

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

sympathetic effusion from the honorable gentleman produced a general burst of laughter, the cause of which, Mr. E. said he perfectly understood. Mr. Wilmot had as much sympathy as Mr. End for these poor children, and he was willing to justify every step the old Government had taken in reference to this map. Shortly after, the conversation (for such it was) dropped.

The bill for the destruction of Bears and Wolves was next committed. This gave rise to some eloquent and pithy speeches. Mr. Street warmly opposed the bill, urging the propriety of granting a bounty for the destruction of such animals. Mr. Outler gave the mover of the bill much credit for the tact and ingenuity he had displayed. One honorable member thought that will cats should also be included. Another gravely asserted that every Magistrate should be expected to be able to discern the difference between the nose of a Lucifee and that of a Bear, also, that there was a manifest difference between a bare nose, and a Bear's nose. Northumberland was unanimous for the bill.—Gloucester against, York with one exception (Mr. Allen,) was for it.—Progress reported.

March 7th.

The first question introduced this morning which elicited any discussion, was the consideration of a petition from some brewers in St. John, praying for damages in consequence of the operation of the Prohibitory Law. An objection was raised that the Petition could not be received in consequence of the time having expired last Saturday. The gentleman who was foremost in urging its reception was Mr. Gray, who thought that as the petitioners only asked for compensation, it did not conflict with the rule of the House relating to such matters. Several members however, were decidedly opposed in consequence of petitions having been refused the previous day. Mr. End animadverted upon the course pursued by certain honorable members in voting against the reception of his bill for the repeal of the Prohibitory Law in the early part of the Session. Mr. Gilmour believed that members could act as they felt disposed, upon any question that came before the House, and he questioned the propriety of any member casting reflections upon them for so doing. The petition presented by Mr. Gray was ultimately refused to be received by a very large majority.

The House went into consideration of granting supplies for the public service. Col. Hayward in the Chair of the Committee. The only grant which seemed to cause a diversity of opinion was that of £200 to the Clerk of the House for his services as such per annum. It was stated by some members that this gentleman annually receives through the Contingent Account, the sum of £250 for extra services, and irrespective of any connection with the other grant. They thought that the better way would be to pass an order that the House should pay the whole amount to Mr. Wetmore, and nothing be received by him in the shape of Contingencies. A majority however thought otherwise, and the smaller amount passed as usual.

Mr. Boyd's Resolution, having for its object the discontinuance of all Legislative grants to Denominational Schools, was next taken up and gave rise to a long array of speeches. The arguments used against the passing of the Resolution were that it would have an injurious tendency, if these School appropriations were swept off at once without timely notice being given; that the object would only be partially accomplished, inasmuch as the King's College and Madras School grants would not be affected by it, and that such a Resolution was premature and could not well be adopted until a new Educational scheme was brought forward. The mover of the Resolution and some other members warmly advocated the principle of it on Sectional grounds. Mr. Connell contended that these grants should all be swept off. He was opposed to expending any part of the public money in this way, believing that the bulk of the amount required should be made up from taxation upon real estate. He believed that the present School system was bad, and he would support any scheme if it was good, whether a Government measure or not. Mr. Tibbits, Mr. McAdam, and several other honorable members also warmly advocated the taxation principle.

The Resolution was put and lost by the following division: Yeas,—Boyd, Connell, Hayward, McLeod, Hatheway, McPhelim, Wilmot, McAdam, Fays,—End, Gilbert, Stevens, Tilley, Sutton, Waters, Brown, Gray, Armstrong, Botsford, McLellan, Johnson, Landry, Steadman, Smith, the Speaker, McPherson, Allan, Goddard, Gilmour, Harding, Ferris.

At a late hour in the afternoon, the House again went into consideration of Mr. Street's bill for the destruction of Bears and Wolves. The usual amount of humorous eloquence was displayed

on this as on previous occasions when this bill was before the House. It was moved that "Wolves" be struck out of the bill. This was negatived.—Mr. Gilbert stated that during one season, he had no less than 45 sheep destroyed by those animals. Mr. Gilmour contrasted this statement with another made in his want of confidence speech, when he stated that under his own "vine and fig tree on the bank of the St. John," he was unmolested.—The first section of the bill passed by a considerable majority. The bounty for the destruction of each animal, was put down at 15s. On the question being taken that this money should be handed over to the Clerks of the Peace for distribution in the several Counties, Mr. Connell proposed in incorporated Counties it be given in charge to the Secretary Treasurer of the Municipality. This was not acceded to.—There was also much discussion as to what part of the animal should be exhibited after being destroyed. Some members were for the "nose," others for the "head." The latter was carried and progress reported.

March 8th.

