

# The Carleton Sentinel.

SAMUEL WATTS, Editor.

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NO. 11.

## Poetry.

### SONG OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh, I have been running a gallant career  
On a career that needed no bribe or gold;  
But I'll soon change my rider and leave the Old Year  
Lying low in the dust on Eternity's road.  
While I have been running a gallant career  
I have left a fair set of footmarks behind;  
I have cheered the earth with the sturdy chaff of  
The old year, and the new year's merriment;  
I have left a fair set of footmarks behind;  
I have cheered the earth with the sturdy chaff of  
The old year, and the new year's merriment;  
I have left a fair set of footmarks behind;  
I have cheered the earth with the sturdy chaff of  
The old year, and the new year's merriment;

## Select Tale.

### THE STORY OF A JUG.

It is a true tale of one whose name is "as familiar in our mouths as household words," but who shall be known here as Bernard Barton.  
Bernard was born in one of those home-like, cleanly and honest-looking villages of Massachusetts of which there are so many, and which we shall call by way of distinction Middletown. Bernard was an only child, and his father there's no denying the fact was a harsh, a very harsh man, and apt to regard the faults of the boy much more harshly than they deserved. Bernard was without a mother, she having died when he was but three years of age, since which time he had been under the charge of a grandmother, who had become domiciled at the Barton homestead, and who made up by petting for the rough usage he received from his father. The only other member of the family was Marion, an orphan, whom Bernard had always called "cousin," and who was of that relation some score of times removed. Between Marion and Bernard there was six years' difference, and the little blue-eyed child looked up to the boy of sixteen as to some superior being, whose wisdom surpassed all comprehension; for Bernard though born and educated up on a farm, and to do farm work, was both a reader and a thinker, and by some means, even with his very limited opportunity, had managed to pick up a vast deal of knowledge unusual for a lad of his age. This picking up, however, was something not in accordance with the taste of Mr. Barton, who could see nothing in books, and was no believer in learning beyond what was necessary to enable him to read the daily chapter, and keep his farm accounts. He believed in work, and in having the best kept farm in the county; and believing this, and this only, it was not strange that he was severe upon the bookish, dreaming habits of Bernard, and classed them only as laziness. The boy writhed under his father's treatment, and laboured, and mourned over the tasks set him to perform, but never to his father uttered a word of complaint; all this was poured into the grandmother's ears, and from her lips came all the consolation that Bernard received, save such as could be given by little Marion, who, though too young to fairly understand the matter in its proper bearings, could always, when she saw the cloud upon Bernard's face, kiss away some of it.  
"I don't believe he cares any more for me than a stranger," Bernard would say.  
"Oh! you're wrong, Bernard. Your father does not want to praise you before your face, but I know that he loves you, and wishes to make you happy. He thinks his own way right," was the grandmother's response.  
"Happy! if he wants me to be happy, why doesn't he send me to school. No! no! he wants me to be a farmer and gardener. I never will be a farmer in the world."  
"There! there! now! come dry your eyes, Barney, and go fetch me a cool drink. You know I never care a cent for a drink if you don't draw it for me out of the north corner of the well."  
The boy knew that the appearance of the stone pitcher was like a peace offering, and that with it grandmother generally closed the scenes of tears and repinings; sometimes, perhaps, in especial cases, accompany it by wiping away the falling tear with her ample cheek, and a kiss. There was no getting over the old lady's style of comforting, and the boy always took the pitcher with a smile and bore it back brimming with the crystal fluid, from, as the old lady expressed it, "the north corner of the well."  
This was Bernard Barton's daily life, and daily trouble, until he was sixteen. Vague dreams of breaking away from it, and venturing out upon the great sea of the world, chased each other occasionally through his brain; but they never took shape, and so the old story had gone on from day to day and from year to year. Dreams of something beyond the boundaries of the farm, of something that should lead him among men, and make the name of Bernard Barton heard. Dreams of a time when he would have unlimited hours of study, and would not be obliged to fly with or hide his books, as though they were some stolen property.  
One day, a terribly sultry one in August, Bernard had just come in from the barn for his mid-day meal, which still stood untouched upon the table, when Mr. Barton made his appearance. There

