

May 10, 1856

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

FREDERICTON, February 14, 1856.

sense view of the obligations of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. Lord Clarendon lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer had not yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and Lord Clarendon hopes that upon further consideration the United States Government will agree to it.

Lord Clarendon in explanation relative to the enlistment of volunteers to join the army in the East finished by saying he hopes the difficulty is susceptible of a peaceful solution.

Admiral Sir C. Napier took his seat as member for Southwark, and called for the correspondence relative to his Baltic expedition.

FRANCE.—Satisfaction is expressed that Paris is selected as the place of Congress. Peace looked upon as certain. Paris is extremely gay.

Britain is about to seize the kingdom of Oude, and to allow its king a pension.

Another large fire had occurred at Canton.

MARKETS.—Panic in Breadstuffs.—Wheat declined 4d. Flour 2s. Corn 2s. 6d. Freights unchanged.

TIMBER.—Yellow Pine 16d. to 22d. Red 16d. to 17d. Spruce 13d. to 14d. Birch 18d. to 21d. Pine and Spruce Deal £7 5s. to £8 5s. Consols 90½ to 90¾.

A destructive fire occurred at St. John on Tuesday morning, by which seven houses were destroyed in Sheffield street, and is supposed to be work of an incendiary.

The Legislature of Canada met in Session on the 15th inst.

Correspondents must have patience. During the sitting of the Legislature we must appropriate our columns as much as possible to the sayings and doings at Head Quarters.

St. John, Feb. 21st.—John Walsh, keeper of the Toll House at the Suspension Bridge, was shot by a person last night who attempted to rob him. Walsh received two balls and remains in a very precarious state. The robber is secured and lodged in the Portland watch-house.

We have to record the death, this week, of an old and much respected inhabitant and merchant of this City, Joseph Gaynor, Esq. Few men in this place have transacted business with such staunch and unflinching probity as Mr. Gaynor.—He was for many years a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and his walk through life showed him the true Christian. He died on Sunday morning last, after a long illness.—Head Quarters.

Whilst the Rev. Mr. Borland was celebrating Divine Service at the Wesleyan Chapel, Elm Street Toronto, on Sabbath last, a thief entered the vestry and carried off the reverend gentleman's coat and muffler, which were suspended from the wall.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE ST. SYLVESTER MURDER.—The trial of Kelly & others, for the murder of Corrigan, has now lasted eight days, and during that time 28 witnesses have been examined, and 3 re-examined, on the part of the Crown. On Saturday, the testimony of Paquet, the Magistrate at St. Sylvester, was heard at great length,—this witness being kept in the box for more than five hours. Just before the Court adjourned complaint was made by the prisoners' Counsel of an editorial article in the Quebec Gazette of Saturday, and it was stated that the matter would be brought up in proper form at the opening of the Court this morning.—Ib.

There is no intelligence of the missing steamer Pacific. The United States Government Steamer Arctic and the Steamer Alabama have been despatched from New York, to afford assistance to her and other vessels that may be found on the coast in distress.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—The Republic says that John Magood, the man that chased the highway robber, Lettis from Fort Erie across the river on to Strawberry Island, and shot him, last summer, has just received two hundred dollars from the government of Canada, in addition to which the council at Niagara have presented him three hundred dollars more, as a reward for ridding the country of a dangerous and desperate character.

WHAT OVERTHREW SOULOUQUE.—It is now stated that the small Dominican army which defeated the Emperor of Hayti, was armed with Minnie rifles. Two thousand Haytiens were killed and wounded.

Kossuth expresses the opinion that before 1856 close upon the world, great revolutionary commotions will take place in Europe. He foretold the difficulty of taking of Sebastopol, and Russia yet occupies one half of it.

THURSDAY.—Waters and Armstrong took their seats.—End presented a bill to repeal the Liquor Law.—Tibbits objects. Ayes 22, nays 8.—Boyd presented a bill to regulate the sale of Liquors.—Kerr proposed to appoint a Committee to select standing Committees—debate thereon—consideration postponed.—Gray presented L. R. Harding's petition for vacant seat—discussion and laid on the table.—On Boyd's motion 1500 copies Journals ordered.—McNaughton moved Address, in answer to the Speech—ordered for debate on Monday.—Resolved that the House wear mourning for Taylor and English.

FRIDAY.—Street moved Great and Bye Road Committee.—Gray—amendment that no such Committee be appointed. Long discussion; generally agreed that no Great Road Committee is wanted, and that the Board of Works be responsible, Government willing to take the responsibility.—Amendment carried.—Bye Road Committee appointed.—Six Freeholders of Carleton petition for a new election.—Committee appointed on cost of public printing.

SATURDAY.—House generally occupied in routine.—Carleton Scrutiny Committee report in consequence of the death of English and Taylor (latter Harding's nominee) cannot go on, and pray to be discharged; some talk on precedent. Consideration postponed till Monday, but generally thought Harding will take a seat, as the Carleton Freeholders has not petitioned for the Scrutiny to be carried out.

