

April 25th.

As usual much time was squandered to-day in the House by the frequent digression from the established rules. Mr. Tibbits loudly complained of this state of things, but with no apparent effect.

Mr. Street's Law Bill occupied much time in being discussed. Mr. End strongly opposed it for the reason that it allowed a man to be a witness in his own case. Mr. Connell said that he had no particular objection to the bill. He thought however when he saw so many legal gentlemen advocating it, that it was designed for their especial benefit. The bill he contended was of very great importance, and the country should be made acquainted with its provisions before the House took action upon it. In view of this he therefore hoped it would be postponed till the next Session. Mr. Tibbits expressed himself decidedly opposed to the bill passing in its present shape. The Lawyers, with one exception, supported the bill. Commercial men opposed it, but it was finally carried by a small majority. It will not come into operation however for some time.

During a great part of the day the House was in Supply, at which some little progress was made.

Among the grants for Public Wharves, was one moved for by Mr. Lunt. The sum asked for, was £112 10s. The applicant was Mr. D. Tapley.—Mr. Connell stated that if this grant passed, others of a similar nature would have to be entertained. Mr. L. R. Harding warmly supported the grant on the grounds that the claim was a just one, and that the completion of the wharf had been greatly beneficial to the public. The grant finally passed, although not without considerable opposition.—Mr. Tibbits moved for a grant to a person in the County of Victoria, who had sustained injuries in consequence of the falling of a bridge on the public highway. The grant was not sustained. In the case of the Bye-Road grants, Mr. Fisher moved a Resolution, placing the expenditure of the money for York County in the hands of the Municipality. Mr. Connell moved a similar Resolution for Carleton County. Both Resolutions will probably be sustained.

The Bill to amend Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes was committed, and passed.

April 26th.

Among the bills disposed of to-day, was one relating to the Collection and Protection of the Revenue. It was opposed by some members on the grounds that it gave the Government too much power. Mr. Tibbits and several others supported the bill. A slight amendment was proposed to one of the Sections and the bill was adopted.

The bill relative to Physicians and Surgeons was asked for by several members of the Medical Profession from the city of St. John. It provides among other things, that no person in the Province shall act in the capacity of Physician, unless he be regularly qualified and trained for the Profession. This was considered a very oppressive feature, inasmuch as many people in the country districts were from circumstances or pecuniary inability, debarred from procuring a regular Physician in case of sickness, and were therefore compelled to employ persons who had only partially studied the laws of Physic. The mover of the bill (Mr. Gray,) did not appear to evince a very warm interest in the bill, and so it was quietly postponed for three months.

Another bill to relieve prisoners from certain restrictions under the Habeas Corpus Act, passed in Committee.

The House in Supply succeeded in lessening the number of items to be disposed of on the Supply Book.

A motion for a grant to Mr. Herbert of Grand Falls, caused a long discussion. This individual it was alleged was the possessor of the land on which the Town of Edmundston is situated, but had not received the compensation from the Government, to which he was considered entitled.—It was contended by Mr. Tibbits and others that the Government ought not to have taken the land without giving the owner full value. The grant was rejected by a vote of 15 to 13. Mr. Tibbits with much warmth declared that everything which he proposed was rejected, and that he was pointed out as the black sheep of the flock. Mr. T. however was more successful in his next application, and in the case of the grant referred to, it will no doubt be obtained by taking the only course now left open to get it.

A grant to a ferryman at Mace's Bay was first rejected, but after some canvassing it was reconsidered and carried.

The Resolution required to be adopted by the House respecting the salary of the Auditor General, gave rise to another long discussion, in which the opponents of the Government once more and for the fifth time this Session, made a feeble effort

