

thing our neighbors wanted and would give a higher price than we offered, they would get it. In ordinary times six per cent. might be as much as money was worth, but it was not so in extraordinary times. The law, as it stood, operated most detrimentally and unreasonably on different classes of lenders. There were traders in St. John who were ready and willing to lend money if they could get what they themselves it was worth, but would not let it out because they could only get 6 per cent. law, and for want of the competition which the repeal of the usury law alone could bring, they exacted thirty or forty per cent.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Part of that is insurance for the risk.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—Yes, it was part for the risk attending a discovery of the infringement of the law, but if it were not for that law the money could be got at eight per cent., which he knew it to be a fact that some of his constituents had been paying at the rate of 25 per cent. for money lately to meet emergencies.

Mr. McLEOD believed it would benefit the country if the usury law were repealed, but he considered the present bill bad, inasmuch as it restricted the rate of interest for money advanced on land to 6 per cent., which in his opinion would have the effect of preventing money from being loaned on the mortgage, and it would place all the money of the country in the hands of a few individuals.

Mr. McLEOD said the law was evaded and useless at present, and if any law were uniformly disregarded the matter required a remedy. He conceived that this law would take the power of money out of the hands of unscrupulous persons—men who would advise a cautious and gradual change. In England several laws were made modifying the usury law before it was finally swept from the Statute Book, and he thought it was advisable to adopt the same course here. He thought it would be well to defer the operation of the bill for three years.

The **POSTMASTER GENERAL** said the principle of the bill was one with which he perfectly agreed. The law at the present time was particularly stringent against what was called usury. No one could take more than 6 per cent. without being liable to a fine of £100. But the law was easily evaded. For instance, a man might draw a note, get some one to endorse it, the note might be sold for 20 or 25 per cent., and the drawer would be bound through the endorser would not. Another evil was that the law drove money from the country. Money would find its way where it was most wanted, and would bring the highest price, and if its price were limited here, and that limit was below its natural value, it would go away from here. Nothing but a high price would bring it in. Another hardship was that the lender of money was obliged to take 6 per cent. from every one irrespective of circumstances or the character of the borrower. It might be more risk to lend to one man than to another, yet there was no possibility of covering that risk without evading the law. Yet, if goods were sold at a risk there was no law to prevent it. The idea of the risk. Why should it be worth 40s. in the pound and yet might be absolutely ruined, because in a time of great pressure he could not get money at 6 per cent. and no one was willing to lend at that. To avoid this man broke the law, and of course a premium was exacted from them by way of insurance against the chance of the borrower pleading the usury law, and what without the law could have been borrowed at eight per cent. was paid twice for to cover the risk. And who paid that risk? Why the borrower of course.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

In the afternoon the **PROVINCIAL SECRETARY** laid before the House an estimate of the income and expenditure, and also the assets and liabilities, for the current fiscal year. He explained the various items of account as he came to them, and in a speech of nearly two hours' duration laid the whole financial condition of the Province before the House. He began by explaining the liability of the Province in regard to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, which did not exceed £44,000. In railways the sum of £316,854 had been spent during the fiscal year, of which sum Messrs. Baring had advanced £130,000. He alluded to the trying position in which the Government was placed by the commercial crisis, and strongly denounced the efforts of certain newspapers to create a panic and damage the Government by stating its inability to meet the Savings Bank debt. The fact was that at the time they were prepared, having made special provisions to pay the Savings Bank depositors every farthing of their deposits at a week's notice. He then alluded to the connection of the Government with the Central Bank and Bank of New Brunswick. It had been said that the necessities of the government were such that they were compelled to grasp the Surplus Civil List fund no matter what they paid for it. The fact did not justify such a conclusion. As regarded the Central Bank he had called upon the cashier and had explained to him what changes the Government wished to make, and had been consulting the public service to do no injury to the institution. The Bank of New Brunswick had paid its indebtedness, the Central Bank had not been called on. The Government had even disposed of debentures in order to avoid calling on the Central Bank. They did not because the Central Bank had no money on them, far from it, he did not hesitate to say it was the reverse; but because the Government wished to do all in its power to uphold the character of the financial institutions of the province. Yet a vast deal of political capital had been made out of this, and they had been accusing the Government of crushing the Central Bank. It had been said the Provincial Secretary had ordered the Receiver General not to receive the paper of the Bank; why the Bank of New Brunswick received all the money and would not take Central Bank paper; but more than that, the Government had taken it, it must have accounted for it on their hands, and what position would the hon. gentleman then explain the extremely satisfactory nature of the provincial dealings with Messrs. Baring Brothers, and stated even when the last sales were made at 6 per cent. premium, though only one month's interest was due, amounting to only 4 per cent. In coming to the estimate for the Board of Health, the hon. gentleman stated that the Board would be altered and the present state of the estimate would not permit any revision of duties during the present year, and therefore no provisions had been made on that score. For the encouragement of Emigration £400 was required. The Government asked for a little more than usual. It was intended to incur some liability and to make a thoroughly efficient footing. They would employ a competent officer and every emigrant on his arrival would be able to go there for information, and persons in the country could get information about laborers.

