

but, beyond the reasons contained therein, which he enlarged upon somewhat, he did not go far.

He did refer feelingly to the painful feelings with which he left his friends in the Government; to the just estimation which he entertained of place and honor in connection with the Province, but which all, he felt, he must not allow to weigh with him in opposition to principle, and a sense of duty. He referred to the charge of inconsistency which had been urged against him, because he had committed himself to a former railway scheme, and had gone to England on a delegation in connection with it; but that scheme, he urged, was entirely different to the present, involving only the contribution by this Province of £20,000 to the Imperial Government or a Company, toward the building of the railway. And to such a scheme he was even now not indisposed to look with favor. He expressed himself as satisfied with the treatment he had received at the hands of the press. It had been said that his political career had nearly reached its termination—he had weighed, and was prepared for, the consequences, and could not be deprived of the proud consciousness of having done his duty to his own conscience and his country.

Mr. MUNRO introduced a bill to establish a new Parish in Carleton County out of sections of Brighton, Peel and Kent. A bill of a similar nature passed last winter, but owing to the fact that no petitions were attached to prove the wishes of the people interested in the matter, it was thrown out of the House.

February 21.
Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill to divide Parishes of Grand Falls, Perth and St. Leonards, and set apart a new Parish to be called Gordon.

Mr. MERRILL presented a petition against division of the Parish of Shippeagan.

Mr. WILLISTON introduced a bill to amend title 20 cap. Revised Statutes.

Mr. MUNRO gave notice of a resolution he intended to move, requesting the Post Master General to take the necessary steps for the imposition of a postage on all newspapers mailed in the Province.

Mr. STEVENS' bill to amend Parish School Act was committed, discussed and progress reported.

The object of this bill was explained by the originator; it was proposed to provide a remedy against the establishment and perpetuation of too great a number of schools of an indifferent character under the District Trustees who, now, being under insufficient control, were influenced often by personal or local pressure which they could not very well resist. The bill was to give the Board of Education a controlling power over them, which it did not now possess.

The discussion took a wide range, and was participated in by a good many members; and direct taxation for the support of Schools was incidentally canvassed.

Mr. BORN having intimated that this was a matter in which the Government should move, hon. gentlemen were reminded that it was just possible that remedial measures in some of the instances referred to, might be found pointed out in the report of the Chief of the School department; progress was reported pending the submission of the report of that gentleman.

The Chief Commissioner of Works, hon. Mr. HATHWAY, submitted his report.

In replying to a question put by Mr. COSTIGAN, Mr. HATHWAY stated that the approach to the Grand Falls Bridge would be provided for this year, if possible.

Questions from all parts of the house now came to the Chief respecting roads and bridges in several portions of the Province; of these, however, the preponderance seemed to come from the North, in which direction it would appear a very large proportion of the road and bridge money goes. We understood Mr. McPHEM to say there were three miles of Bridges in Kent County, and that the expenditure thereon during the year was £4,500.

The Chief Commissioner seemed to answer the various enquiries in a manner quite satisfactory. Before leaving this matter we must remark that, from the representations made, the approach road to the Grand Falls Bridge is one that should not be neglected by any means.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY laid before the House copies of correspondence relative to the Presidency of the Legislative Council, to which we have referred in another place.

Mr. STRADMAN introduced a bill to amend the law relating to dower.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill to provide that Constables be required to give bonds, before entering upon the duties of the office.

Mr. RYAN gave notice of motion to go into consideration of papers submitted last session, relating to claims of Mr. Foshay on Hampton Bridge eastward.

February 23.
Mr. WILLISTON's Resolution, that the £7 10s. rule should not apply to bills in amendment of bills on which the fee had once been paid, passed.

The only objection urged was by the Solicitor General who said that amending bills were frequently for the purpose of largely extending the powers of Corporations, and that the expense to the Province was frequently more than attended the original.

Mr. COSTIGAN's Resolution, to direct the Government to pay Robert Caldwell, Grand Falls, a certain amount claimed by him as allowance for teaching a Superior school, was committed, discussed and lost.

