

## Provincial Parliament.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 15th.

The House opened at the usual hour; and after preliminary business, the Bill to repeal the Act relating to Spirituous Liquors, received a second reading. A Bill introduced by Mr. Boyd to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, also received a second reading.

Mr. End, by leave, presented a Petition from a small number of the inhabitants of Carleton County, praying that a writ may be issued for the election of a Member to serve in the General Assembly, in the place of Richard English, Esqr., deceased. Petition received and laid on the table.

The House proceeded to the appointing of a Selection Committee, as proposed by Mr. Kerr, and after a short discussion, the motion was put and lost, only nine voting therefor.

A motion was made by Mr. Street to appoint the usual Road Committee. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Harding, Cutler, and Gray. The latter gentleman proposed an amendment, that it was inexpedient to appoint such Committee, inasmuch as the Board of Works had control of the Great Roads. A lengthy discussion followed, and on the question being put, the amendment was carried by a small majority. During the discussion, the Attorney General and others warmly advocated the principle of giving up the initiation of money grants to the Executive.

On motion of Mr. Street, a Committee, consisting of one Member from each County was appointed, to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the Bye Roads of the Province.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a Committee was appointed to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the public printing, with a view of lessening the expenses of the same.

After the transaction of some other business of routine, the House adjourned, a few minutes after one o'clock.

SATURDAY, February 16th.

House opened in the usual form at ten o'clock. Several members absent. The Journal being read by the Clerk, several Bills received a second reading.

Petitions from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, were presented by Messrs. Tilley and Harding, the same having referred to the usual Committee.

A large number of petitions from the Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, and School Teachers, were presented, and referred to the respective Committees.

Mr. Botsford presented the report of the Carleton Scrutiny Committee, on behalf of said Committee, and requested that they be relieved from further duties.

A long discussion followed. Mr. Watters thought that the Committee should not be hastily discharged.

Mr. Connell wished to see justice done to the County of Carleton and its freeholders. The matter, he thought, should be settled immediately, in order that Carleton might have its full representation in the House.

Mr. Gray adverted to the fact that only seven persons of the County of Carleton had petitioned for a new election, and that 5 or 600 had petitioned that Harding be allowed to take the seat. He thought the Committee should be relieved.

Mr. Johnson thought the Committee should not be discharged, as in such a case the writ for a new election would necessarily follow.

After further discussion, the question was deferred for consideration till Monday morning.

Mr. Sutton offered a Resolution expressive of disapprobation at the practice of allowing legal gentlemen, members of this House, to act as Counsel in Scrutiny Committees. Laid on the table.

Mr. Gilbert moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the division line between the Parishes of Chipman and Waterbury, in Queen's County.

Mr. Boyd expressed a wish that the practice of adjourning for dinner at one o'clock should be adopted.

The House proceeded to appoint Standing Committees, and adjourned a few minutes after twelve o'clock.

MONDAY, February 18th.

Shortly after the reading of the Journals the House proceeded to the consideration of the question in reference to the Carleton Scrutiny.

Mr. Street regarded the question connected with this Scrutiny as a very important one. There were no precedents to look to as having occurred in our Province. Mr. S. called attention to the Laws regulating Scrutinies in other Counties, and was of

opinion that the Committee should prosecute the Scrutiny.

Mr. Wilnot had hardly made up his mind how to vote. He (Mr. W.) had had a little experience in Sheriff's Scrutinies, and if he was four ahead at the close of the Poll, he had tact enough to manage to keep one a-head thereafter.

Mr. Steadman thought the question was a plain but important one. The Nova Scotia case was one exactly in point. The death of Mr. English was not to affect the position of the case, but the matter should proceed exactly as if he had lived.

Mr. Cutler said if they had no precedent it was right that one should be established. If the people of Carleton did not lay their claim before the House, the House had no right to violate an established rule.

Mr. Hatheway replied to Mr. Cutler, he thought the Committee should go on with their labours, and if it was ascertained that Mr. Harding had a majority, he could be declared elected. The people of Carleton were anxiously waiting for a new election.

Mr. Gilmour thought if the seat was at present given to Harding, it would be establishing a precedent not founded in justice. The interests of the people should be protected, and the Committee should go on and investigate.

Mr. Tilly said there was no case on the Imperial Records to justify the giving of the seat to Mr. Harding at the present stage of the proceedings.—The Committee should go on with their work and see if Harding really had a majority of votes.