The hon. gentleman's exposition, of which the above is a sketchy copy, was listened to with marked attention.

MONDAY, March 1.

The attention of the House was turned to day to making progress through the various items in the budget. The greater part of the day was occupied in discussing the equalization of the salaries of the Deputy Treasurers.

On a motion to appropriate a certain sum for the collection and protection of the Revenue, Mr. Connell and others contended that, apart from the action of House at present on the resolution before the House, a committee of enquiry should be appointed to investigate the salaries and salaries of the Deputy Treasurers and other public officers.

The next point which gave rise to discussion was a proposed grant of £1500 to encourage Steam Navigation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was comprised in the general appropriation for public works, &c.

Mr. McLEOD insisted that at least £2,000 should be appropriated, as less than that would be insufficient for the object sought.

Mr. McLEOD maintained the same opinion; and if less than £2,000 was granted the Canada government would not feel justified in co-operating with New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that the least the Canadians would do would be to come as far as Gaspe, and there was little doubt that £1,500 would be sufficient; if it should be found that this sum is not enough, more would be appropriated.

Mr. McLEOD understood that the bill was in lieu of the £2,000 appropriated to build the

Miramichi and Woodstock branches of the railroad. He thought the Postmaster General deserved credit for getting as much for his section of the country; he wished the Attorney General would be so fortunate in obtaining money for his section.

ATTORNEY GENERAL said he considered the railway impost a fund which should be sacredly reserved to pay the interest of the railway claim.

After some further discussion, the resolution was sustained on the following questions:

1. Is it intended to proceed with all the railways, branches and extensions, provided for in the act?

2. If not, do Government intend to bring in a bill to amend the act? And what portion of the branches or extensions is it intended to strike out?

TUESDAY, March 2.

Mr. GILBERT gave notice of asking Government for names of all persons appointed in Queen's County, by leave brings in a bill to abolish the impost on debt, and make provision in lieu of it. Also, one to amend the law for the relief of insolvent debtors.

House resumed supply. On the resolution to grant £3,463 2s. 6d. for Educational purposes, a great deal of discussion arose; but as the whole matter will be again gone into at another time, it will be sufficient then to give reports of the discussion. The rest of the day was occupied in discussing the grant to the Provincial Penitentiary.

Many hon. members opposed the grant on the principle that the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into this and other public institutions was not before the House, and that the grant should be regulated by that report; some others, led by Mr. Burdett, thought this institution was a local one, and should be supported by St. John.

THURSDAY, March 4.

This morning the Hon. Provincial Secretary laid before the House a bill relating to Parish schools, 500 copies of which were ordered to be printed. The most prominent provisions of the bill are as follows:—Division of the Province into four districts; voluntary assessment of the principle; Counties and Municipalities adopting the same, to get an amount from the Province equal to the sum raised, if not exceeding £100; Governor and Council with Superintendent vested with sundry powers to constitute a Board of Education in each parish; election of a committee in each parish on the subject; election of school committees in districts; duties, qualifications, and salaries of teachers; appointment of trustees similar to present system.

Mr. WATERS presented a petition for the division of the County of Victoria. Also, a petition praying that an act may pass whereby Grand Jurors may be elected, as other County officers. Progress was reported on the bill to regulate the election of members to serve in the General Assembly. The bill provides for an increase of representation from 12 to 16 members, and the discussion thereon occupied all the afternoon. The discussion was the most animated that has occurred during the session, having turned upon the question of the policy of the Government in removing office-holders opposed to them politically.

Mr. STRADMAN led off in the debate—warmly endorsing the British principle and reproving the Government for not having acted up to the expectations of their friends. Mitchell, McAdam and others followed on the same side, referring to his position as next in a long speech, and Mr. Smith followed, a political victim. Johnson and Smith followed, warmly manifested. Progress reported. House adjourned at six.

FRIDAY, March 5, 1858.

House had been engaged all day discussing Mr. Connell's College Bill and amendment offered by Mr. Tilley, in shape of Bill similar to the Wilnot Bill of last year—no division yet.

As many persons are prevented attending Divine service at St. Luke's Church, notice is hereby given that, with the consent of the proprietors, the Church doors are open and free to the public every Sunday evening.