Mr. COSTIGAN certainly battled for his resolution zealously and well, but the odds were against him.

It appears there were rival claims for the same allowance, by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Owen McLaughlan. These claims came before the House last session, and were referred to a committee on which was Mr. COSTIGAN. The report of that committee did not substantiate the claims of either, positively, but stated that, if either, Mr. Caldwell was entitled to the allowance, as he seemed to have performed the service and would, on producing a certificate of the Inspector, be entitled to the amount.

Upon this a correspondence took place between the Provincial Secretary and the Inspector, Mr. FREEMAN, upon the subject, and the testimony of that gentleman was that neither of the claimants had kept such a school as entitled them to a certificate, but of the two he considered Mr. McLaughlan the best entitled. The consequence was that the Government declined paying the allowance. In the present discussion there was nothing elicited to induce a change in the aspect of the matter, and the House sustained the previous action by a vote, 12—18.

BILLS INTRODUCED.
Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill relating to actions of Ejectment.

Mr. DESBRIAY introduced a bill relating to expenses of Legislature.

BILLS COMMITTED.

House in Committee agreed to bill to set apart a new Parish (Gordon) in Victoria County. The locality of this Parish we gave in a former days proceedings.

Mr. BEVERIDGE briefly explained the necessity which existed for the division.

REPORTS, &c.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY laid before the House the Report of the Railway Commissioners, and that of the Auditor General, for 1862; also the correspondence (printed) relating to the Inter-colonial railway.

Mr. GILBERT presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Lower St. George, for the establishment of public wells.

THE DEBATE.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY submitted his Budget which was, he said, an earlier date than usual, seven earlier than the time specified in which petitions could be received—but the Government was anxious to get the accounts in, and should any petitions come in between the present and the expiration of the fourteen days after the opening of the session, they could be included in a supplementary estimate.

It had, he said, been necessary last year, in order to provide for the actual deficiency of 1861, and the anticipated deficiency of '62—a deficiency which had occurred in all the other Provinces as well as here—to ask the authority of the Legislature to effect a loan, and also an amendment of the revenue bill, by an additional impost on certain articles.—This had proved sufficient for all the requirements, leaving the Bank credit untouched, and, as well, the Savings Bank debentures, in the hands of Messrs. Baring's. This year, he was happy to inform the House, that no loan would be required, nor would it be necessary to impose any additional taxes; the only change indeed contemplated by the new Revenue bill would be a diminution of the tax on some articles, and the estimated revenues of the year would, he was assured, be ample to meet the expenditure.

It had been stated some time since that the Bank with which the business of the government had been done was seriously embarrassed on account of the amount over-drawn by the Province. This was not so. A contract had been entered into with the Commercial Bank, by which it was stipulated that the Province should have a credit there paying 4 per cent for all monies drawn, and the Bank to allow the same rate on deposits. It was also agreed that either of the contracting parties could withdraw, by giving six months notice. In February the Bank gave notice that it desired to close the arrangement, not being satisfied with the rate of interest. At the close of the year, there was \$30,000 to the credit of the Province in the Bank. In the latter part of July, the three banks in St. John were asked to tender for a similar service, to extend over one year. He felt it would be unwise to make an arrangement for a longer period, one reason being, that the prosecution of the contemplated Railway would put in circulation an amount of money which might materially affect the Bank rate of interest. The Banks did not respond to the request, and he had succeeded in making an arrangement with the Baring's for a credit of \$120,000. It was proposed to reduce the expenditures of the year from those of last, to the amount of \$38,000, as follows, viz: in expenses of the Legislature—from the non-publishing of debates and the anticipated shortage of the session—\$10,000. In the Post Office department \$1,500; Public Works—principally owing to the additional building last year—\$5,500; Education \$1,500; Penitentiary \$1,000; railways and other debt \$16,000; incidental \$3,000. The estimates of revenue, for the year were, from imports, \$575,000; exports, \$55,000; casual and territorial revenue and civil list \$20,000; supreme and equity court fees \$400; auction duty \$200; proceeds seizures \$2,000; giving a total of \$655,000, less drawbacks \$18,000, leaving a net revenue of \$638,000. The estimated expenditures of the year he puts at \$638,895.