MONDAY, 18th.—This morning Mr. Gray laid on the table an amendment to a Section of the Address, involving a vote of no confidence. If carried Government will dissolve immediately; but the friends of the Government claim a decided majority in the House.

Rumours of Executive resignations false. The Report of the Committee on the Carleton Scrutiny case discussed for several hours. Efforts made to get Mr. Harding, the petitioning Candidate, the seat, without further scrutiny; this failed. Discussion somewhat affected by party feelings. On motion of Mr. End the decision is referred back to the Committee.

This afternoon the House went into consideration of the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech. Mr. Gray moved his Resolution; and spoke for about an hour and a half when the House adjourned. Attorney General to reply in the morning. The discussion will probably last several days. Not much excitement.

The following is Mr. Gray's Resolution. Amendment to Section 4, of the Address—Strike out the same and insert—

"We assure Your Excellency we are fully alive to the advantages to be derived from the introduction of Railways into this Province. The Legislature has repeatedly and steadily given its aid to both by pecuniary facilities and legislative enactments to every well devised scheme for that purpose hitherto brought before it, and is still prepared so to do, particularly towards the construction of Railroads intended to unite the different Sections of the Province; and to connect the Province itself with Nova Scotia and Canada; but we feel bound to state to Your Excellency that Your Excellency's present constitutional advisers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House and the country to justify this House in entrusting to their care works of such magnitude and importance."

TUESDAY, 19th.—A large number of petitions presented during the morning. At a quarter past 12 o'clock, the Attorney General commenced his speech in defence of the Government, and in reply to Mr. Gray. The speech was three hours and a half in length. At half-past three, on motion of Mr. End, the House suspended the debate on the want of confidence motion, and proceeded to the disposal of other business. Adjourned at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock. The amendment of the Address is the order of the day for to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 20th.—House principally occupied with routine business during the morning. The debate on the want of confidence motion was resumed at one o'clock. Mr. Connell was the first speaker. He defended his position and explained the grounds on which he opposed the Government. He did not think they were competent to undertake the construction of Railways. He expressed himself in favour of a speedy commencement of the Shediac line, and also the furtherance of the line to Canada with the continuance of the Saint Andrews line. Mr. Connell also condemned several acts of the Government, among them that of being coerced into the appointment of Mr. Waters; he was not however of opinion that a man

should be proscribed on account of his religion.—Mr. Hatheway followed Mr. Connell defending the Government and attacking Mr. Connell, for endeavouring to place him in a false position. Mr. Street was the next and last speaker, and will resume the debate in the morning.

THURSDAY, 21st.—Nothing of any consequence done in the House previous to 12 o'clock.—Mr. Street led off in the debate upon the want of confidence motion, having spoken one hour yesterday. He reviewed the grounds upon which the Old Government had been turned out, and declared that the principles upon which the present Government assumed power had not been adhered to. He contrasted the measures that had been introduced by the two Governments and commented at some length thereon. He condemned the Government for not bringing forward an Educational measure, declaring he, nor did he believe the country had any confidence in them, and he would therefore vote for Mr. Gray's amendment.—Mr. Street's speech in all was about three and a half hours in length.—Hon. Mr. Tilley was the next speaker and addressed the House for one hour and three quarters. He gave a clear exposition of the financial state of the Province, and took Mr. Gray severely to task for his remarks on Monday, in reference to the examination of the credit of the Province.—Mr. Tilley will resume the debate in the morning.

FRIDAY, 22nd.—House occupied with routine business during the morning. Petitions received for removal of Shiretown of Kings Co., and incorporation of the town of Woodstock.—Hon. Mr. Tilley resumed the debate on the want of confidence motion, and spoke for upwards of two hours. In his speech he contrasted the expenditures of the Old and New Governments, showing those of the former to be considerably in excess of the latter.—He also adduced facts comparing the competency of the present administration with that of their predecessors in office, for carrying on great public works.—Mr. Harding spoke for one hour and 20 minutes, and lauded Mr. Tilley's speech and condemned the Government for several of their actions, but did not positively assert that he would vote against them.—Mr. Steadman delivered a speech in defence of the Government and spoke for one hour.—Mr. Wilnot expected to resume the debate in the morning.—House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, February 22. NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR YORK COUNTY.—W. H. Needham proposed by W. D. Hart and C. Goodspeed. John C. Allen proposed by Jas. A. Miles, and Thomas Murray. Mr. Needham decidedly for the government and prohibitory law, unless majority wish it repealed. Mr. Allen will support the government in all good measures, spoke of them favourably, but would not pledge himself to follow any body of men in every thing. Against Prohibitory Law, which he said was the only question to be settled by this election.