Mr. Connell did not wish to influence the House in this matter. If the people of Carleton wished for a new election, how was it only six or seven of them had petitioned. He had consulted his constituents and they did not wish him to interfere, but to let the matter proceed. It had been said outside, that he was anxious that Harding should have the seat; he would appeal to the Committee as to whether he had tried to influence them. Mr. Harding had not brought the evidence he might have before the Committee, the principal witness being sick. If he gave an improper vote he would be accountable for it to his constituents.

Hon. Attorney General did not wish to see the matter pressed. There were but two courses to pursue, either to refer it back to the Committee or have a new Election. The Hon. gentleman referred to cases of a like nature that had occurred elsewhere. He thought the Committee should proceed in their investigation.

Several other honorable gentlemen addressed the House, and the opinion prevails that the Committee should proceed with the investigation.

An amendment moved by Mr. End, that the duties of the Committee had not terminated by the death of Mr. English, and that the Committee proceed with the investigation—was carried without a division.

Mr. Watters presented the Petition of James Grover and John T. Allen, praying to be heard before the Scrutiny Committee against the Petition and return of L. R. Harding. Mr. Watters offered a Resolution that the prayer of the Petitioners be complied with. This was opposed by several members, and after some discussion the Resolution was withdrawn.

## Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

Sir.—Our County at the present time is becoming quite excited upon the subject of the coming Election for a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the demise of our late representative, James Taylor Esqr. Two candidates are already in the field, John C. Allen and William H. Needham Esqrs., both of whom are Lawyers and natives of the county, with whom the people are generally acquainted. Mr. Allen is personally known as a good Lawyer, without any pretensions to Oratory or effectiveness as a public speaker, and has never been engaged in public life as a politician. From the Card he has addressed to the Electors he appears to have no settled political opinions, declaring himself independent, and avoiding any expression of opinion as to the Government. But we know from his associations and antecedents, as well as from the disposition of the parties who have induced him to present himself as a candidate, that all his sympathies and feelings are with the old aristocratic party; and that, if elected, he will be a supporter of men and principles that ought to be avoided and discarded by the independent freeholders of the County, unless they wish to go back to the domination and control of the old party. Mr.

Allan, it is said, is likewise opposed to Municipal Corporations. In a word, he is the enemy of every thing progressive and liberal; and if York elects him, she will have taken a step backward, and be aiding and assisting in preventing the advancement of those useful measures of reform which are being gradually and successfully adopted. It is hoped that the people will ponder these things over carefully before they exercise their right of suffrage, and see that they do not place themselves in a false position; and thus enable the enemies of progress to triumph. The Government need the support of every lover of his country in the carrying out the scheme for building Railways in the Province, the means for the prosecution of which it is understood through the energy and perseverance of the present Attorney General, are now within the reach of the Legislature. York should send a man to aid and assist them, so that it may not be said she is opposed to measures upon which depend the future well being of the country at large.

Mr. Needham is a thorough going liberal, has always acted with that party; and if elected will give his support to the government, and aid them in carrying out the work which they have already initiated. His sympathies and opinions are all with the people, and the Freeholders of York in making him their Representative will find an able and willing advocate of those principles for which they have been many years contending. Let us send Needham and show we are determined not to retrograde.—Men of York, be up and doing.

A LIBERAL.

Prince William 18th February 1856.

G. L. RAYMOND, Esqr.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the County of Carleton, feeling a great interest in the cause of Temperance, have received the action of the Legislature in the passage of the "Prohibitory Law," with great satisfaction. This Law, forming as it now does a part of our Constitution, binds all loyal and true men to aid in its execution. We regret, however, to find some among us who not only deny its constitutionality, but that they have no right to obey its legal requirements. We are much pleased to find you at your post.—The firmness and decision with which you, as a Magistrate have acted, in adjudicating the cases lately investigated, is highly satisfactory to us.

Amos Dickinson, George Davis, William Taylor, James W. Boyer, John Watkins, Edward M. Boyer, Robert Beckam, William Black, Wm. N. Mallory, Joseph Burpe, J. P.; John Gravinor, Alexander McLean, Hugh Cowperthwaite, F. P. Sharp, Wm. Richardson, John Harper, John Buxton, George N. Brown, Hiram Brown, Wm. H. Morehouse, Hugh McLean, A. B. Sharp, J. P.; John E. Brown, Aaron Cox, J. Waldron, R. K. Shaw, James Baker, Hanley Eastbrooks, Nehemiah Everitt, E. R. Parsons, Stephen Parsons, Sr.; Daniel J. Day, E. M. Truesdell, Isaac Stoddard, D. R. Thomas, Ezekiel Stone, A. G. Stone, Joseph Stone, Thos. E. Simonson, John N. Simonson, John Simonson, William Simonson, Samuel Smith, John Palmer, Alonzo Taylor, Israel Henney, Geo. T. Hartley, Elisha Loomer, Laban Stoddard, Jas. McNelly, Wm. Hannah, Chas. Jackson, Jr.; Jas. Simonson, Samuel Watson, James Clark, James Everitt, Jesse Baker, R. A. Hay, S. W. Gray, D. Jackson, G. D. Jackson, Eli Sharp, E. D. Brown, M. Everitt, William T. Camber, Thomas Estey, William B. Estey, Elijah Cosman, Henry Sharp, Hezekiah Stoddard, Jr.; H. Stoddard, Senr.; A. M. Broderick, Wingate Weeks, John Shaw, 2nd, Darius Bart.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