The bill to repeal the duty on Hacmatac Knives, was taken up in Committee of the House, early this morning, Mr. Sutton in the chair. This bill had been before the House several previous Sessions, but was always defeated. The principal reasons advanced by honorable members, that the bill should pass, were that the imposition of the export duty (2s.) upon the knee, pressed heavily upon the poor people, by preventing them from selling these knives at a remunerating price, or at a much less rate than if no duty were imposed; that the law had not protected the ship building interest, and was evaded; that the principle which dictated it, was antagonistic to the principle of political economy, and therefore the duty should be repealed. The mover of the bill (Mr. Gilmour) himself a ship builder, stated that in Charlotte County the people were anxious for the repeal of the duty.—The bill was also warmly supported by Messrs. Boyd, Street, Brown, Steadman and others. It was opposed by Messrs. Johnson, McPhelim, Wilmot and Stevens, but finally passed by a considerable majority.

The bill to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves was taken up, and finally passed with some amendments. Several members strongly urged the propriety of reconsidering the section which compels the person who kills the animal, to carry the head thereof to the Magistrate, no matter what season of the year or how great the distance, providing the individual wishes to obtain the bounty the law confers upon him. A reconsideration however was not agreed to, and the bill passed; it is thought by many that it will be rejected in the Legislative Council.

Some other questions of minor importance were brought up and disposed of, after which followed a long discussion upon certain amendments to the Revised Statutes, proposed by the Hon. Solicitor General: The first proposition was to amend the Chapter relating to the Registry of Deeds, &c.—The second to amend that which relates to the power of Magistrates in certain suits. In the latter case an error in the wording seems to have altered the whole sense of the Law. This oversight gives a Justice in one County power to issue a summons for a small debt, upon another person in a distant County. This point in the Law was commented upon at some length by Messrs. Smith, End and Johnson, and one of the gentlemen took occasion to speak in terms slightly derogatory to the dignity of the Magisterial Commission in this Province. His Honor the Speaker replied not with a view of defending all the Acts of the Magistrates but he would not sit quietly and hear them reflected upon by honorable members. After the Speaker had finished his speech, Mr. Johnson arose and stated that the costs for conducting suits in Magistrate Courts in Westmoreland, had amounted to more than all the other Counties put together.—He would ask the Speaker to give a description of one particular case that occurred there. The Speaker related the particulars of the case in question and stated that the whole difficulty arose in consequence of the construction put upon a certain section of the Codified Laws by a Barrister who had travelled 36 miles for the purpose of being present at the Court. Mr. Tibbits stated that Lawyers had no business in a Magistrate's Court. He knew of instances where they had violated an oath, and had afterwards taken devilish good care to obtain their fees. He hoped the Law would be so amended, as to prevent Lawyers from attending at Magistrate's Courts. Hon. Mr. Smith said that no respectable Lawyer would go into a Magistrate's Court.

Progress was reported on both bills.

March 10th.

The business transacted this morning was unimportant. There was a discussion as to the proper

time for taking up the question concerning the repeal of the Prohibitory Law. Some members were anxious to have it taken up immediately. Others deemed that in justice to the advocates and supporters of the Law, time should be afforded in order that the Provincial Secretary might have an opportunity of showing how the deficiency in the Revenue was to be made up, it being understood that the repeal or continuance of the law will make a material difference in the formation of the estimates. No decision was come to in respect to the time for taking up the bill, which may be deferred for some weeks yet. Mr. McAdam complained of such a course of delay being adopted, not only with this bill, but with several other questions, and condemned honorable members for thus procrastinating the business of the County. Mr. Gray warmly replied to Mr. McAdam, telling him that it was his masters (the Government) who were deferring the business of the country.

The next subject which elicited discussion related to the printing of bills. Mr. End contended that there was much secret legislation, the expenses of which the public had to pay for. It was thought that the parties applying should pay the expense of printing their own bills. A Committee was appointed to ascertain to what extent the evil could be remedied.

A bill to amend the Chapter of the Revised Statutes relating to Patents, was read a first time.—Mr. Hatheway presented the Report of the Committee to whom had been referred the claims of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers. Several petitions were also presented and referred to select Committees. There was some discussion as to who were the proper Committee to receive and report upon the petitions of Brewers and others praying for compensation for losses sustained by the operations of the Prohibitory Law. A part of the members of the Trade Committee did not wish to have any thing to do with these petitions, owing to their inability by the necessary elapse of time to make a full report. The claims of these parties for the damages they had sustained in consequence of the Law were strongly advocated by some members, on the grounds that the Legislature that enacts the Law should make some provision for those who suffered by its operations. It was finally resolved to refer all such petitions to the Trade Committee to report thereon.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Kerr complained that the Public Accounts which had been referred to them to report thereon were incomplete, and not of sufficient data to enable them to form a correct and satisfactory conclusion as to the real financial condition of the Province. They also complained that the Accounts were not laid before the House early in the Session; and that the delay had prevented the Committee from examining them and reporting thereupon at an early stage of the Session. Hon. Provincial Secretary in reply to these gentlemen, stated that the Government had no control over the causes which led to the delay in placing a part of these documents before the House. The Accounts from the Audit Office were delayed in consequence of the negligence of certain parties, who had failed to comply with the instructions from the head of that department; there had also been an unavoidable delay in the printing, but now the Accounts were all before the House and were made up with sufficient clearness to enable them to be understood by any member.