PROPOSED ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE SPEECH

- MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: 1. We, the Commons of New Brunswick, thank your Excellency for the Speech delivered at the opening of this Session of the Legislature. 2. We unite with your Excellency in the expression of gratitude to the Almighty for the many blessings which we have enjoyed as a people during the past year. 3. We are gratified to learn that our Agriculturists have been favoured with abundant crops; that the Fisheries have not been unsuccessful, and that, notwithstanding the general depression of trade, our commercial interests have received no permanent injury; and we are grateful to Providence for the exemption from a recurrence of that disease which so seriously afflicted some portions of the Province during the preceding year. 4. Anticipating the great advantage which must result to the Province, in all its interests from the introduction of Railways;—when the papers referred to by your Excellency are laid before us, the subject shall receive that grave consideration its importance demands. 5. We thank your Excellency for having directed the Accounts of the expenditure of the past, and the estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year to be laid before us. 6. While we regret that the Expenditure of the last year has exceeded the Revenue, we are gratified to learn that the Income did not fall short of the Estimate. 7. We shall carefully consider the mode of granting the supplies for the Public Service, with a view to its improvement. 8. The state of the unfunded debt, and the effect upon the financial affairs of the Province, consequent on the sudden withdrawal of the deposits in the Savings Banks, shall receive our serious consideration.

9. Sensible of the connection existing between a sound financial system and the power of constructing public works for internal improvements, we shall, in the consideration of any scheme for the construction of such works, bear in mind the necessity of making provision for the prompt payment of all demands on the Treasury.

10. We agree with Your Excellency that the progress of every community is largely dependent upon the encouragement afforded to Science, Literature, and the Arts.

11. We hope that means may be devised to remedy the defects in our Collegiate System and improve our Educational Institutions, so that the advantages of a good Academical, as well as Common School Education, may be afforded on liberal terms to the youth of the Province, without distinction of class or creed.

12. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works to be laid before us, and we trust that we shall have reason to believe that the establishment of the Board of Works will secure greater efficiency and economy in this important branch of the Public service.

13. We have not forgotten the intense interest we and the whole people of New-Brunswick felt, at the close of the last Session, in the efforts of the Allied Armies before Sebastopol, their noble gallantry and patient endurance.

14. The fall of Sebastopol excited throughout the Province a feeling of universal joy and exultation, a living evidence of the unabated loyalty of the people of New-Brunswick; and it is a source of pride to us that in the Armies of the East, one of the most distinguished Officers is a native of British North America.

15. We shall enter upon our deliberations with the earnest prayer that they may be promotive of the real and lasting interests of the Province.

IMPURE LIQUORS.—It will be remembered that a late law created the office of liquor-inspector. Dr. H. Cox has been appointed inspector for this county, but, as his authority to inspect without the consent of the owners is somewhat doubtful, he has confined his duties entirely to call inspections. Since he has been in office, he has inspected seventy-six quantities of various liquors in the city.—He has found some pure liquor, but a great deal of low per centage, and some most pernicious fluids. In domestic brandy and port wine, he has found the following ingredients in large quantities:—Prussic acid, sulphuric acid, cider, alum, beet-root juice, (coloring,) nitric acid, logwood, lead and copper.

He inspected one cask of liquor, represented as domestic brandy, which was very strongly tinctured with sulphuric and nitric acids; so much so, that the drinking of a reasonable quantity of it would produce serious injury. There was not a particle of alcohol in it. In this case, but one man had partaken of the liquor in the cask, and he was immediately taken sick after doing so.

As limited as the inspection has been, it is sufficient to show that liquors are manufactured and sold in this city, which are sheer poison, and it is a matter of regret that the law does not enforce a strict inspection of all liquors. It would be for those who drink to "look well at their glasses."—Cin. Times.

SUSPENSION OF TRAVEL ON THE BUFFALO AND DUNKIRK RAILROAD.—A large number of passengers have congregated at Dunkirk, on their way to Buffalo, and not less than six hundred are now making day and night hideous by their imprecations bestowed upon the officers of the Buffalo Railroad.—Since the 1st inst., no trains have passed over the road, and the whole motive power, consisting of ten locomotives, is blocked by the snow drifts and frozen up pipes, pumps and pistons, on the track between Dunkirk and Buffalo. Great exertions have been made by the superintendent; but the weather, unprecedented in severity, prevents the speedy clearing out of the enormous drifts, and the announcement was made that the company had at last thrown itself upon Providence and the chances of a February thaw.

LETTER FROM GENERAL WILLIAMS.—Letters have been received from General Williams, dated Tiflis, December 14. The journey from Alexandropol, he informs us, was accomplished in five days. On the second and third day the country, mountainous and grand, was well wooded and covered with vegetation; on the fourth and the last they travelled over a plain, the mud retarding considerably their progress. The general is enchanted with the climate of Tiflis which he says is quite equal to that of Italy. He and his staff enjoy the most robust health, and continue to receive from the Russian authorities every mark of attention and courtesy. Orders were expected from St. Petersburg relative to their ulterior destination.