to revive and prosecute their thread-bare cause.—

One would have thought by their arguments on this occasion, that the Government had nearly been derelict in their duty so strong did they try to show that some scheme should have been brought down, fixing Mr. Partelow's salary at £600 per annum. A surprising feature in the discussion was the opposition by Mr. Partelow's supposed friends and late colleagues in the former Administration. These gentlemen seemed to have lost sympathy for the man who was so long the vital element of their political existence. Among the speeches delivered, that of Mr. End was characterized by an amendment to the effect, that the office should be a political one. This met with considerable opposition from the majority of the members present. The principle had been tested in the House in February 1855, and had been defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Connell stated that he would pursue the same course in reference to the amendment, as he did on the former occasion. He would be in favour of making the office political when the proper time arrived for so doing. He did not think the government had pursued the proper course in reference to the system of managing the affairs of the Department. In Canada the office of Auditor General was a separate and distinct department, and in view of the extensive Railway operations that were about to be commenced here, it might be found necessary to adopt the same system as Canada. He was willing that the office should continue another year as it was, and then the propriety of uniting the office of Auditor and Receiver General might be considered.—The Session was far advanced, and he was sorry to see so much time taken up in the discussion. It was his intention to vote for the original Resolution, and after a fair salary had been established, the office could be placed on a more satisfactory basis for an improved arrangement. Mr. Tibbits said that in Canada the Auditor General was not in the House. He was in favour of the office of Receiver General being made political. Mr. Gray, Mr. Street and several others spoke to the Resolution, and urged that the Government should have submitted a measure. Members of the Government replied that they wished to avoid party controversy at this late period of the Session, but honorable attacks upon just grounds they were ready to meet.

During the course of the debate Mr. Gray received a sound, wholesome and well-timed dressing at the hands of Mr. Gilmour, not only for his present aberration, but for his whole course of political inconsistency ever since he had been elevated to a seat in the Legislature. The discussion assumed a wide range Mr. End's Amendment was finally rejected, and the Auditor's salary fixed at £500.

## Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of Correspondents, unless editorially endorsed.

MR. EDITOR,—You must have often noticed through life, how the appearance of a stranger in a small community, leads the inhabitants thereof to inquire as to whom he may be. Did you see that gentleman? have you heard his name? are interrogations frequently made—such things are quite natural. That being the case then, will be a sufficient apology to the distinguished personage I am about to speak of, for offering a few remarks for the consideration of his friends at home, trusting likewise that they may prove conducive to his good. Last Sunday afternoon while passing by an hotel in this village, in company with a friend, I noticed a group of persons immediately in front of the door, and was at the same moment startled somewhat by a "deep bass voice" exclaiming "knuckle down tight." This necessarily led to a more particular survey of the party, who, I noticed, were "playing marbles." Most conspicuous was something rather stylishly attired; and evidently a stranger, perhaps from the "sunny south," thought I, on noticing the straw hat and very fashionable costume; but on enquiry I discovered his home was W—. Now, Mr. Editor, having also learned that this gent. is a "Justice of the Peace" for your County, I naturally queried in my own mind, whether "games at marbles" were customary on the "Sabbath-day" in your town; and, if so, whether there were many more of your "Justices" that took so much delight in the game as this worthy. Allow me to direct his attention to two laws—trusting that they may prove a guide to him in future; the first is the law of God—the 4th commandment; and the second the law of the land in which we live, contained in chap. 144, sec. 2, vol. 1st of the Codified Laws of New Brunswick.—My object in bringing this under the notice of the "Squire," is from no desire to deprive him of the pleasure of indulging in the games of his youthful

days; but rather that in the event of our being again honored with a visit from him, the example of "Sunday marble playing" so injurious to the morals of our youth, should not be repeated.

BULL'S EYE.

Grand Falls, April 25th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR,—Confer a favour on not a few by inserting the following list of names as the officers of Lower Wakefield Temperance Watchman's Club, for the present quarter:—

Samuel H. Shaw, S. O.; Darius Burt, J. O.; William H. Britton, R. S.; Samuel W. Shaw, C. S.; Frederic W. Shaw, T.; Richard Dickenson, C.; Benjamin Britton, M.; Jacob Laskoy, A. M.

Mr. Editor—Notwithstanding the many convincing remarks at times appearing in the Sentinel, urging the whole community to accept the very necessary good aimed at by the Prohibitory Law, we find many still unwilling to do a noble and humane act for themselves, and their fellow men, by abandoning the vile traffic in beverages that are wisely and strenuously discountenanced by many wise in our Province, as well as a salubrious and constitutional law.

For some time the friends in this small section have enjoyed internal quietude, and as the requisite has a short time since been granted, they claim the right to lawfully prevent the annoyance of persons calling at old Nick's agency, not more than twenty miles south of here; in which the large one is the Foreman and the tall one not the Woman. For the benefit of this Agency this timely inuendo is given them, that in future men seen staggering from their doors, and reclining on the cold ground, exposed to even death, will be sufficient to actuate reasonable men to compel violators of a righteous Law to not figure so largely and even not at all round the little jug, and also to not there avow their determination to dispose of its contents to any who will not inform, despite the infatuated Prohibitionist. Enough said is sufficient—more done and less said is the purposed intention. Hoping not to have intruded on too much of your space, I remain yours,