He, Provincial Secretary, anticipates an increase in the imports and exports of \$100,000, of which amount \$35,000 has been received during the first quarter of the year. The estimated expenditure for the year 1863, is as follows for particular services, civil list \$58,000; legislature \$37,300; judicial \$13,240; collection and protection of revenue \$41,835; post office \$24,000; public works \$118,600; educational \$114,890; agriculture and bounties \$10,000; fisheries \$900; penitentiary \$6,200; lunatic asylum \$16,000; public health \$4,800; Indians \$1,200; militia \$10,000; steam boat inspectors \$1,000; pensions \$1,000; interest on savings bank debentures and credit \$48,000; interest on railway debentures, exclusive of impost and earnings \$127,000; unforeseen expenses \$4,000.

Mr. ANGLIN said he observed by the report of the Auditor General, in the account with the Commercial Bank, that the very large sum of \$155,130 was put down as deposited during the month of October last. He wished to know if this whole sum was derived from the ordinary revenues of the Province.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, it was so derived; paid in by the Treasurer as received.

Mr. ANGLIN called attention to the Railway Commissioners' Report, page 10 and 11. It appeared that while the net surplus revenue of the road had been put down at \$20,000, he found several large items charged in the construction accounts which he thought should have appeared in the account for maintenance, and against the earnings of the road. Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said he thought the hon. member was premature. The charges referred to were chiefly for the erection of snow fences and water works; the latter involved a very great saving, as before the water had to be pumped by hand, for which purpose a man had to be constantly employed. Of the whole amount, \$20,000 were expended previous to the rising of the house last spring. He (Prov. Sec.) believed the amounts were rightly charged; but the accounts were now here for the first time, and were open for inspection.

Mr. SMITH said he found on the last page of the last correspondence, in a minute of the Lieutenant Governor to his Executive, the following language: "The Lieutenant Governor is nevertheless glad to learn that the Canadian Government, whilst apparently sharing the objections of their delegates to any arrangement involving the creation of a sinking fund, have manifested a disposition to look on the difficulties arising from this difference as insuperable, and are prepared, pending their solution, to proceed with the surveys necessary for the completion of an undertaking, to the importance of which they profess themselves fully alive, &c." The object he (Mr. S.) had in view in raising was to ask whether there was any correspondence of a public nature upon this subject not submitted, as he found nothing in the documents already laid before them, to warrant the conclusion arrived at by his Excellency, that Canada was prepared to proceed with the surveys.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said he was not aware that there was any public document upon the subject except those now before the House, but his Excellency was justified in the statement by what had occurred when he, Provincial Secretary, was in Quebec this winter. He there had met the Cabinet of Canada, and the decision announced to him was, that the decision of the British Government was adverse to the opinion expressed by their delegates, they would go down and ask the House for an appropriation to cover the expense of making the surveys.

Some further conversation was had, but it was not pursued very far, as it was anticipated that an early opportunity would be afforded to discuss the whole subject at length.

Mr. W. J. GILBERT asked if it was the intention of the Government to bring in any bill relating to the Inter-colonial Railway this session.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said, it is the intention of Government to bring the subject under the consideration of the House this session.

February 24.

Immediately after the Journals were read, Mr. CUDLIP rose and moved that, out of respect to the memory of the late John Jordan, Esq., M. P., the House do adjourn, to meet again to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and that the members wear the usual mourning seven days.

Mr. Skinner seconded the motion and it passed.

February 25.

Dr. Vail from the committee to whom the matter was referred, reported and introduced a bill regarding the admission of Students and Attorneys. Mr. Williston asked if Government intended to bring in a Bankrupt bill this session. Attorney General said he would give an answer to-morrow.

Mr. GILBERT laid before House report of his department for 1862.

On motion of Mr. Desbriay a select committee was appointed to which should be referred all matters relating to the Crown Land department, with power to bring before it persons and papers.

House went into Committee upon, and agreed to a Bill to provide for security to be taken from public officers.