was something upon his face that foretold a storm, and there was not long to wait for it.  
"I thought I told you to mend and rehang that corn-crib door, Bernard," were his first words.  
"Yes, sir! and you also told me this morning that I must mend Sorrel's harness. I couldn't do both, father," was the boy's reply.  
"Sorrel's harness! why it oughtn't to have taken you half an hour to do that."  
"You'll think differently, father, when you've seen it."  
"Oh! you've always an excuse," said the farmer angrily; "you spend more time in inventing excuses than in doing your work."  
A flush flew over the face of Bernard, and the tears came starting into his eyes. His father saw it, but he had no pity on such weakness.  
"You idle away your time over some newspaper or book, and then your work isn't done, and if you're spoken to there's nothing but whimpering and crying. You don't earn your salt, and you'll never be good for anything as long as you live."  
The boy's breast heaved as though it would burst, and with one upbraiding look he sprang from the table, and hurried into the kitchen, where in an instant he was followed by grandmother and Marion.  
"Go back, go back, Bernard. Go back and eat your dinner. Let your father have his full swing, and don't say anything. He'll get over it soon, when he sees you've been at work this morning. Go back, child."

"No, grandmother, never! This is too much! I'll never eat bread that is begrudged me, even though it is my father's!"  
"Oh! he'll get over it in an hour, and be sorry, Bernard. Go into your dinner, and forget it."  
"He may be sorry many times, grandma, but he never tells me so, and I can't stand this any longer."

Marion crept up to his side, and drew his rough hand up to her cheek. Grandmother forced a smile to her face, and bringing forth the inevitable stone jug thrust it into Bernard's hands, wiping off his face as she did so, and kissing him twice, said—  
"Ah! well, never mind, Bernard, you'll soon be a man. Now, then, bring me a cool drink from the north corner, mind; there, that's a good boy."

Bernard could not restrain a smile as he took the jug, even though his heart was breaking, and throwing an arm round grandmother's neck, he kissed her quickly, then stooping to Marion's bright red lips and tear-dimmed eyes, he drew them into his bosom, and with one little word of love he did the same, and then set out for the well. It was but fifty yards away from the house, this well with the cool north corner, but within that fifty yards what thoughts were trooping through the hot brain of Bernard. Grandma was in no hurry for the water, he urged, and he would cool that heated head, and dry away all traces of tears before he went back to the house. A little stroll down the road to get the south-west breeze would do it, and so Bernard set the stone jug inside the hedge, covered it with leaves, and ran down the road against the wind. On he went, but the south-west wind did not cool his heated brain, and he went further, further still, until in a few minutes he found himself passing through the village of Middletown, and still striking southward with a head hotter than ever.

Ten years must now pass over Middletown, and consequently the same period over the heads of all about it. Just about dusk a stranger alighted from the stage at the tavern, looking earnestly and familiarly up and down the main street, and into the face of the landlord, though claiming no acquaintance with him. His request was that his luggage should be retained there until sent for, and as for himself, he wanted nothing, but would wait for his final destination as he knew the way well. On he went, treading every foot of the road as though he knew it thoroughly, until he reached the Barton homestead. Here there had been changes, but not in the outer appearance, of the old place. Farmer Barton was dead for some years, but otherwise, save such as time inevitably brings, there had been little change. The stranger made his way straight towards the house, reaching the windows that led in to the little sitting-room, and there paused. There were voices inside speaking.

"Ten years ago, this very night," said one, "and how strange it is that we have never heard a word of the poor boy?"  
"He can't be alive, grandma. I'm sure that if Bernard were living he would not have so long a time pass without letting us hear from him."

"No! no! Marion. I am content to wait. I know that I shall not die without seeing Bernard."

"And grandma, if you should see him now, perhaps you would not know him."

"Not know him! yes, indeed I would know my boy wherever I would see him, and at any time. Shall I ever forget, Marion, the day when he went out with the stone jug, and both our kisses warm upon his lips, and never came back? His father held out for many years against him, and even forbade his name to be mentioned, but in his last sickness he mourned for Bernard, and sorrowed for his harshness to the boy. He felt that he had done wrong, Marion, or he would not have left the farm and all that he had labored for so hard, to be reclaimed by Bernard if ever he should return. No! no! Marion, Bernard will come back soon, and bring me another jug of water from that north corner of the well. I haven't enjoyed a drink of water since he went away."