The following important despatch conveys the probability of Peace being restored to Europe.—The Congress is probably in Session at Paris. The impression produced in St. Petersburg, on the announcement that the Emperor had accepted the Austrian ultimatum, is said to be great incredulity among the lower classes, and in the higher classes profound astonishment and expressions of discontent. Great numbers openly manifest their satisfaction, but the "Old Russians," the partisans of war at any price, are said to be in consternation.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, states that in that capital the most strenuous efforts are making to induce England not to insist on the disarming of the Russian fortresses on the eastern shores of the Black Sea.

The Daily News says—We are given to understand that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise to the full extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian

proposals to bring forward additional stipulations to the general interests of Europe.

The Globe announces in a leading article that the warlike preparations of the Government are proceeding as if no pacific intimation had been received. Within the last few hours (it says) a requisition has been sent for transport accommodations for four thousand tons of shipping. Lord Palmerston, while meeting cordially the advances to peace, will carefully provide for a failure in diplomacy.

The Berlin Despatch—says—In the diplomatic circles it is expected that the Allies will maintain an army of occupation in Turkey till the reforms in favor of the Christians are brought into execution and firmly established. Difficulties are apprehended on this point, on the part of both Russia and Turkey. An army of occupation, it is said, will be required for the Principalities, which must be English or French, or mixed.

From the above opinions of the European press it is somewhat problematical whether the Congress can succeed in settling matters upon a permanent basis.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

The Canada from Liverpool on Saturday 2nd, arrived at Halifax on Sunday the 17th at 4 o'clock A. M.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—Despatches from the Russian government, completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of the Austrian propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23d, and couriers conveyed them to Paris and London.

A letter embodying the propositions has been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris, and it is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris, Feb. 17th—that very little time will be lost in the discussion, and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion by February 26th. The signing of preliminaries prior to opening, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary. It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies, and preliminaries to her admission into the Peace conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the Russian plenipotentiaries; Messrs. Tilton and Periton; Lord Clarendon representing England; Marquis Dazoglio, Sardinia; Count Baol, Austria; Monsieur Walewiski, France; Dervish Pacha Turkey.

BALTIC.—Letters to the 30th speak of mild weather, and resumption more or less of the navigation at Villan, Memel and Cushaven. The ice was breaking up.

The London Morning Advertiser has the following unpleasant announcement:—

"We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the foreign office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them, relative to the Central American question."

CRIMEA.—28th reports army healthy. No incidents except Russians continue to fire from the north forts. Gortschakoff has handed over command to Luders, and issued a neat valedictory to his Crimean comrades.

January 19.—The Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertch, but Gen Vivian being on the alert they retired.

ASIA MINOR.—Gen. Williams was at Tiflis, Dec. 14th, handsomely treated, awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination. We know nothing of Kars, except that the town is occupied.

Nothing known of Kars, except being occupied by Russians. Guns & ammunition had been sent to Alexandrianople.

Letters from Eszorum predict scarcity soon. It is talked that Porte will send Achmet Tekah to Teheran to meditate in the dispute between Britain and Persia.

BAFFIN.—Jan 31st.—Queen opened Parliament with usual ceremonies. In Lords, Earl Gosford moved address—Earl Addington seconded. Earl Derby would not oppose, but considered speech bare, cold, and meagre, and it ought to have referred to state of America, India, and Colonies, and to the fall of Kars. Further in carrying out enlistment scheme, Government, he considered, had evaded the municipal law of the United States, and he hoped that the apology offered would be received, and he regretted that there was not a conciliatory paragraph in the speech relative to the subject.—He said the speech was redolent of water gruel.—Lord Clarendon replied that he wished to take an early opportunity of referring to the state of our relations with the United States, and said that in his opinion there can be no doubt as to the common