The hon. Attorney General explained that this Bill was intended to supply a deficiency in the law now enacted. Special Legislation had provided for security to be taken from certain public officers, but there still remained many official employees of Government, in connection with the public service, of whom security had not been required—to make good this defect, the present Bill was introduced.

A good deal of talk on the general principle of the bill took place, a report of which we may, unless something more important offers meantime, give next week.

A bill relating to the taking security from Deputy Treasurers was also passed in committee. This provides for and specifies the amount in which securities shall be exacted for different sections of the Province from Deputy Treasurers.

On motion of Mr. Cudlip Resolved that the speaker be directed to issue a warrant for the election of a member in room of the late John Jordan, Esq., M. P., for St. John County.

[Latest by Telegraph.]

Fredericton, Feb. 26.

Bills introduced—by Lindsay to require returns from Justices having defaulting tax lists for collection. Watters, to continue act to provide for attendance and examination of witnesses, before the House and Committees thereof. S. H. P. relating to repeal act, for the encouragement of Agriculture, and a petition from the inhabitants of Queen's Co. against Agricultural Grants. Fisher, one relating to taxes, and one to amend Act for incorporation of city of Fredericton. Cudlip, with recommendation, petition, further to provide for Election of Public Hall, Carleton.

Progress made in Young's bill relating to Bays and Beacons in St. George's, relating to exemption of St. Stephen's from certain duties; it was stated that the passage of this was useless, as under Royal Instructions, Governor could not assent. In Stevens' Ejectment Bill. Tilley submitted Report of Chief Superintendent of Schools. Boyd asked what Government had done under resolution of last Session, with reference to Denominational Schools. Tilley said the Estimates would show the same appropriation as in former years. Boyd complained that at least a more equitable apportionment had not been made. Ryan moved House adjourn until to-morrow, out of respect for, and to give members an opportunity to attend the funeral of the Queen's printer, Smith and Stevens objected, as unnecessary, and establishing precedent. Motion carried on division; adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Postage on Newspapers.

Mr. MUNRO has, as we have previously recorded, given notice of a motion to have a postage tax imposed on all newspapers passing through the Post Office. Giving Mr. Munro all credit for being actuated by conscientious motives, we are equally well convinced that he is mistaken in his conclusions, and advocates a scheme which would affect the best interests of the people; because it affects their sources of intelligence and means of information, curtailing those streams of knowledge which it has been the prevailing spirit of the times for many years to enlarge. Mr. Munro finds a deficiency in the Postal revenues of \$23,271.98 and in order to assist the Government in finding a means of supplying it, he suggests the project above, calculating that as there were, last year, 5,662,995 newspapers posted in and received for delivery in the province, a revenue from these with a postage of half a cent each will give the required sum; but, then, Mr. Munro forgets that the tax will come upon publishers chiefly; and of these, principally from country publishers the great bulk of newspapers are mailed; well, add this tax to the highly increased price of paper and other stock, and then consider the low price of newspapers, and the inference is inevitable that unless the postage can be evaded, the publishers in many instances must give up the business. Remember the local newspaper is now cherished as an indispensable by the "poor back settler," it being in many instances his only medium of communication with the outer world, and to put a direct tax upon his reading is to make an invidious distinction, certainly, when direct taxation is the prevailing principle. A deficiency in the postal revenues is, so far from being an exception, now the rule in all countries; an irrepressible evidence of the progressive spirit of the age.

Emigration.

In the Morning News of the 18th, the subject of Emigration is urged upon the attention of the Legislature. We quite agree with the News as to the importance of the subject, and its demands for the most liberal and comprehensive legislation. We should hear, this session, of the operations of the late Emigration agency to England, and its present and prospective results, and thence an opinion might be arrived at, of service in any future discussion of an Emigration scheme. One conclusion may be very fairly arrived at, viz. that in order to promote any very large influx of emigrants, it will be necessary to expend money freely, and to offer better and increased facilities for actual settlers obtaining, settling upon, and having communication opened up, through, and with our lands.

Agricultural Report.

We have, from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, a copy of the Third Annual Report of that Board. It is a compendious, well edited, and interesting document, but one, which from its character we cannot do justice to at present, and must therefore at some future time return to it.