The stranger heard all this, looking in upon the old grandmother and the beautiful girl who sat sewing beside the shaded lamp, and dropping her brown curls over her white, plump hands, and then, without waiting for more, moved silently away from the window. Down the lane he went, toward the well, and groping for a moment in the hedge, he drew forth a stone jug. In a few moments it was cleansed, filled with sparkling water, and on its way to the house; and the grandmother and the fair girl, with the drooping curls were startled to see a tall, sun-browned, richly dressed man, enter the sitting-room, bearing before him a great stone jug, and saying—  
"Here's the water, grandma, you sent me for."

The old lady was not long in recovering herself. "Put it upon the table, Bernard, and come and kiss me." And then in an instant the whole three were locked in each other's arms, Marion covered with blushes, and grandma laughing aloud from her very happiness.

I cannot close my story without a sequel. Bernard's ten years, as a rolling-stone, had overthrown the proverb, for he had not only gathered moss, but he had gained fame. And when in two weeks after he said to Marion, as they were walking in the moonlight up and down the lane that led to the old well, these words, it told the whole tale of the struggle:  
"I knew, dear Marion, that this day would come, and I struggled for my wealth to meet it. I felt that I should some day come back and claim my child-love, and that I should find her, but I did not look upon my wealth as a means to sit down and wear away a listless life. There is work yet for me to do in the world, and I shall do it. This spot shall be our home always, but I must still work, and you as my wife shall help me."

And he did work, not upon the corn-crib or upon Sorrel's harness, but upon the world's work, until all the world knew of him, and of the Story of a Jug.

A woman at Johnstown, N. Y., foretold the time of her decease, made all her preparations for that event, did a day's work at washing and baking, took her clothes and hung them away, saying she should never need them again, and next morning was found dead in her bed.

A cameo portrait of the Saviour, existing in the time of the Emperor Tiberius and given to Pope Innocent the Eighth, has come to light in Rome. It is pronounced authentic, and has been copied by a Parisian sculptor.

The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia has purchased the Library of the Halifax Mechanics Institute and presented it to the City of Halifax.

It is said that the Independent Order of Oddfellows, M. U. L. now numbers 350,000 members, and has a capital of £200,000. There are upwards of 4,800 lodges.

New York, under the President's last call, has 64,000 men to raise.

The Queen of Denmark and her eldest daughter are expected to arrive in England at the close of this or early in the ensuing month, on a visit to the Prince of Wales, in order to be present at the christening of the infant Prince.

Female clerks, at a salary of \$600 per annum are accorded the preference in employment at Washington.

Daily service is now held in upwards of 830 churches and chapels in England.

There is a loan society at Paris which loans money to worthy poor people, and take no security at all save the verbal assertion of two of the borrowers friends that he is an honorable man. The society does a large and successful business, rarely having a "bad debt."

A vein of gold as big as a man's arm, has been found in Bucks County, Penn. Considerable excitement prevails in consequence.

The patridges in Illinois were nearly all frozen to death during the recent cold weather. Thousands of these birds which have been killed by the cold were gathered by the men and boys and sent to market for sale.

A child has been born armless and legless, of Western State's parents. It lives and thrives.

There are thirty thousand chemists and druggists in England.

One hundred thousand pounds sterling have already been subscribed in London to establish a newspaper in opposition to the Times. Advertisements are to be inserted at one half the rate charged by the Times, and the paper is to be distributed gratuitously.

A terrible fire occurred at Gloucester, Mass., on the morning of the 18th inst., destroying more than 80 buildings, including the Cape Ann Bank, Telegraph Office, Gloucester Advertiser Office, Masonic Lodge Room, and a great number of stores. The loss is estimated at over \$500,000.

Ten new iron-clads of all sizes and to answer various purposes, are now building in England, and are by any Testator or Intestate in his life time, it shall appear to the Court that there are infants interested in such estate, no such license shall be issued or decree made until the guardians of such infants be notified, if within the jurisdiction of the Court, and if there be no guardian of such infants, the Court in order to protect such interests, and shall order the payment, out of the Estate, of a reasonable amount for his expenses.

Hon. Messrs. Chandler and Hazen briefly expressed their approval of the bill, but suggested that time should be taken to examine thoroughly the bill in order to guard against undue power being given the Judges of Probate, who not being always legal gentlemen were not prepared to adjudicate upon many matters which might under the law now properly come before them.