W. H. B.

Lower Wakefield 22nd April 1856.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

## PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Fredericton 1st May 1856.

This day at 4 o'clock His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to close the session with the following Speech:—  
Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

The labours of the Session are now concluded and you will rejoice to be relieved from further attendance on your Legislative duties. The consideration of the means whereby the formation of Railways may best be promoted has occupied your attention. In the course of the Session measures of great importance have been passed on this subject, and I hope that those measures may attain the object for which they have been adopted.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The Supplies which you have granted for the Public service demand my thanks. It will be my duty, aided by my Council, to apply with economy the funds placed at my disposal, pledging the Province credit, which have been entrusted by the Legislature to the Executive Government.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

We shall cordially unite in an expression of joy and of thankfulness for the restoration of peace.—It is my sincere wish that in the various occupations to which you will now return, success may attend you, and I trust that by the favor of Providence, the industry of the people, whether Agricultural or Commercial, will meet with a full reward.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, April 20th.

Persia arrived in about nine days and a half! Brings little general news.

Paris Conference had closed.

Debate on American question in Parliament postponed until arrival of Lord Clarendon.

Rumour gaining strength that Parliament will shortly be dissolved.

Breadstuffs depressed.

Flour 6d. to 1s. lower; Wheat 3d.; Corn unchanged.

Money tight.

Consols 93½ to 93¼.

SAINT JOHN, April 28.

Packet Ship *Eudocia* foundered at sea, long. 36° west, lat. 42 north. Passengers all safe, and now in New York.

QUEBEC, April 30.

Montmorenci Suspension Bridge at Quebec gone over the Falls; a man, a woman, two children, and a horse and cart, went over with it. Piers 4½ left standing.

ELECTIONS.—It will be perceived from to-day's paper, that the Sheriff has given notice that Elections for the Offices of Mayor, Councillors, and Assessors, for the Town of Woodstock, will take place on Monday the 12th of May inst. We have no space at command to make any suggestions relative to the qualifications requisite for the due performance of the important functions entrusted to the persons filling those Offices. All we can say is that we hope the "right men will be put in the right place."

NICARAGUA.—Our readers will find in to-day's impression, the commencement of an excellent article on the Nicaragua question, which we copy from *Blackwood's Magazine*. As this is a matter that will ere long—judging from present appearances—occupy a very prominent position, and one that, perhaps, will exercise an important influence in the present relations between England and the United States, we have deemed it advisable to give the Article entire, that our readers may have a full understanding of the question at issue.

STEAMERS.—The *Richmond* arrived here on Saturday last from Fredericton; the *Bonnie Doon* on Monday and each of them on alternate days during the week.

Attention is directed to Doctor WOODFORD'S Card in another column. The Doctor we understand, intends making a residence here, and we have no doubt that his long Medical practice will be duly appreciated.

Mr. Henry Baird delivered an interesting Lecture last Wednesday evening before a large and attentive audience, on the "Life and Character of Joseph."

Mosquitos and other "luxuries" the first of the season—have made their appearance in New Orleans. The Picayune says the first named animals are rather "weak kneed" at present.

ON the 20th the Emperor and Empress of Austria washed the feet of twenty-four old people, viz., twelve old women and twelve old men. The oldest of the woman was 89, and the youngest 83; the oldest of the men was 82, the youngest 82; the ages of the 24 combined amounted to 2,052 years.

CONDITIONS OF THE TREATY.—The *Opinions* of Turin gives, upon what it declares to be good authority, the conditions contained in the Treaty of Peace. They are affirmed to be as follows—

1. Neutralization of the Black Sea. Russia not to keep more than 10 ships of war armed for the defense of the coasts.
2. Nicolaieff reduced to a merchant port, with engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number as agreed to as above.
3. Russia to allow consuls from all the powers in ports of the Black and Baltic Seas.
4. Bomarsund not to be reconstructed.
5. Russia cedes a part of the Territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.
6. Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Principalities.
7. She equally renounces the protectorate of the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire.
8. The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all, without exception.
9. This article refers to the Commission to be sent into the Principalities to study the question of the frontiers and the mode of government.

The *Opinions* denies that any stipulation has been made in favor of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the Plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sitting. Russia will send an Ambassador to Paris after the ratification of the Treaty.

The sheriff of Franklin county, Ala., lately hanged a man after receiving a respite from the Governor of the State. He pronounced the document a forgery and disregarded it, but it was genuine, and the sheriff is to be tried for murder.