

for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law stood as the order of the day. Mr. J. A. Harding supported the bill, and urged that the law was bad and had not produced the effects intended. Mr. Street also spoke in support of the bill. Mr. McPhelin said that a large number of his constituents wished for the repeal of the Law, and although he was deadly opposed to Prohibition, he was doubtful and indifferent as to how he should vote upon this bill. During Mr. McPhelin's speech, a confab of an extraordinary nature took place between Mr. End and Mr. Tibbits. It originated in consequence of a statement made by the Provincial Secretary, respecting the Prohibitory Law and the Government. Mr. End was willing to take his oath that a certain expression was used by Mr. Tilley. Mr. Tibbits stated that he would take any other member's word before he would Mr. End's oath. Mr. End replied that he professed abhorrence for Mr. T's opinion. Mr. Tibbits stated if Mr. End had received his full share of justice yesterday morning, he would not have had a seat in the House to-day. This announcement seemed for a minute to create a feeling of sensation and astonishment, particularly among the spectators. The inference was plain that it revealed a text from which several honorable members had preached extempore sermons during the closed door part of the Session of yesterday. "And has it come to this," was the visible expression on many countenances. Mr. End's colleague was the only member to express surprise at what he regarded as very unparliamentary language—he intimated that if it had been levelled at him, he would have returned a compliment in the shape of an article which figured on his desk, and was better known by the appellation of ink-stand. After this business was proceeded with, the Hon. Solicitor General made a short speech, defending the Government for what they had done in recommending the Government to sign the bill. Mr. Gray laboured under a serious pro tem impediment in his speech, but managed to tell the House that in his opinion Mr. Johnson was astray. Hon. Mr. Tilley replied to Mr. Gray, and placed that gentleman in rather an uncomfortable position, by producing a Liquor despatch written by Sir Edmund Head. Mr. Gray during his speech had endeavoured to show that some members of the present Government had not acted independently in the course they had pursued, but here was Sir Edmund's despatch to the Home Government, couched in language similar to that used by His present Excellency in his despatch. In the former instance the Government were divided, but had recommended Sir Edmund to sign the bill. Hence the dilemma in which Mr. Gray placed himself, and his error being so palpable he did not attempt to extricate himself from it. Several other speeches were made during the afternoon. Mr. Cutler delivered an able speech against the bill, reverting as usual to the principles of Constitutional Government, and justifying the Administration for what they had done in this respect. Mr. McPherson in his usual happy style, made the last speech of the day in which he endeavored to show that the Prohibitory Law was producing serious results in the city of Fredericton and elsewhere. House adjourned shortly after this.

April 10th.

The bill to authorize the Ballot mode of voting in the election of Parish Officers, gave rise to several lengthy speeches, and seemed to be regarded by some members as a question of very great importance. Various causes were assigned by members for opposing the bill. Some opposed solely with the view that it would cripple the working of the Ballot at the general election, and in some degree retard some of the progressive features of local self-government. Others opposed it conscientiously, believing that it would not accomplish the object sought for. Mr. Connell was of this opinion. He did not like this mode of legislating by piecemeal. Instead of advancing the progress of local self government, he believed it would have a reverse effect. Mr. Tibbits was indifferent to the passing of the bill. He did not think it would do much good nor did he think it would do much injury. He was warmly favourable to the principle of giving the people power to elect their own Parish Officers, and he thought the Ballot might improve the system. He believed the true mode of voting was by Ballot, and where properly carried out, it would remedy many evils that at present existed. It was thought very strange that Mr. Cutler who is proverbial for his advocacy of giving power to the people, should oppose the bill.—Mr. C. however acted thus from a fear that it would in some measure tend to embarrass the working of the Election Law, which comes into operation on the 1st of January next. Mr. Steadman warmly supported the bill, and in the course of his speech was interrupted by Mr. End who said, say me a compliment for God's sake, as one of the

movers of the bill. Mr. S. replied that he would do so if it were possible. After nearly every member of the House had spoken, the first and most important section of the bill was carried.