Hon. Mr. Chandler wished to know if this measure was introduced under the sanction of the Governor, and was provided for in the estimates. For ought he knew its introduction was in violation of the initiation principle. Hon. Mr. — said the bill did not originate with the Government, and there was no provision for it in the estimates, but as there could be but a small amount of business, they claimed between the 1st of May and the 1st of June, but little difficulty could arise. He hoped, however, that in the present state of the Province the provisions of this bill were not necessary.

Hon. Capt. Robinson would oppose this bill on principle as it was in violation of the constitution, and the amount involved being small, did not render it the less so.

Hon. Mr. Robinson thought that, on the whole they had better let the bill slip as it was scarcely necessary.

Hon. Mr. Rice concurred in this opinion and would second the motion of postponement.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that in these times change of opinion was very popular and, in order to keep with the times he should have to ascertain how he voted last year on this Bill and give a vote the reverse of that now. He believed the people of St. John were particularly noted for sudden changes of opinion, and a strong proof of this had, recently been given, in connection with the question of railways. Last winter the almost universal cry was for the Inter-colonial scheme and a gentleman was returned from St. John to the Legislature, in order to assist in carrying out the scheme. Now, however, the all engrossing topic and the favorite scheme, and any one who was to attempt in the present state of public opinion, to get into the House, as an advocate of Inter-colonial road would be beaten out of sight.

Hon. Mr. Robinson said Mr. Hazen was so likely to change his opinion as any man or any body of men in St. John. There had been no change in public opinion, with reference to the rail-road question, except so far as circumstances beyond their control rendered necessary. This change had occurred through the breaking by Canada of the agreement made on the basis of 1862. No one now be thought seriously supposed, that the Inter-colonial railway was not a dead letter and there were very few persons in St. John who had not, always advocated Western extension but, chiefly, the Americans had not shown any decided determination to build the road from Bangor to meet us at the frontier. It was very natural to suppose that the change in public opinion was largely attributable to the late action, on this subject, by Maine, it was that which had led to the energies recently made to the most feasible route, the probable cost of construction, &c. The result of information, thus far afforded, with reference to the Inter-colonial road is that 99 out of every hundred men are convinced that Canada has no intention of proceeding with that work except upon some new basis arising out of renewed negotiations.

Hon. Mr. STEVENS said, he could not understand how hon. gentlemen could suppose that Canada considered the Inter-Colonial scheme a dead letter while at this very time that Province is making arrangements for a survey, having in view the perfecting and carrying out of that scheme, which their honors had, last winter, adopted. This was not the proper time to discuss the question of railways, but it would be shown that New Brunswick had proceeded perfectly straight forward, and had not violated one iota of the stipulations of 1862. They should hold Canada responsible for any breaking off of that stipulation. New Brunswick could not be justified in departing from the terms of the contract merely because Canada had.

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## Items, Foreign & Local.

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, March 2d, 1864.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented petitions from the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of St. John in favor of the following measures viz.:

The Western Extension of Railways; a bill relating to sewerage, and one relating to the levying and collecting of rates and taxes 'St. John.

Hon. Mr. Balfour, from the joint committee, submitted the draft of an address which was adopted and is as follows:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
The humble and dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

May it Please Your Majesty:—  
We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in Parliament convened, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government.

We humbly congratulate Your Majesty upon the birth of a Prince, an event which has been hailed with enthusiastic joy by the whole people of Your Empire, as a source of comfort and happiness to Your Majesty and Your illustrious family, and of stability to Your Royal House.

In proffering to Your Majesty our congratulations on this joyful and auspicious event, we humbly crave Your Majesty to convey to their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, our assurance that the announcement of the birth of the young Prince has been received with gratitude and delight by the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and it is our fervent prayer that the Royal Infant will be a blessing to his parents, an honor to his family, and an additional security to our constitutional monarchy.

Copies of the Railway Correspondence, and of the third annual Report of the Crown Land department were laid before the Council by hon. Mr. Steeves, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

Progress was reported in a bill to amend the act incorporating the sugar Refinery St. John, and in a bill to amend the act imposing a tax on unimproved granted lands.

Hon. Mr. Perley presented a bill to limit the duration of the authority conferred by the Commission of the Peace to four years.

