

May 10, 1856

sed, together with all the important sections of the 2d Bill, and there is little doubt that the remaining portion of the Bills will be sustained by the same vote as that given on the first Bill.

March 29th.

Yesterday the House was principally occupied with the disposal of the remaining sections of the 2d Railway Bill, with the other Bills which accompanied. Upon the details of these there was very little discussion; there was a great diversity of opinion, however, upon the impost duty, and the only member who opposed this and supported all the other features of the scheme, was Mr. J. A. Harding. It is not to be supposed, however, that the honorable gentleman was other than sincere in this opposition to the Bill, for it is well known that he has always been an advocate of the free trade policy, and adverse to the imposition of duties. In this instance Mr. H. argued that the introduction of capital would swell the revenue sufficiently to pay the interest of the loan with out any inconvenience. Some of the other opponents of the Bill argued that the burden would fall heavily upon the ship-builders, and through them would be felt by the mechanics who were dependent on them for a livelihood. Mr. Gray stated the effect of giving Canadian Shipbuilders a preference over our own. This was contradicted by Mr. Tibbits, who warmly supported the Bill, and urged that shipbuilders were just the class of men that could bear the tax which this 2 1/2 per cent duty imposed. Among the other gentleman who supported the Bill were Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Steadman, and the Hon. Provincial Secretary. The latter gentleman warmly advocated it for reasons which he urged, although he was sorry that in so doing it might meet with the disapprobation of a number of his influential constituents. Mr. Johnson also supported the Bill in a short and reasoning speech. On a division, the Bill was sustained by a majority of eleven.

This morning the House was occupied with a Bill relating to the duties of the Police Magistrate in the City of St. John. Mr. Watters wished so to amend the Bill as to give the Police Magistrate the power of trying all cases under the Summary Conviction Act. The temperance men regarded this as an effort to prevent all Prohibitory Law cases from being tried before any other than the Police Magistrate. This was the light in which it was viewed by many members. Others, however, dissented from this, and stated that the amendment had no such intention. The discussion became somewhat exciting, and the question turned upon temperance and anti-prohibition, which was strongly evinced on the division that appeared for the motion to report progress, which was carried by a majority of four or five.

After some other business had been transacted, a Bill introduced by Mr. Gray, relative to the Church of England, was taken up. The debate which followed, was considered by many to be the most important of the Session. The object of the Bill is to divest his Lordship the Bishop of the exercise of his power to a certain extent in the appointment of clergymen. It was stated that several were known to have been ordained by the Bishop, but not privileged to preside over any congregation in the Province on account of their views not being exactly the same as those held by his Lordship. During the discussion the Rev. Mr. Podmore was in the gallery. Mr. Tibbits took advantage of this circumstance, and in the course of his speech took occasion to animadvert upon the doctrine enunciated by the Rev. gentleman in the Cathedral on the evening of Good Friday, the sum and substance of which as near as I could learn, was a reprimand upon some members of his congregation for attending dissenting places of worship. Mr. T. stated that he could tell the Rev. gentleman that the people of this country would not submit to such language, nor would they be dictated to as to how and where they should worship their Creator. Mr. Hatheway who preceded Mr. Tibbits first alluded to this matter, and thus the remarks of Mr. T. were called. Messrs Street, Allan and Johnson spoke against the propriety of introducing such matters into the discussion. The opponents of the bill contended that its passing would produce serious trouble in the Church, while the supporters argued the reverse that it was to prevent this that the bill was brought in. According to the provisions of the bill, the Church Warden and Vestry of any Church have power to accept or refuse any Minister that the Bishop selects for the Parish. It was opposed by Johnson, Montgomery, Watters, and others—finally carried by a large majority.

Subsequently Mr. Connell who was absent when the question was taken, requested his name to be inserted among the yeas on the passage of the bill.

Lose your coat before you will your honour.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

PEACE.—Willmer and Smith's European Times says, "There is now no doubt of peace. At the close of last week orders were transmitted from the Executive Government to counteract the further embarkation of troops for the Crimea; and it is said on reliable authority that the French Government, like our own, are so convinced of the war being over, that they are pursuing a similar course."

FARMERS TAKE EXAMPLE.—We are indebted to the politeness of Charles Perley Esqr., for the following information in reference to a crop of Wheat raised on his farm the past season. He had his ground—nine acres and a half—put in a good state of preparation; and having experience of the ravages committed by the Weevil in former years, he determined not to subject himself to the like failure again. He delayed until the 24th of May, when he sowed 10 bushels of wheat on the quantity of land above mentioned; the result has been a yield of 244 bushels of excellent quality, weighing 61 pounds to the bushels and producing 42 pounds of flour, after the Toll had been deducted. A neighbouring farmer determined to follow the practice of Mr. P., sowed his wheat on the 25th, and had an excellent crop, while his neighbours, fearful of early frosts, sowed early in the season, which in every instance proved a failure. Mr. Perley informs us that he imputes the success of his crop to the lateness of sowing, and says that he would advise all others to try the experiment, and thus avoid the Weevil.