The bill for the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law came again before the House in the afternoon. It has been pretty generally understood all through the Session, that this bill would not be carried.—Knowing this at the commencement of the debate, several honorable members expressed a hope that the discussion would be short, as it was useless to take up the time of the country, and at this late stage of the Session with a bill, upon which everyone had made up their mind how to vote. Notwithstanding this was the expressed opinion of many, it has not at all been adhered to, and much valuable time has been frittered away in making Temperance speeches, depicting the evil of intemperance, and animadverting upon the inutility of coercive measures, &c., &c., &c. Now all this the country is familiar with, and no doubt the people are agreed that long speeches either pro or con on a subject of this nature were not requisite. Today Mr. Watters was the first speaker. As Mr. W. is a new member, he will not be censured for expressing his views fully upon this question. His speech was strongly anti-Prohibitory, and he believed the people of his County wished to have the Law repealed. Mr. Tibbits replied to Mr. Watters and viewed the subject in a different light from his honorable colleague. He believed that a large number of the people of the County of Victoria, did not wish to have the Law repealed. He did not think that the short space of three months was sufficient to give the Law a fair trial, and if at the next Session it was found not to have worked well, he should then, but not now, vote for the repeal of it. At a late hour in the afternoon, several members were anxious that the question should be taken, others however less eager for the welfare of the country, were determined to delay the issue of it until another day. Progress was accordingly reported.

April 11th.

This morning Mr. Hatheway introduced a bill relative to the Grand Falls Railway Company.—Mr. H. introduced this same bill under a different title some weeks since, and it was then warmly opposed by several members on the grounds that its provisions if carried out, would interfere with the Ordnance Lands in the vicinity of Grand Falls, the line being required to pass through it. This with some other influences which had been brought to bear had the effect of defeating the bill on the third reading. Mr. Hatheway in the meantime succeeded in procuring such testimony as cannot fail to convince a majority of the House, that the objections formerly urged are groundless, and can be surmounted without the least difficulty. Acting upon this he introduced his bill, which he himself warmly supported. Mr. Tibbits also supported the bill. He urged that it should pass, and that the Company should have the desired extension of time which they solicited. Mr. T. spoke of the many benefits that would arise from the passing of the bill, and was followed by his colleague Mr. Watters, who in a short speech defended the merits of the bill, and hoped that no opposition would now be offered to it. After some further speeches it was decided to allow the whole matter to be referred to a Committee who will report thereon in a few days.

There was a motion made to grant a sum of money in Supply for reporting during the present Session. The application was from the only Reporter who had regularly and impartially reported the proceedings of the House during the present Session. The House did not at the time entertain the motion in consequence of the interruption from some members who required the immediate transaction of some other business. Several bills were then disposed of, and there was another long discussion about Michael White and the Clerk of the Pleas for York County. This Officer now receives an annual salary of £250. A subordinate receives in addition the sum of £100. The bill provides that the former shall receive a salary of £400, and the latter grant of £100 be discontinued. It was objected to on the grounds that Michael White, an old and esteemed officer, would be thrown on the world to seek for a livelihood. Other objections were raised, and progress was reported. The bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law again came up and occupied the most of the afternoon. Mr. End delivered a long speech as the mover of the bill. He told the House that he had written out his views on the subject, and he was determined that they should go to the country. His honor the Speaker, made a short speech in support of the Prohibitory Law, and explained why he considered it necessary to place himself right before his constituents. Some observations which fell from his Honor, were commented on by Mr. Street and others, who endeavoured to show that acts were irreconcilable with words in proving which they referred to the Parliamentary practice of the Speaker, in giving an annual dinner, at which Bacchus was a conspicuous guest. They argued that the Speaker had set himself right before his constituents, but had not set himself right before the House. The explanation however afforded by his Honor, seemed to be received with satisfaction. Mr. Steadman then delivered a speech of one hour, forcibly pointing out the evil of drunkenness, the justice of coercive measures, and referring to other twice-told Temperance tales, all of which are patent to the world, but the House of Assembly of New Brunswick has been compelled to submit to the infliction from different persons for the last few days, at an expense of some hundreds of pounds. On the postponement of the bill for three months, a majority of six appeared, when the Speaker resumed the chair, and put the original Resolution, when it was negatived by a majority of four, the difference in number arising from the fact that Mr. Kerr an

anti-Prohibitionist, added one to that side, while his Honor the Speaker being taken from the other side, made the number smaller by one.

April 12th.