A Bill farther to amend the law relating to Courts of Probate, was committed and progress made therein. The chairman, hon. Mr. Kimear, explained the provisions of this bill. It provides that if there be no Executors named in a Will, or if named they refuse to act or die, the legally appointed administrators shall have all the powers and rights, legal and equitable, which by this Bill had been given to such Executors therefor. It gives control over the person of any infant, to the guardians of its estate, appointed by any Court of Probate, during its minority, except in cases when by Will or otherwise, a lawful guardian of such infant's person may, already, have been appointed. If at any time there be license ordered to sell real estate on a deficiency of the personal estate to pay the debts of the deceased, or any decree be made for specific performance of a contract relating to real estate, the Province pays a man £1000 a year, it has a right to his services, and he should not have his attention taken up by any private business.

The mammoth petition from St. John, 3,500 strong, was presented by Mr. Cadogan.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, in laying on the table the meeting minute of the Canadian Council asked for yesterday by Mr. Anglin.

An attempt made by Mr. Williston to have a special committee appointed to investigate an alleged claim for Railway work of Thomas King, was negatived.

Several bills were introduced into the House today, among them one to establish and explore the boundary line between Carleton and Victoria Counties, brought in by Mr. Monroe. These bills, or those of them which will interest our readers, will be more minutely referred to in the coming week for discussion. In the afternoon quite a lengthy discussion took place upon a bill brought in by Mr. Williston, relating to Insolvent Confined Debtors. The principal feature of the bill lies in the appointment by the Governor in Council of three Commissioners, to whom an Insolvent Debtor may apply for investigation into his affairs, and the Commissioners to have the power to release the creditor or set him at liberty, as they from the circumstances of the case may see fit. The mover of the bill then went on to urge, at considerable length, reasons why the bill should be adopted by the House. As compared with the present law, he considered it a good measure. The limit system, the system of keeping an unfortunate debtor in jail on payment, by the creditor of a few shillings weekly, he signified as tyrannical, and should not be tolerated in a country where they claimed for freedom. By this system the man, honest in purpose, but unfortunate in business, was prevented by the vindictiveness of his creditor, either from earning means for the payment of the debt or the support of his family. By the present bill it was provided that when the Commissioners had examined the debtor had no means for the payment of his debts, he is immediately to be set at liberty. If, however, the person so imprisoned is found to have any property, the same is to be appropriated to the payment of his debts; but if this property is found to have been put out of the way in order to defraud the creditors, he is to be remanded to jail until the debt is paid. This system, he thought a fairer one than the present, by which the debtor applies to a magistrate for an investigation of his case, and in doing so, he generally selects from the numerous magistrates in the County one who is least likely to be influenced by the operations of the present law, than by the system proposed in the bill, when the Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, who are an independent body, and the Commissioners thus appointed would be free to act in their decisions. Smith took objection to the bill at this point, because the details were inoperative in his opinion, while the mode of paying the Commissioners was a great obstacle, as such men would have to travel and spend much time in transacting the numerous cases which would be submitted to them for adjudication. W. J. Gilbert would give the bill his heartiest support, and made a speech to that end, full of pathetic appeals, on behalf of the poor debtor and his family, and creditable to both head and heart. Col. Boyd liked the bill and thought it approached nearest a good bankrupt bill of any that had ever come before the House, and he hoped it would receive a fair discussion by the House. An attempt was now made by Mr. Smith to give the whole affair the "three month's hoist," which opened discussion afresh. The Solicitor General applied to the House to be made as perfect as possible. A motion to postpone for three months was then put and lost, and a motion to report progress was carried, after which the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 2.

Although there was a show of labour to-day, but little resulted therefrom. St. John is determined to take up its share of the time of the Legislature, Hon. Mr. Tilley having introduced in rapid succession no less than ten bills from the Corporation of that City. These relate to various matters, public halls, sewers, water works, &c., an examination of which would not at all interest our readers. After this, the time of the House, until 4 o'clock, was taken up with a discussion upon the propriety of retaining Mr. Robertson, the Deputy Treasurer at Moncton, in office, after his resignation of the appointment for which he became involved as bondsman, for the deceased Mr. Weldon, who formerly filled that office, and died a defaulter. The discussion was warm and animated. Mr. Anglin led off in censuring the Government for not dismissing Mr. Robertson, followed by Mr. Smith, who, in his aside, the circumstances of this case appear to be, that Mr. Amasa Weldon was at one time Deputy Treasurer of the port of Moncton, and some time ago died, a defaulter to the Government, when as sureties on his bonds appeared the names of James Robertson and James Dunlop. Robertson was brother-in-law to Weldon, and did not at the time deny the signature on the bond. Robertson was afterwards appointed to the situation made vacant by the death of Weldon, after which he repudiated the claim of the Government for the amount of the bond. A trial resulted, in which Mr. Robertson was relieved of all responsibility by jury, and the Government retained him in his situation. Mr. Smith contended that Mr. Robertson did not stand as well in the eyes of the country as he did before the trial. He had stated to him (Mr. S.) that he was one of Weldon's bondsman, and claimed the appointment as Weldon's successor, on the ground that being on the bond he would lose heavily.