JOHN JORDAN, Esq., a member of the House of Assembly, representing the city of St. John, died at his lodgings in Fredericton, on Tuesday morning last. He was the eldest gentleman in the House, and was very much respected for his sterling qualities of head and heart, in public and private life. He was the father of our townsman Mr. James Jordan.

The decease of this gentleman will cause a new election to be ordered, we suppose, immediately.

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., Queen's printer, died at his residence, in Fredericton, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. His death, although the result of an extended illness, was unexpected at the time. Mr. Simpson had reached the advanced age of sixty eight years, during the greater portion of which he had filled the office of Queen's printer, the duties of which he had performed, as we believe he has all the duties of life as citizen, parent and friend, well.

It is scarcely necessary for us to state that it was a great mistake when, last week, Mr. McPHEM was made to call himself a Baptist.

A trotting match between two horses, the one owned by Mr. Howard Perley of this Town and the other by Mr. S. Bonnell, St. John, came off here on Wednesday last. The distance trotted—in harness two men in each sleigh—was 32 miles, and the time made 25.9m. Mr. Bonnell's horse winning by less than one minute. It is but fair to state that a short distance from the start Mr. Perley's horse took and kept the lead, apparently with ease, down to the turning point and back to within six miles of the starting point, here Mr. P.'s horse cast both his fore shoes which, of course, owing to the icy state of the roads, rendered the result inevitable. Immediately after the race and after the amount of the bet had been paid over, Mr. Perley challenged Mr. Bonnell to try the same, or a longer distance, over again, to start within an hour of that time or more, at the option of Mr. Bonnell, but that gentleman declined, frankly and publicly stating that his horse was not a match for Mr. P.'s.

Communicated.

[To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.]
Sir,—There appears to be two or three individuals in this community who have been carefully watching, ever since the work at St. Luke's Church commenced, for some opportunity of letting off a portion of that steam of venom with which their system is, unfortunately, so fully impregnated. But alas! for them, the work was completed, and yet nothing upon which to give vent to their ire! when lo! a small gilt cross, (the emblem of the Christian's Creed) appeared at the foot of the Apostles' Creed. A convulsion is at once held, and after much consideration, it was decided by the Chief Engineer, that unless an immediate evaporation of steam could be effected, the boilers were in imminent danger; and as the Rector, Church Warden, and Cross seemed to be the only object upon which they could vent the steam of their diabolical wrath, the value was opened, the cross escaped—and lo! the result! the two overbearing communications which appeared in last week's "Journal." Really, Mr. Editor, their distressed state calls for the sympathy of the whole community.

Woodstock, Feb. 27.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Fredericton, February 20th, 1863.

The work up stairs, of necessity, is mostly dependent upon that of the Lower House. The Legislative Council is a sort of cleanser of the material which comes through the popular mill below. Therefore as yet nothing to speak of has been done, except the appointment of some committees; of these the Contingent is one, charged particularly with the duty of considering the expediency of having their sayings and doings reported and published. It was urged forcibly and truthfully that as theirs was not the, so called, popular branch, newspaper enterprise could not be expected to give publicity to their debates; and therefore, unless the deliberations and conclusions of that branch of the Legislature, through ignorance, misunderstanding, or to remain subject to such ignorant misunderstanding, it became a duty to the Council owed to themselves and the importance of their branch of the Legislature, as well as a duty to the public, to have reliable reports of their proceedings published.

To-day Government brought down a somewhat important State document namely, copies of correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor, his Executive, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing upon the Presidency of the Legislative Council. In the correspondence between his Excellency and his Council, some lengthy, well written and earnest letters passed, the difference of opinion between them being principally with regard to the duration of the term of office of each incumbent. His Excellency being favorable to a longer term than the Executive deemed desirable. But the point was finally yielded by his Excellency.—This part of the correspondence we may probably publish at another time. We may now just state the way the main question stands. In 1855, the sanction of the Queen was obtained to a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by which the appointment of President was vested in the Government, the appointment not to be necessarily from the body of the Council, and the office to be held on political tenure. Subsequently, however, the Government decided that it would be better to leave the choice of President with the Council itself, and hence the correspondence, the result of which is, that upon the approval of the scheme by the Legislative Council, the Constitution of such Council will be so changed as that upon the resignation or death of the present incumbent, a successor will be elected, such successor to hold the office for a term of not less than four years, ending upon the day preceding the fifth session after his election.