There was a bill before the House to-day relating to the navigation of the River St. Croix. It was introduced by Mr. McAdam, who was several times obliged to explain its provisions in consequence of members coming into the House one by one, and not having been present when the bill was introduced. The object of the bill is to relieve American vessels unloading on the eastern side of the Saint Croix, from the payment of certain duties. Nearly every member who spoke was inclined to support the bill. Mr. Connell urged that it should pass, stating as his belief, that if every member was acquainted with that section of the country there would be no opposition to the bill. Mr. Tibbits thought the bill would not effect much if it did pass. He explained the reasons why Calais on the one side of the river had grown up, while the village of St. Stephen's close by, had stood still and made no progress for several years. He thought it was better to wait until it was seen what effects the Reciprocity Treaty would have upon St. Stephen's. The Hon. Provincial Secretary was not opposed to the bill, but he wished to see some of its provisions slightly amended. At his request progress was reported. After this had been disposed of, Mr. Connell informed the House that it was his intention to move the House in Committee of the whole at 2 o'clock, in consideration of the bill introduced by him to abolish the grant of (£2200) to Kings College. Hon. Attorney General hoped that Mr. Connell would not press the bill, as he had a bill before the House which also related to the College, and both of which he thought might be discussed together. Mr. Connell replied that it was not his intention to delay the bill, and that he wished it to stand upon its own merits irrespective of any other. Mr. C. however consented to allow the bill to stand over until Monday.—There was a bill before the House relating to some changes proposed to be made in the Law of Evidence. It was introduced by Mr. Street, and in the discussion of its merits and demerits scarcely any but the legal gentlemen took any part.—Strange to say, there were not two of the same opinion, but each wished to have some new feature adopted, or some suggestion attended to. Upon the general principles of the bill there was not a very wide difference of opinion, but some members considered that as the bill contained some 60 or 70 sections, it would be an impossibility to get it through the House this Session. This was the view taken of it by Mr. Allan. The mover's intention was to get through with as many sections as possible to-day, but he having been absent when its consideration was renewed in the afternoon, some honorable members took advantage of this and succeeded in having the bill laid aside for the present. The next bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Watters. The purport of this bill was to give the Judges of the Supreme Court power to extend the terms of sitting to a greater length than they are at present. This was found necessary in consequence of the great pressure of business rendering it impossible for all the work to be transacted in so short a space of time. Very little opposition was offered, and after a slight modification in one of its features, it was allowed to pass. Another bill was introduced by Mr. Gray relating to Insurance Companies. This bill was printed in the early part of the Session and copies thereof were sent to the several Insurance Agents and others throughout the Province. There were few if any objections raised to this bill from these gentlemen, excepting from Mr. Starr, from whom Mr. Allan had received letters with a request to propose certain amendments. The bill provides for the more effectual security of parties in this Province insuring in foreign offices, by making it compulsory to have a duplicate certificate of insurance, procured and filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Gray was anxious to have the bill immediately disposed of. For his efforts to be thus hasty he was taken to task by Mr. Montgomery, who administered a severe rebuke to Mr. Gray for endeavouring to dispose of an important measure in this summary manner. The Hon. Solicitor General also passed some castigatory remarks upon Mr. G. for the same cause as that which prompted the member for Restigouche. Progress was finally reported.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

PEACE.—It is highly probable that the "Eastern War" has been brought to a close, and that a Treaty of peace has been duly executed. Intelligence by the Cambria, as seen in another column, intimates that the labours of the Plenipotentiaries would likely be brought to an end on the 29th of March. The terms on which the Treaty is based are not known, but enough has transpired to elicit the decided disapprobation of a portion of the English press. The London Morning Advertiser has the following caustic remarks on the subject:—

"We have alluded in our first leading article to the hollow, ignominious, and utterly worthless peace which has been concluded in Paris. We learn from authority which we regard as worthy of all confidence, that Lord Clarendon, on several occasions, took high ground and threatened to break up the Conference rather than submit to the Russian terms; but on every such occasion he was opposed by the French Plenipotentiaries, who always sided with Austria and Russia; while in some cases,

and these the most important of all, he received instructions from home to the effect that he was to give way, and accept such conditions as he could get. If, as we have elsewhere said, Lord Palmerston can so far forget himself as to become the tool of any foreign party in this country whatever, he must be prepared to pay the penalty of such conduct. It will be no excuse for him that he was coerced by Coburg influences. He ought a thousand times over to have resigned rather than have sacrificed the country.