Mr. Steadman warmly defended Mr. Robertson, and he and the Provincial Secretary urged that it would be putting an unjustifiable stigma on his character, did the Government, after he was acquitted by a jury of his country, remove him from his office. Mr. Smith said the Government should have had some respect for the memory of the dead man, and for his widow and children, when they were stigmatising the former as a defaulter, after the statement, to more than one, of Mr. Robertson, that he had signed the bond.

Something was said about Mr. Steadman having been Counsel for Robertson at the trial; this he denied, but admitted that the firm of Steadman & Moore were the Attorneys, the case having been taken by Mr. Moore without his, Mr. Steadman's knowledge; but Mr. S. intimated that he did not consider there would have been anything wrong in his having acted as Counsel, and then there was a good deal of talk over that proposition. We regard the whole case as a dark one, very dark; and it does appear to us that the doctrine of a member of any Government going into a country, and assuming to exercise a verdict against his own Government, in a case in which that Government honestly believe they have a just claim against the party, is one which cannot be justified. Our own opinion, frequently expressed and very well known, is so far from the one just stated, that we believe that if the Province pays a man £1000 a year, it has a right to his services, and he should not have his attention taken up by any private business.

The mammoth petition from St. John, 3,500 strong, was presented by Mr. Cadogan.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, in laying on the table the meeting minute of the Canadian Council asked for yesterday by Mr. Anglin.

An attempt made by Mr. Williston to have a special committee appointed to investigate an alleged claim for Railway work of Thomas King, was negatived.

Several bills were introduced into the House today, among them one to establish and explore the boundary line between Carleton and Victoria Counties, brought in by Mr. Monroe. These bills, or those of them which will interest our readers, will be more minutely referred to in the coming week for discussion. In the afternoon quite a lengthy discussion took place upon a bill brought in by Mr. Williston, relating to Insolvent Confined Debtors. The principal feature of the bill lies in the appointment by the Governor in Council of three Commissioners, to whom an Insolvent Debtor may apply for investigation into his affairs, and the Commissioners to have the power to release the creditor or set him at liberty, as they from the circumstances of the case may see fit. The mover of the bill then went on to urge, at considerable length, reasons why the bill should be adopted by the House. As compared with the present law, he considered it a good measure. The limit system, the system of keeping an unfortunate debtor in jail on payment, by the creditor of a few shillings weekly, he signified as tyrannical, and should not be tolerated in a country where they claimed for freedom. By this system the man, honest in purpose, but unfortunate in business, was prevented by the vindictiveness of his creditor, either from earning means for the payment of the debt or the support of his family. By the present bill it was provided that when the Commissioners had examined the debtor had no means for the payment of his debts, he is immediately to be set at liberty. If, however, the person so imprisoned is found to have any property, the same is to be appropriated to the payment of his debts; but if this property is found to have been put out of the way in order to defraud the creditors, he is to be remanded to jail until the debt is paid. This system, he thought a fairer one than the present, by which the debtor applies to a magistrate for an investigation of his case, and in doing so, he generally selects from the numerous magistrates in the County one who is least likely to be influenced by the operations of the present law, than by the system proposed in the bill, when the Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, who are an independent body, and the Commissioners thus appointed would be free to act in their decisions. Smith took objection to the bill at this point, because the details were inoperative in his opinion, while the mode of paying the Commissioners was a great obstacle, as such men would have to travel and spend much time in transacting the numerous cases which would be submitted to them for adjudication. W. J. Gilbert would give the bill his heartiest support, and made a speech to that end, full of pathetic appeals, on behalf of the poor debtor and his family, and creditable to both head and heart. Col. Boyd liked the bill and thought it approached nearest a good bankrupt bill of any that had ever come before the House, and he hoped it would receive a fair discussion by the House. An attempt was now made by Mr. Smith to give the whole affair the "three month's hoist," which opened discussion afresh. The Solicitor General applied to the House to be made as perfect as possible. A