Mr. Gray asked the Government if there was a probability of the Railway measure coming before the House soon, if not he would move that the House adjourn 10 or 15 days, in order to give the members of the Government sufficient time to prepare the scheme. Hon. Mr. Smith moved an amendment, that whereas the opposition had unnecessarily taken up the time of the House for ten or fifteen days and been defeated, it was therefore not the fault of the Government that these measures were not introduced sooner. Hon. Mr. Johnson stated that Mr. Gray forgot that he was once in a Government himself, and that the House had at the time been subject to greater delay and tediousness.

The bill to incorporate the Order of the Sons of Temperance was taken up and gave rise to the delivery of several speeches. The mover explained the objects of the bill in a short speech. Messrs. Boyd and Gray opposed the bill on the grounds that the Society was political, and that Orangemen had as much right to be incorporated. Mr. End opposed the bill in a speech admitted to be the most sarcastic and intemperate ever delivered in the House. He denounced the Order and all that belonged to it as a pack of hypocrites and fanatics. He was replied to by Messrs. Hatheway, Ryan, Gilmour and Steadman, the three last of whom warmly defended the Order of the Sons of Temperance and took Mr. End to task for his rabid denunciations, abusive language, and unjustifiable attack upon a respectable Society. One of the gentlemen went so far as to state that the speech was a disgrace to the House of which Mr. E. was a member. Much warmth was exhibited all round, particularly after the adjournment, when Mr. End was assailed by the remark—"Save us from our friends."

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.—A good deal of anxiety appears to prevail on both sides of the Atlantic relative to the present position of affairs between England and the United States. Some entertain the idea that war is inevitable. The majority of the people of England as well as of the United States appear to be decidedly opposed to such an issue—we judge from the tone of the leading journals of both countries—while there are many who would in all probability be desirous of seeing all amicable relations destroyed. Of this class we may mention the present administration of the United States, and others of a similar school of politics. Although their arrogance and blustering may precipitate matters, and may bring about a state of things from which war may possibly become inevitable, still we cannot but hope that the good sense of our neighbours will lead them to avoid such a conclusion. We say "our neighbours," for it is from that quarter alone any difficulty can arise. Any person that will carefully peruse the intelligence from England by the Arabia in to day's impression must be satisfied from the attention paid to the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan, that in England, particularly in London, there is no disposition to cultivate any other feelings than those of amity and friendship.

We are indebted to C. Connell Esq. for copies of papers laid before the Legislature, among which we find some on Railways, connected with the mission of Hon. Charles Fisher to England.—From these we learn that the Government plan is "to make St John the Ocean terminus of a system of Railway which will finally girdle the Province." The first expenditure is to be a line eastward to Shediac and northwardly to Fredericton. The full scheme is from St John northwesterly to Canada, south to Maine, east to Nova Scotia, and north to the Restigouche. It will be seen that our commercial emporium will ultimately be put in connection with Canada through the valley of the St John. Further details next week.

We have much pleasure in stating that the York and Carleton Mining Company have resumed operations in making iron; that they commenced blowing in on the 16th ultimo, and are daily doing a good business.

BERGLARIES.—The adjoining stores of Mr. Hammond and Mr. English of this place were broken into on the night of Sunday last. From the former some four dollars in coppers were taken, and from the latter about five dollars in silver and a quantity of Cigars. Our limits will not permit any comments at present.

Mr. Needham was re-elected Mayor for the City of Fredericton on Monday last.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A LOBBY MEMBER" has been received, but from the serious charges it contains we shall have to decline its publication, unless the writer thinks proper to append his name to it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Carleton Sentinel.

SANDY HOOK, New York, March 8.

The Royal Mail Steamer Africa has arrived bringing Liverpool dates of the 23rd ult. The steamship Pacific has not been heard of.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The Cotton Brokers' circular quote a decline in the week of about one sixteenth, chiefly on the middling and poorer qualities, on account of large arrivals. Sales of the week 51,000 bales, including 11,000 on speculation and export.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Brigland, Athya & Co. report wheat and flour dear and firmly held. Corn in good demand at 1s. advance.

Provisions.—Lard firm and in good request at 54s.

London money market tight. Counsels fluctuated considerably, closing at 91. American stocks quiet.

The Africa brings 37 passengers.

The new British Loan has all been taken up by the Rothschilds at 90.

The Peace Conference, it was supposed, would meet on the day the Africa left. Anxiety daily increasing as to the result.

Nothing further has transpired, respecting the difficulties with America, except that the *Morning Advertiser* professes to know that Mr. Dallas has very stringent instructions.

London, Saturday. It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicholiaeff.

Paris editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war, while the Conference sits.