spring up upon new capital. As the Railway works progress, so that our farmers can fly into town, the requirements of the City will drive the farmers to cultivate more land, make their calling a business, instead of a necessity. Agricultural science and enterprise will become a characteristic of the field. The soil is capable, the determination, and bright

spirit only are wanted. The Railroad will accomplish all. Again Factories upon the many streams in the interior, now running to waste, will spring up. Self reliance in the way of producing many things (at present imported from the States) will force itself upon the attention, nay the interests of our people—for, if we have the means, we shall have the facilities, of working for ourselves, importing as little as possible, there is no doubt but much can be saved to the country.

Already we begin to discern the dawn of better things, more encouraging prospects than have presented themselves for a long time. Were it not for the tightness of the money market, we would see business quite flourishing. The passage of the Railway Bills has aroused the drooping spirits of the people. Every prudent man feels his position to be secure, and that the turning point is gained. We look forward to a summer of activity. While our American neighbours are boasting of their commercial success, we know that our time is coming—we cannot remain long inactive while all the rest of the world is going ahead. The Railroad commencement this season, will give us not only a good but a permanent start. The summer of 1856 will be the commencement of a bright era in this Province—an era that will start with something more than ships and timber.—*Morning News.*

#### FURTHER DETAILS BY THE "ASIA."

By Telegraph via Quebec.

New York, April 4th.

The *Asia* arrived at 2 o'clock, p. m. Dates from Liverpool to 22nd March. No news of the *Pacific*. It is generally believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday the 22nd, or Monday 24th. The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, was held on Tuesday the 18th, and the Russian Representatives took their seats. The 11th meeting was to take place on Thursday, 20th. The actual business of the Conference is understood to be over. A Committee of Representatives of each of the Powers is engaged in getting up a formal treaty of peace. The Committee consists of Mons D'Vonsquency, Lord Cowley, Count Buol, Baron Bruneau, Count Camar and Ali Pasha.

The papers are full of congratulatory paragraphs respecting the infant Bonaparte. We have also a few editorials on the subject of American affairs.

The Austrian correspondent has the following, dated 10th and 14th—"Omar Pasha has arrived at Constantinople. Great mortality among the French in the Crimea. Health of the French at Constantinople was improving. Fortifications at Nicolaeff were being strengthened. Gen. Luders had ordered officers on furlough to return. A letter from Kertch says that the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azoff, and business became suddenly active. The Imperial foundry established on the left bank of the Don has been closed and this seems to confirm the intention manifested by the Court of Russia to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea. On the 17th all the ships and allied batteries at Constantinople fired a salute in honour of the birth of the Emperor's son. Letters from the camp in the Crimea, extend from the 3rd to the 7th of March, and are occupied chiefly with accounts of the weather.—General Codrington has issued general orders, dated March 3rd, forbidding to fire upon the enemy until the expiring of the armistice on the 31st.—The line of the Aqueduct running along the left bank of the Tchernaya is the limit of separation between the English and Russian army.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor Mr. Dallas to the diplomatic corps, and on Monday the 17th ult., transferred to him the charge of the embassy. Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer of the 19th of April. There is a report from the Crimea that two divisions from the army, the Highlanders and the 2nd or 4th division under Sir Colin Campbell, will immediately proceed to Canada.

**FRANCE.**—The Emperor had been the recipient of numerous congratulatory addresses on the birth of his son. An amnesty is proclaimed to all political offenders who will return and take the required oath of allegiance. Generals Kanlion, Canrobert and Bosquet, are raised to the rank of Marshals. Seven Generals of Brigade have been promoted to Generals of Divisions, and five Colonels have been made Generals of Brigades. Mr. Fould and Admiral Hamelin, have received crosses of the Legion of Honour. Prince Jerome is recovering. It is calculated from statistical tables, that the number of children born on the 16th of March, to all of whom the Emperor and Empress are god-father and godmother, must be about 2,500, each child is to receive a gift of 3,000 francs. All the boys must be named "Louis Eugenie," and the girls "Eugenie Louis."

**SPAIN.**—A dispatch from Paris dated 19th ult., is as follows:—"The state of Spain excites great alarm here; new Carlists attempts are preparing. The Spanish Government have been warned, and the frontiers on this side are well watched.

A dispatch from Madrid of the same date says, "All is tranquil."

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**—**SOUTHAMPTON,** Friday night.—The steamship *Arago* en route for Harre, Paris, Friday.—The *Empress* and young Prince continue to go on well. The 11th sitting of Congress announced for Thursday, did not take place, it will take place to-morrow, the 22nd.

**LONDON,** Saturday.—City articles of the *Daily News*, dated Friday evening, says—"To-day being Good Friday, no transactions have taken place in stocks and shares, nor is any list of prices published. The returns show a small increase in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England.

**ST. JOHN ELECTIONS.**—The late Elections in St. John for Alderman & Councillors seem to have been regarded as a test by which to decide whether the population of that city were in favour of the Prohibitory Law. The *Freeman*, on the morning of the election, gave utterance to the following language:

"To day the elections in the several wards take place, and we feel it our duty to repeat, what we have said so often that to-day the city will in fact declare whether it approves of the Prohibitory Law or not. This is the question at issue, and whatever individuals may think or assert; whatever efforts may be made to influence the electors by other means, the result will be a declaration for or against the Prohibitory Law."

The result of the elections we gave last week, from which it appears that the people in that city have declared for the Law.

The *Courier* says:—"In the five wards on the Eastern side of the harbour, the Liquor question appeared to be rallying point; and that in King's, Queen's, Duke's and Sidney Wards, the Temperance candidates were returned, but in Wellington Ward, opponents to the Prohibitory Law were elected."

The *Morning News* says:—"It is no use in talking, the Temperance party have carried all before them this time, we are in honor bound to admit."

The *New Brunswick* has the following:—"The talk about our City is all about the elections and how the "Sons" got the best of the battle. The talk is that they done well, and may claim a decided victory."

The *Freeman* says:—"Generally the question at issue on the Eastern side was known to be—Prohibition or no Prohibition and we believe the result was as fairly and fully a decision on that question as it is possible to obtain at an election in this City."

We are more and more convinced says the *Religious Intelligence*, that the question is in reality a question of Protestantism and Catholicism.

The fourth Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Parish Schools in New Brunswick has been received. It is an admirably written document, and will afford us much pleasure in extracting largely from it as soon as the business of the Legislature is brought to a close.

Assessors of Rates for the different Parishes are requested to make out their Assessment Lists in an alphabetical order, as such an arrangement will save time and expense in preparing the Jury List.

Parish Collectors are reminded that it is necessary for them to enter into Bonds, as required by Law, before they enter upon the duties of their office.

The owner of a *LADY'S FUR COAT* and *GREEN VELVET* can have the same on application at the Sentinel Office.

**IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS.**—A case has been recently decided in Rhode Island of considerable interest to those engaged in the liquor traffic. A person residing in Rhode Island bought liquors in New York to the amount of some \$500 or \$600, and failed to pay for them. An action was commenced against the purchaser, and in reply he pleaded that the 17th section of the Maine Law ordains that "No action of any kind shall be had or maintained in any court in this State for the recovery or possession of intoxicating liquors or the value thereof, except such as are sold, purchased, or held in accordance with the provisions of this act;" avowing that the notes in suit were given for liquors purchased in New York, and denying the right of the court to entertain the suit. The question was argued in the Court of Common Pleas, and the Judge sustained the plea of respondent. The *Journal* says the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.