S. D. LEE STREET, Recto.

We will take Central Bank Money in payment of Arrears for the Sentinel.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Saturday, March 6, 1858.

GLANCES AT INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

DANIEL HANINGTON, ESQ., M.P. FOR WESTMORELAND.

From length of membership, this gentleman is entitled to occupy position No. 3 in our Glances—Mr. Hanington was first elected to represent the County of Westmoreland in general assembly in the year 1834, and continued to occupy that position uninterruptedly down to 1856.

In 1848, he accepted a seat in the Executive Council, on the formation of the Coalition Government of the present Judge Wilnot was Attorney General, and which stands out in the history of our country as the first grand result of popular enlightenment on long disregarded political rights.

Mr. H. was, on the death of Mr. Crane in 1856, elected Speaker of the House, and again after the general election in 1854. This office of honor he held at the time of the dissolution of 1855. He did not offer at the election which followed, nor yet at the general election of 1857, but was called out on the death of R. K. Gilbert, Esq., and returned by a very large majority.

Mr. Hanington has then been a member of the Assembly for some twenty-four years, and has, on every occasion on which he offered, been returned by the same constituency. He is, we should judge, a self-made man, whose education has been that of practical life obtained by intercourse with the necessities of life, and who, by self reliance and cultivation of his own native abilities, has raised himself to a very enviable position in the esteem of his fellow-men. Mr. H. is, we opine, a worker; his mind and hands are always active; and we think it would be in violence to his nature for him to be in politics anything else than a Liberal and a progressist—as which, if we remember aright he has generally distinguished himself.

As a debater, Mr. H. does not at first rising impress the hearer favorably either by voice or manner; but the earnestness which characterizes his addresses soon begets in the listener an interest in the speaker and his subject.

Mr. H. is practical rather than theoretical, employs plain figures and good language, of which he has a ready supply, which do not confuse but assist the mind in determining the justice or fallacy of the matter under debate.

Mr. H. is a farmer, and ever prides himself upon a warm interest in all measures calculated to benefit the agricultural and manufacturing interests. He has likewise always proved himself an economist in the public expenditure.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The March No. of this sterling periodical is received from the publishers, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The contents are as follows:—The Catacombs of Rome; A Welsh Musical Festival; Cornucopia; My Journal to my Cousin Mary; The Psyche; Dr. Wichern and his Pupils; Beauty; The Grindwell Governing Machine; Saints; and their Bodies; By the Dead; Aaron Burr; The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table; Child-Life by the Ganges; Music.

Recollect! We send both the *Sentinel* and the *Atlantic* for \$4.

The "Upper Woodstock Brass Band" entertained the public on Thursday evening last. Though not present, we have heard their Concert highly spoken of by the "knowing ones."

We publish below a very hurriedly-written report of the charge of Judge Wilnot to the jury on the libel case of Hill ex. Hogg, embracing the leading points of the case in evidence, as read by the Judge. We give it, as being a matter of interest, to the exclusion of Legislative and other matters. Upon the result of the trial we shall have something to say on another occasion.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

If your feelings are the same as mine, you will be better able this morning to approach the important consideration of the case before you than you would on Saturday night.

For my own part, I feel disposed to thank God for the institution of the Sabbath—a day in which is afforded rest to the mind, and when the world, with its cares and perplexities, may be allowed to stand aside, nor interfere to mar the peaceful calm of a holy day.

This is a very important case—one which demands at your hands peculiarly careful deliberation; and why? because, gentlemen, party has been brought into court by the learned counsel on both sides—party feelings, which should never be allowed to influence the mind of a juror, are now in danger of contaminating the fountain of justice, waters should be pure, then we may bid farewell to the justly boasted freedom which belongs to the administration of British Law.

I regret that the attempt should be made, as it has been, by the learned counsel, to arouse party animosity, which I have buried years ago, could not help hearing it, and although I have no desire to get into the circle again, I must give vent to feelings which I cannot well restrain, and say that the attentive student of the history of our country will find in the conduct of the learned counsel to impugn the country far more than it has done it good.

How sad it is that men, in their blind zeal for party, should lay aside the genial influence of brotherly love and give way to unkind feelings and uncharitable remarks, for which the innocent public interest has to be troubled, bleeding, and suffering. I enter fully into the wish expressed by the learned counsel for the defence, that officers, as well as politicians, while at the proper time they manfully strive for the promotion of their principles, which they consider to be for the good of the country, should not allow all their passions to be ruled by party. Every evening there should be a general procession of the antipathies of the day.

Party, gentlemen, has no business here. You have only to know the two men, the Plaintiff and Defendant, whose case is in your hands, and to determine whether or no this is a libel, and to give evidence in their own case, and to be marked that by that law the Legislature had very much increased the responsibility of jurors, for interested witnesses must now more than ever be regarded with a watchful eye.