Mr. Perley has enabled us to give to the Public the benefit of his practical experiments which are certainly of more value than the many speculative theories that are going the rounds of the papers.—Farmers would do well to test the experiment fully; and if they have any doubts as to the result in their different localities, let them sow a portion at least, about the time mentioned by Mr. P., and compare the results with the produce of an earlier sowing; by this means they can satisfy themselves in reference to the best course to be pursued in future.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. S. M. of Georgia, has been received.—Remittance correct. We take the following extract from our correspondent's letter, which will enable our readers to form some contrast between the climates of New Brunswick and Georgia.—

"We are having an extremely backward Spring. Notwithstanding the frosty nights and cold days, the Peach trees are covered with blossoms, and promise a fair yield. We had a snow storm this winter—the first we had in two years—which lasted twenty-five minutes, and in twenty-five more it could not be seen. The Mississippi has not been frozen over this winter, as stated in the Sentinel, which I perceive you copied from the Evening Post. The Missouri was frozen over."

A desire to keep our readers well posted up in regard to the sayings and doings of the Assembly, has led to the exclusion of several articles intended for this week's impression.

St. Andrew's and Woodstock Railway Bills have passed the House.

It will be perceived that the Resolution for placing the Initiation of Money Grants in the hands of the Executive has passed the House by a small majority.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

St. John 29th March 1856.

The Canada at Halifax last night, Mr. Buchanan dined with the Lord Mayor and made a consiliatory speech. No excitement respecting American affairs. Mr. Dallas had arrived. The Eighth sitting of Paris Conference was held on the 12th,—result not known; but all accounts from Paris say there is a certainty of Peace. It was generally rumoured that a Treaty of Peace would be signed at Paris on the 15th. All the differences have however not been adjusted, it is said that the rectification of territory and adjustment of other unarranged differences are to be referred to Commissioners on the spot.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that for reasons of European interests Prussia has been invited to send a Representative to the Conference, and that she accepted the invitation. Baron Manteuffel as Plenipotentiary would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris.

Armistice was known to both armies in the Cri-

mea on 28th February. Russians had it first by Telegraph from St. Petersburg.

28th British blew up White buildings in Sebastopol.

29th Russian General, Timoeff, English Windham, French Martempry, and Sardinian Petille, chiefs of Staff, met on Foaker Bridge and exchanged proposals of armistice, and a line of neutral ground traced between the two armies limited by the Tcherneya.

Considerable sickness in French army, English surgeons having little to do have offered their services for French hospitals at Constantinople, Russians also unhealthy.

It is reported that Sir Edmund Lyons will go as Minister to Constantinople in place of Strafford de Redcliffe, soon after the conclusion of peace.

British flying squadron is pushing towards the Gulf of Finland.

BRITAIN—PARLIAMENT.—Admiral Napier brought forward his threatened motion for a select Committee of enquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command. He read lengthy correspondence between himself and Admiral Lyons with a view to demonstrate that he was sacrificed to cover Sir James Graham's incapacity. Graham retorted by reading Napier's own correspondence, and saying that Admiral Napier was Physically unfit, also that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage than his skill. Admiral Berkeley also attacked Napier who retorted and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

Bank of England stock holders declared a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, free of tax. Profits of half year £700,000

A deputation of Irish Members have asked Palmerston to permit S. O'Brien to return to Ireland Answer deferred.

Commercial letters from France speak with confidence of peace. Little Stranger hourly expected. The Golden Rose blessed by the Pope will be sent to the Empress Eugene.

ITALY.—Inspector General of prisons in the Duchy of Parma was assassinated in the street.

A commercial crisis exists in Norway. In the city of Bergen alone, 22 firms have stopped payment.

Gortschakoff diploma is going from Vienna to St. Petersburg to take part in the deliberations relative to diplomatic attitude to be taken by Russia after the conclusion of peace.

PERA.—Troops with eight guns had occupied Island of Kharekin.

Papers relating to dispute with the United States, about Central America would be laid before Parliament, soon after Easter recess.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES.—Paris, Friday.—Congress held its 8th sitting to day. The Monitor publishes the following.—Paris Friday.—The Congress having invited Prussia as the signer of the Treaty of 13th July 1841 to send Plenipotentiary to Paris.

The King of Prussia has appointed Baron de Manteuffel and Count Halsefeldt.

A further reduction of the Ausirian army has been announced.

ENGLAND.—It was stated in well informed circles that Parliament most probably would be dissolved early in May.

THE RUGLEY POISONINGS.—A true Bill has been found against William Palmer, for the murders of Cook and Ann Palmer.

The Sultan's brother is dead.

A despatch from Berlin states that Count Orloff has made known at St. Petersburg that a very definitive understanding has been come to on the 5th point, and that Peace is assured. Preparations are being made at Moscow for the Coronation of the Emperor, which will take place after the conclusion of Peace.

SHIPPING.—Strong Easterly winds prevailed, and many homeward bound vessels must be off the coast.

MARKETS.—Freights, Bars and Rails, Boston 22s. 6d. to 25s. New York 20s. to 25s. Philadelphia 17s. 6d. to 20s. New Orleans 15s. to 17s. 6d. Dry Goods, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans 10s. to 20. New York 10s. to 15s. Consols 92 1/2 to 92 3/4.

