

May 10, 1856

Clarendon, and says that the Emperor has no objection to the removal of the troops from Balac...

Our readers will recollect that a number of persons put upon their trial at Quebec for the murder of Corrigan at St. Sylvester, were acquitted.

The Governor General has every desire to furnish information to the Legislature, and, therefore regrets deeply that, for the following reasons, he must decline to comply with the prayer of the Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 10th inst.

The Charge of Judge Duval to the Petit Jury is not in the possession of the Governor General, nor can it be presumed to exist as a distinct document.

The Act 7 Vic. cap. 15. expressly secures the independence of the Judges of Lower Canada, thereby establishing a great constitutional principle.

Our long, tedious, and remarkably severe winter is nearly at an end. The ice on the River appears to be as solid as ever; but April's sun will soon reduce it to its liquid state.

An interesting Temperance Meeting was held in the Hall, last Wednesday evening, the Rev. Samuel Hart in the Chair. The audience was a highly respectable one, and strongly in favour of the Prohibitory Law.

The Deputy Treasurer, we are informed, seized a quantity of liquor that was attempted to be smuggled on Monday last.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Alfred William Tuthill has been received, and will meet with attention as soon as we can find room.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We are indebted to a Friend for a large cake of Maple Sugars the produce, we understand, of this season.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Bill to renew the Charter for the incorporation of the Sons of Temperance in this Province, which passed in the Assembly by a majority of 8, was rejected in the Legislative Council, on the 20th inst., by a large majority.

PROHIBITORY LAW IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Prohibitory Law has passed the Legislature of Nova Scotia by a vote of 27 to 20, and is to go immediately into operation.

A Bill to establish a Prohibitory Law in Canada was lost by a vote of 50 to 51.

JEDDO DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—Accounts via United States, announce the destruction of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, on the 11th November, by an earthquake, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants.

Three prisoners, named William H. Bigger, George Hill and George de Brand escaped from St. John Gaol on Tuesday last, and with the exception of Hill are yet at large. Hill was re-captured.

The Albert Mining Company is said to be in successful operation.

The Boston Journal says it is estimated that as many as thirty vessels are fitted out in the port of New York for the African slave trade every year.

BURNING OF A FERRY BOAT.—The Ferry Boat New Jersey, while crossing the Delaware River to Camden, on the night of the 15th inst., took fire, and was burned to the water's edge.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The following synopsis, for which we are indebted to the Freeman, will give our readers a tolerably correct idea of the Railway Bills now before the House.

ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The Bill to authorise the construction of Railways—provides that the lines of Railway to be constructed shall be public Provincial works, to be made of such grades as the Governor in Council shall determine.

The construction &c., shall be under the charge of five commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and hold their office during pleasure, and not more than one shall hold a seat in each branch of the Legislature.

The commissioners, their servants, contractors, &c., can enter on any lands with workmen, carts, &c., to deposit thereon soil, earth, &c., or for the purpose of digging, quarrying, and carrying away stones, earth, gravel, &c., or cutting down and carrying away trees, bushes, &c., for the Railways and may construct in, upon, across, under and over any lands, streets, hills, valleys, woods, canals, brooks, rivers, &c., such works as they may think proper.

Whether intentionally or inadvertently no provision is made for recompensing the parties whose properties are thus invaded or destroyed and there is no mention of any compensation.

The commissioners may alter the course of a river stream, road, &c., rise or sink the same, make conduits or drains; and do all or other lawful acts, necessary for making, maintaining, altering, &c.; the Railway, make regulations for the transmission of passengers, care of property, &c.; attaching penalties not to exceed a fine of £20 for a breach of

the same. The Governor in Council may make arrangements for working any portion of roads, the some to be submitted to the Legislature at the ensuing session, and may inspect all contracts, proceedings, accounts, &c., at all times, the commissioners being required to furnish accounts of expenditures, liabilities, &c., when required.

Lands reserved for naval and military purposes are not to be entered upon without consent of Her Majesty.

No greater sum than at the rate of £200,000 sterling per year shall be expended under the authority of the act.

The Bill to provide Funds for the Construction of Railways—authorises the Governor in Council to contract a Loan on the pledge of all the Revenues derivable from Duties on Exports and Imports, the Sale of Crown Lands, the Royalities of Mines, and the tolls to be collected on Railways; the money so borrowed not to exceed £200,000 per annum.

A Bill relating to the E & N A. Railroad Company—provides that the Governor in Council may accept a transfer from the contractors of all the work, iron, plant, materials, &c., with the surveys plans, &c., and a transfer from the company of all the lands, site of the road and other property of the company, the contractors to be paid the sum of

A Bill to levy an Impost for Railway purposes—provides that on and after the passing of this Act, a duty of 2 1/2 per cent on all imports, except such as are specially exempted from such taxation by the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Act establishing inter-colonial free trade in produce, shall be granted to the Queen towards defraying the interest on any loan effected for the construction of Railways; the money so raised to be appropriated to pay the interest on such loan, and the interest of any Debentures issued by the Government for work done on Railways; the money to be kept in a distinct fund.

FATAL CASUALTY.—We are informed that Eleazer son of Mr. Jacob Wiggins, of Grand Lake, Queen's County, came to his death about a fortnight since, while engaged in hauling logs out of the woods in that vicinity. It appears that the deceased, who was alone, was driving three horses with a sled heavily loaded with logs, and it is supposed that one of the logs got out of place, and in his efforts to replace it, he fell and it rolled off the sled upon him, as his lifeless body was found beneath it.