The Toronto Globe has an excellent article on the subject. It is so comprehensive, and its sentiments so much to the purpose that we deem it a pleasure to give the following extract for the benefit of our readers.

Peace seems more than ever likely. Wisely the plenipotentiaries have kept their doings to themselves; but nevertheless all the world seem to be of opinion that peace is to result from them. In Paris, in Berlin, in Vienna, in New York, all speak of peace as if it must surely be. London is the only quarter where such news are cautiously received with comparatively little satisfaction. Nor is this very wonderful, considering the state of the contest so far as England is concerned. One lucky accident gave her French ally more, a good deal, than his due share of the honour, and this fact is not very agreeable. People will be tender about their reputation; and though Britain can better afford to put up with what she could not help than any other nation, still philosophies do not quite soothe her. It may suit France, encumbered with financial difficulties, to seek peace; it may suit Vienna, always on the brink of ruin, to manoeuvre for peace; it may suit Prussia, Russia's uncle, to cry for peace, but Britain stands in another attitude. She fears neither barricades nor bankruptcies like France, she has no Hungary or Italy to menace her like Austria, she has no affection for Russia to soften her, like Prussia. She is not afraid of a continued struggle. She can stand a severer strain than she has yet stood; and has brought her armies and navies into a condition when they are ready to strike a blow, such as never has been struck since the struggle began. She is now fully equipped for war. It so happens, however, that the moment of her preparedness is just the one when other nations are exhausted, and anxious to leave off. The time occupied by her in calling forth and marshalling her vast resources, has sufficed pretty nearly to drain some other people's dry. Such is undoubtedly the fact, so that Britain and her French ally feel very differently at the prospect of a close in the struggle. The latter looks to this as her salvation; the former views it as the arrest of her march to victory.

We dare not indeed justify the wish which would continue the war one day longer than is necessary, merely that great armies and navies should put forth their might; to do so would be a crime.—But these points of difference between the mother country and continental powers, cannot be overlooked, and explain the apathy with which Britain awaits the declaration of peace. She feels that in that case her mighty preparations have been made greatly in vain; and yet she says, and we say, so let it be.

We cannot help thinking, however, that the British people are unduly annoyed. They have not done everything, but they have done their full share. They did not enter the Malakoff, but their army and navy performed no second part in the destruction of Sebastopol. In all the sorties, too, they took their share. At Alma her soldiers bore the brunt of the fight; they had Balaklava wholly to themselves; and at Inkerman the French discharged only the task of the Prussians at Waterloo. The one battle in which the French fought on even equal terms with other troops, was that of the Traktir. Thus of every engagement, the British had the glory, and history will award them all that they could wish in recounting the story of the siege. But it is not their army merely which has done so nobly; their fleet which never met a foe, really achieved the victory. They blockaded the Baltic and the Black Sea. They swept the sea of Azoff. They ruined the commerce of the enemy. They kept the base of operations always secure, and supplied the host with whatever is required. Britain could not have landed in the Crimea without a French army, but no French army could have gone there, without the aid both of English troops and English ships. England with her fleet alone, could now, unaided, continue the strife: France cannot continue it at all, without the aid of Britain both by sea and land. Such are very patent facts; so that looking to what the mother country has really achieved, and what she could undoubtedly still further accomplish, we do think that our fellow subjects permit themselves to be chafed without a cause. A very little time will remove this soreness; history will do our nation justice; and a humbled enemy will curse her as not second in effecting her overthrow. We trust peace is near.—Its coming will be a blessing to those engaged directly in the strife, and the good it will do to Europe will cross the Atlantic, and benefit us all.

Since the above was in type, the following has been received:—

### ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Important News!

New York, 17th April.

The Baltic arrived to-day, and brings intelligence that the Treaty of Peace was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries on Sunday the 30th of March. Great rejoicings in Paris, English demonstration much quieter.

Consols advanced to 93½  
Breadstuffs dull at about Cambria's quotations.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—M. E., of Biddeford has been received—all right.