HON. MR. BORSBERG complained that in this, as in the former action of Government with reference to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, the wishes and feelings of that Council had not first been considered.

HON. MR. MITCHELL contended that it was the duty of the Government first to mature their measures, and then submit them for legislative action. In voluntarily yielding to the measure of 1855, and in throwing away the political patronage which the measure gave them, the Government had acted magnanimously.

This of course is only the preliminaries of what will, probably, be a heavy debate at some future day this session.

The first Bill of the session was brought up to-day by Mr. Costigan—the "Bear bill."

February 23.

On motion the House goes into Committee in consideration of a Bill brought up from the Assembly, to encourage the destruction of Bears.

HON. MR. BORSBERG expressed himself as fully satisfied that the repeal of the former Bear bounty law was a wise measure, and he was not prepared to give his support to the proposed re-enactment of the same. It was, he conceived, inconsistent with the progressive spirit which prevailed, and quite unfeeling for any requirements of the Province where so few bears existed, and when there were so many inducements to their destruction by Hunters and trappers, in the intrinsic value of the animal. He was not prepared, nor was it necessary at that time, to go at length into a discussion of the subject;—this he would reserve for another occasion, he rose merely to move that progress be reported.

HON. MR. CHANDLER thought a little delay was certainly desirable; at all events until there was a larger number of hon. members present. In former time so many impositions had been practised under the operations of enactments of a similar nature to the bill now before the House, it became, therefore, he thought, necessary to be cautious how they re-enacted them, without more wisdom and foresight of their necessity; besides he thought the practice of introducing bills disposing of the public revenues was very questionable under the present Constitution, it being, he thought, an infringement of the privileges of the Government, with whose estimates of expense it must seriously interfere. He did not desire to appear a supporter of the Government, but made these remarks from principle.

HON. MR. RICE feared that a too unpleasant duty was required of Magistrates under the provisions of this bill. Bears were frequently allowed to run main in the trees until they were beginning to spoil, and it was hardly proper to make the Magistrates handle them in that state, to cut off their nose.

HON. MR. MITCHELL had no doubt that his hon. friend (Mr. Borsberg) believed from his own experience that there existed no necessity for the enactment of this bill; but his (Mr. M.'s) impression, however, was that in some counties Bears were not frequently found, but in others these animals were

quite numerous; they seemed, from some cause or other—whether it was the particular growth of trees or berries of which they were fond which attracted them—to haunt particular sections of particular counties. In Northumberland they were numerous, and their depredations in some localities were frequent and serious. Now, although they were these numerous in his County he had never but once seen a bear at large, and that was on an occasion when one entered the Town in which he resided, causing a general stampede. What did that prove? that they were not plenty, but simply that they were seldom seen by casual travellers. It had been urged that bears would be killed by hunters for the intrinsic value of their flesh, oil and skin, but hon. gentlemen must remember that the only reason of the year in which they were at all valuable was the winter, and then they were in a state of stupor in their lairs. To prove the non-existence of a Bear bounty bill had tended to the increase of bears, he knew of two instances in which four and nine bears respectively had been destroyed the present winter. There must be, he contended, some definite object in the shape of bounty offered to induce persons to seek the destruction of bears for the reasons he had stated, that at the season their depredations were most to be dreaded they were the least valuable. While he agreed with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Chandler) in the general principle that money grants should originate with the Executive, he could not suppose that gentleman held the opinion that the constitution of the country precluded the Legislature from originating and passing such bills as the exigencies of the country might seem to demand, and which, perhaps, might have been overlooked by the Executive.