The Glasgow Daily News says that the London Times is now stereotyped, by which means the whole of the country circulation is now got into the post office in time for transmission by the morning mails. This improvement went into operation on the first of January last, and will doubtless be the means of greatly extending the circulation of that journal, to the detriment of the rest of the metropolitan press.

A CAVE WITH A MAN IN IT.—On the 20th ult., a band of labourers on the Central Railroad, in Alleghany County, Va., on Cady's section, penetrated into a cave, the mouth of which was about 305 feet from Jackson's river. Some of the workmen entered it, and continuing on their course, passed under the river and came out on the other side of it. In the cave was found the dead body of a hunter, with all the equipments lying near him. About \$6,000 in bonds, payable to Mr. A. Cross, and dated in 1823, were found on the body, which was in a wonderful state of preservation. The bonds are signed by many of the oldest citizens of Alleghany and Bath Counties.—Globe.

The Sherbrooke Canadian Times of Thursday last contains a long account of the trial of John and Robert Brownly, for burglary. These two brothers appear to have been the chief leaders of a band of robbers whose head-quarters were in Richmond or neighbourhood. Through the active exertions of Chief Constable Wilde they were apprehended, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary.—John to seven years, and Robert to fourteen, at hard labor;—Judge Aylwin remarking, in sentencing Robert, that if the law allowed him to pass a sentence for a longer period, he should have no hesitation in doing so, from the studied villany which was brought to light respecting him.

in course of the trial. Robert was brought by Chief Constable Wilde, from Fredericton, New Brunswick, whither he had gone for the purpose of robbing a bank, and lodged in Sherbrooke jail. We quite concur with the Times, that "too much cannot be said in praise of the unwearied exertions of Mr. Wilde in breaking up this desperate band of Burglars, of which the Brownlys were the leading spirits. Should the proposed measure to improve the Provincial Constabulary Force come into operation, we trust his services will be rewarded in a proper manner."

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.—Paris, February 18.—It may be observed, that two leading journals, hitherto remarked for the confidence with which they answered for a pacific result from the Conferences, appear to have lost a little of their assurance.—The Constitutional, in some prefatory remarks to a series of biographical sketches of those diplomatists on whom the eyes of the world are fixed, betrays a misgiving which on the part of so intrepid an optimist means something. The Journal des Debats, still hopeful, as it ever has been, points to a cloud of a somewhat portentous appearance. Turkey will not, as we learn from this usually well informed print, prove quite so tractable as those who are in the habit of putting that power out of sight would seem inclined to suppose.

Turkey demands two things; the first an indemnity for the expenses to which she has been put by the unjustifiable aggression of Russia; and next, that Nicolaieff shall be destroyed. With regard to the demand for expenses, the Debats sees no serious difficulty; not that Russia will pay but that Turkey must give way. The question regarding Nicolaieff threatens to be more thorny. Turkey declares that so long as Nicolaieff is kept up in its present state, Constantinople remains in as much danger as if Sebastopol had not been destroyed.—Of what use can Nicolaieff be if the idea of an attack on Constantinople be in good faith abandoned? Nay, there is even a third difficulty raised regarding the evacuation of Kars; and not only that, but the rectification of the Russo-Turkish frontiers in Asia Minor. On neither of these reclamations is Russia likely to yield, and if supported by England and France, or England alone, would Turkey probably prove more tractable.—Let us not forget that from the commencement of difficulties Turkey has at different times by her conduct completely baffled the opinions which had been entertained of her want of will and energy.—It was Turkey which of her own movement fulminated a declaration of war against Russia? The Emperor Nicholas was at Berlin when the intelligence reached him, and he was so surprised and infuriated that he lost all command of his temper. How the declaration of war was followed up let Omar Pasha's memorable campaign on the Danube reply.

We must not, with such recollections fresh in our minds, allow ourselves to take for granted that the Turkish plenipotentiaries mean to sit silent and passive at conferences which, after all, must turn mainly on the original subject of the war—and that was, and is, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The settled conviction of the Sultan and his government as to the means of menace and invasion which rest in the hands of an adversary who never spared their country, and whose constant policy has been its conquest—such conviction cannot be treated slightly. As for the expenses of the war, Turkey has claims which ought not to be waived. Her expenses, though confined to the present struggle, would leave untouched the vast sums of which she has previously been mulcted by her implacable and rapacious adversary. Let England and France magnanimously forgive their own share of cost, if so disposed, and even indemnify Sardinia for her losses, but Turkey ought not to be made to suffer for the benefit of the wanton assassins of Sinope. During the conferences at Vienna, the Turkish plenipotentiary maintained his ground with remarkable firmness and dignity; and this, too, should be born in mind by those who have lightly settled in their heads that the part assigned to Turkey is one of pure formality.

We suspect that the assurance which is given of there being perfect accord between the French and English governments refers rather to Bomarsund and the Aland Isles than to Nicolaieff and Asia Minor. Let us hope that we may be wrong, and that the entente cordiale embraces a scope wide enough to take in all questions, for nothing short of the firmest union can baffle the slippery intrigues of the Northern Powers.