FLOUR.—Western Canal 33s. to 35s. Ghio 36s. to 37. American Yellow Corn 33s. 33s. 6d.—White 32s. to 34s.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine 21d. to 22d. Red 15d. 16d. Spruce no quotations. Deals £8. 4s. £8. 7s.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, April 2, 1856.

The Atlantic has arrived.

A King of Algiers has been born to France.

British Parliament adjourned over Easter recess.

Nothing new in American affairs.

Breadstuffs dull—without change from previous prices. Sugars active and buoyant.

Consols 91 1/2 to 92 1/4.

STILL LATER.

New York, April 4th.—The Asia arrived this p. m. Liverpool dates 22nd. Rumoured treaty of peace would be signed on Easter Monday, in event of delay, armistice would be extended to the 30th of April. No other news of importance. Consols 92 1/4. Cotton dull and drooping. Quotations nominally. Western Canal flour, 31s to 32s. Corn 1s. lower. Provisions generally firm. Pork and beef slightly advanced.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel.

March 29th.—Progress was reported on the Bill relating to the Police Court of the City of St. John. The several Railway bills received a third reading, and were ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council. Monday was set apart to go into consideration of the bill relating to the St. Andrews Railway. Mr. Gray's Bill, relating to St. Mark's Church, in the City of St. John, was taken up and gave rise to an animated discussion, which continued till five o'clock in the afternoon. Several amendments were proposed and lost. The bill was finally carried by a considerable majority.—Mr. Wilmot presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to the opening of Canterbury Street in the City of St. John. No other business of any importance transacted. House adjourned a few minutes after half past five.

March 31st.—House principally occupied with routine business in the morning. A motion to place a grant of £250 on the Supply Book to be expended on the Road from Indian Town to St. John was rejected. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole and passed a Bill relating to the Savings' Bank. On motion of Mr. End, Monday next was set apart to go into consideration of the Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law.—The Bill to grant further facilities to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, was taken up, and supported by Boyd, Cutler, Tilley, and others. Progress was reported.—The usual grant of £400 was appropriated to the Madras Board after a long and tedious discussion.—The grants to superannuated School Teachers also caused discussion. Some of these grants were rejected. Several members expressed themselves opposed to this system of granting money for the support of Schools. No other business of any importance was transacted. House adjourned at 5.30.

April 1st.—House in Supply. Grants were principally to School Teachers, and for educational purposes. Discussions similar to those of yesterday, took place. Among the grants was one to George Taylor, for teaching a School in Sunbury; same gentleman also inspector of Schools in that County. Principle of this was warmly opposed. There was a short discussion respecting a bridge at the Grand Falls.—The first Bill relating to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad was again committed. Several speeches made. Bill finally agreed to with some amendments.—The second Bill relating to the St. Andrews Railway is expected to be taken up to-morrow.—House adjourned a few minutes before six.

April 2nd.—There was a short discussion in the House this morning in reference to an Educational pamphlet sent to each of the members by Mr. J. Gregory. This mode of influencing members was warmly censured by Mr. End.—The bill relating to Mining Licence was taken up and gave rise to much speech making, majority of speeches were in favour of the bill. Progress was reported.—A bill claiming to land required for Railway purposes. A bill relating to Municipalities were introduced by Mr. Attorney General.—Mr. Hatheway's resolution to surrender the initiation of money grants to the Executive was taken up and the discussion occupied most of the afternoon.—The speakers in favour of the resolution were Hatheway, Boyd, J. A. Harding, Street, Cutler, Connell, Brown, in opposition End, McPhelin, Allan, M'Leod, Speaker in the chair. Debate on resolution will be resumed in the morning. No other business. House adjourned a few minutes after half past five.

April 3d.—House this morning proceeded to the consideration of the question respecting the initiation of money grants. Supported by Landry, MacNaughton, Steadman, Johnson, Gilmour, Hatheway, and opposed by M'Lellan, Hayward, Wilmot, Kerr, and M'Pherson. The question was then taken and the resolution carried.—Yeas Hatheway, Gilmour, Brown, Boyd, M'Adam, Smith, Johnson, Tilley, Fisher, Watters, Street, Tibbits, Connell, L. R. Harding, J. A. Harding, M'Naughton, Landry, Steadman, Sutton, Cutler, 20.—Nays End, Kerr, Botsford, Goddard, Armstrong, Wilmot, Ryan, M'Leod, Purdy, M'Pherson, Allan, M'Phelin, Hayward, Montgomery, M'Lellan, Ferris, Gilbert, 17.—absent Gray, Lant and Stevens, Speaker in the chair. A bill was introduced by Mr. End to authorise the ballot system in the election of Parish Officers.

In the afternoon the House was in supply and disposed of a few grants. Report of contingent committee was laid before the House. Several members took occasion to animadvert upon some of the items among which were a silk gown, 2 portmanteaus and some trunks—further consideration of the report to be resumed to-morrow. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole in consideration of the bill relating to Mining Licence.—Several speeches were made and progress reported. House adjourned quarter before six.