HON. MR. BORSBERG thought his hon. friend could not understand, on instincts which actuated the hunter, and which always led him to seek the destruction of the bear whenever he met, without a thought as to the value of the carcass or the fur. He did not believe five more bears would be killed on account of the existence of a bounty law. He, hon. Mr. B., with reference to the constitutional question raised, did not believe that in the past hundred years, it could be shown that a bill involving money, had been allowed to pass the British Parliament unless it was introduced by the Government. Such an attempt would be considered in the light of a motion of want of confidence.

HON. MR. MITCHELL, When members of the Government do not oppose but support a measure, it can scarcely be regarded as a want of confidence motion.

HON. THE PRESIDENT thought that the Legislature should have the power to provide for such public necessities, as were neglected or overlooked by the Government. As to the merits of the bill, it was of opinion, from the reports which had reached him, that bears were increasing rapidly and becoming very alarming in their depredations, and therefore thought the bill should pass; but at present progress might be reported.

HON. MR. MITCHELL laid before the House copies of correspondence relative to Inter-colonial railway, and Report of the Commissioners of E. & N. A. railway, for 1862.

HON. MR. STEVENS laid before House the Report of the Auditor General.

HON. MR. PERLEY presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Woodstock praying for the passage of a bill, to compel the Commissioners of the Alms House, Woodstock, to publish their accounts annually.

February 24.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock, out of respect to the memory of the late John Jordan, Esq., M. P.

Very latest by telegraph.

Fredericton, Feb. 27, 1863.

Security Committee agreed to report Lindsay to hold seat. Complaint not frivolous and vexatious, dismissed without costs.

ITEMS.

The next lecture of the Riddle course will be delivered on Wednesday evening next by Rev. Mr. Connolly. Subject—O'Connell and his friends.

William Wedderburn, Esq., has recently delivered a lecture in St. John upon "Memorials of the late Prince Consort." The effort is spoken of by the City press, as of an admirable character.

A young man about 21 years of age, son of Mr. Robert M. Iatrye, of Portland, was found dead in his bed Monday morning. From the position of the body, he is supposed to have died in a fit.

It is a fact little known, that for the first five years of its Government the United States Senate always sat in secret. The first time the doors were thrown open for public discussion was on the contest as to the right of Albert Gallatin to a seat in the Senate.

American News.

By Telegraph to the 'Carleton Sentinel.'

BANQUET, 23.

Richmond Enquirer of 18th expresses great indignation against peace plan of Droog de L'Hop, scolding all idea of mediation, and declaring that only Commissioners they have are Lee, Beauregard, Longstreet, Jackson and Johnston.

French Emperor, snubbed by England and lectured by the United States, had better at once recognize the Confederacy.

Same paper of the 20th mentions rumor of advance of Federal army upon Middle Tennessee, commanding heard previous Wednesday in front.

New York Chamber of Commerce adopted strong protests against British Government in matter of Alabama, also resolution favoring letter of marque against piratical cruisers.

Heavy snow storm prevailed yesterday South and West.

LATER.—N. Y. Times has information that there is considerable trouble in Bank's army relations to negro troops; several commissioned officers have resigned, and one Brigadier refused to recognize or march them.

Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced the 18th. Mortar boats being much exposed changed position and renewed bombardment. Confederates fire brisk. Gunboat Indiana had run past Vicksburg.

Slave property depreciated in Maryland to a very low figure. Value of 130 slaves in Orleans Court averaged only five dollars each.

Serious boundary quarrel has arisen between California and Nevada.

Four thousand Mexicans under Gen. La Vega sailed for San Juan—object unknown.

Vicksburg correspondent of the N. Y. Times draws terrible picture of sickness, suffering and mortality among Federal troops.

In the California and Nevada boundary dispute in Honey Lake Valley, a California Sheriff attempted to serve a civil process, when the residents fired on Sheriff and posse, wounding five. Sheriff sent for reinforcements, both parties defiant, and fortifying themselves in log houses.

Perley's speech in Boston Journal says statement that France is about to break blockade is not credited by the best informed. French Minister's language is of the most friendly character, and entirely inconsistent with such purpose. His relations with Seward constant and always friendly.

Gen. Wool and Staff recently received in Boston. Washington's birth day celebrated quite generally yesterday in principal cities.