The learned counsel for the Plaintiff, Mr. Hogg, has taken the law, and has proceeded to refer to the law, by which the parties interested were allowed to give evidence in their own case, and to be marked that by that law the Legislature had very much increased the responsibility of jurors, for interested witnesses must now more than ever be regarded with a watchful eye.

Mr. STRADMAN led off in the debate—warmly endorsing the British principle and reproving the Government for not having acted up to the expectations of their friends. Mitchell, McAdam and others followed on the same side, referring to his position as next in a long speech, and Mr. Smith followed, a political victim. Johnson and Smith followed, warmly manifested. Progress reported. House adjourned at six.

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ing above another, it is loyalty to his Queen and country, and it is because that loyalty has been impugned he comes now into Court, and asks damages.

His Honor proceeded to read the evidence, the chief part of which was as follows:

Bernard Doherty to the manner of swearing-in the American soldiers; they do not swear on the Bible, but hold up their right hand, and repeat the oath. He likewise described the uniform worn by U. S. troops.

John Neil's testimony was to the injuries effected by the article in the *Reporter* would have upon Hill's character. He had heard the rumors of Hill being a deserter.

J. Graham testified to being the publisher of the *Head Quarters*, of which the plaintiff is editor; that Hill wrote the article in question. Did not prompt Hill to write the article; had no interest in it.

Alex. Thompson testified to being the person alluded to in the article in the *Head Quarters*; that he had general rumors, before he wrote the article in the *Reporter*, that Hill had been a Yankee soldier, and was a deserter; heard it openly said in the House, and in the Legislature. From what he knew of Hill, never considered him a man of any character at all. Did not consider the flag at his house as a Yankee flag; the spots were mud, or charcoal. He had heard the rumors of Hill being a deserter.

James Hays—Saw Hill in Woodstock in Yankee soldier's clothes, and bought some clothes of him. He told me he had run most of the way from Houlton, that part of England I was from; said he was from Devonshire. I told him I was from Halifax, N. S. He left his wife in Bangor, said he got jealous of the d—t—h, and pitched her to—h—l. Said he enlisted in Houlton, took the bounty money, 17 lbs., and had a good time. After he was paid, he did not like his officers and gave them the lie. I sent him a quarter to pay for his breakfast. He said a while at Mrs. Grover's, and then went to Mrs. Dickey's; he was a noble fiddler, a good fiddler, and a first-rate hand to sing. He jolled me, and I was a house carpenter. He got to be a rascal, and I had a speech with him about six years ago. We talked about old times. It was about eighteen years ago when Hill came to Woodstock; think he was there about three years. I asked him to go out to Houlton one day July, he said, "D—m it, I dare not go." I think it was after the Arrest. Saw another Thomas Hill, but this one is the man I refer to, who was the deserter. This is the man.

His Honor remarked that one point in Hays' evidence was singular. He states Hill told him he came from Devonshire. Hill says himself he came from Cornwall, but said from Devonshire. Then the words reported by Hays, as having been said by Hill respecting his wife, are they such as Hays, in the strongest zeal for party, would have manufactured? Another point establishing identity, was the musical ability of the Plaintiff. And again, 19 days after he had seen the Plaintiff from the time when they first alleged to have seen him, up to the present, there might be some doubt as to his identity, but they have both seen him in the interim, and therefore speak positively.

Hays was asked: "Did you say that Randolph Jones in Mill's room, in Woodstock, within 10 days after that if he would give you six dollars, would he let you have his bar room closed (for the night) in proportion to its population, may have elevated its character in the opinion of some, who have seen it copied in a Boston paper; but that a people, every thirty or forty of whom support a tavern, are likely to be very prosperous in business, might be a question Boston merchants would be led to consider."

To be plain: while on the subject—how is it that, of the twenty-five houses licensed, twenty have not the qualification the law requires? The Legislature has enacted that "No license to keep a tavern shall be granted to any person unless he shall be orderly and sober himself, and shall have the means of comfortably entertaining travellers." Now read By-Laws of Town, page 19: "A Law for the government of Tavern keepers"—each to have "four clean and good beds, two spare rooms, and a small keep, his bar room closed (for the night) open on Sunday's"—lastly—"shall be liable to a fine of not less than one pound, nor exceeding five pounds, for each and every breach," &c., &c.

How many fines have been collected? Now read page 20—By-Laws of Town, page 20: "All persons who are guilty of the offence of being disorderly, or of being drunk, or of being otherwise guilty of any offence, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one pound, nor exceeding five pounds, for each and every breach," &c., &c.

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