POOR COPY

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

Western Extension.

We give a digest of the proceedings in the Legislature, since our last. Some of the speeches on the Address in the Lower House we will, probably, publish at length. From what we have published it will be seen that no correspondence has as yet been had with Nova Scotia, on the subject of a Union of the maritime Provinces.—It will likewise be observed that while some hon. members of Government appear to be well disposed toward Western Extension, that in their opinion, and, it would seem, in the opinion of a majority of the House, the Government is precluded by existing legislation from taking immediate steps toward the completion of that work. The same legislation which precludes them now may preclude them for five years, providing any of the companies conform to the requirements of the law within the next year, and make a commencement however slight. The Government as yet is pledged but to one Company, the Intercolonial Contract Co., and there is every reason to suppose that it is the intention of that Company to go on. Still the *Freeman* intimates that the Government may this season commence the work, and sees Western Extension plainly in the Speech; while the *Evening Globe* don't seem to see it in that light. It is argued by some that there is sufficient legislation existing now to justify the Government, were the *precluding* laws out of the way, to go on at once with the work. Can it be that the Government intend so to do? While the statements of the *Freeman* on the one hand would seem to justify that idea, the statements of the hon. Mr. Odell would tend to show that the Government have not even considered the question with the view of forming a policy.

☞ The only available method to fulfil the wish expressed some time ago, to give the readers of the SENTINEL a larger amount of reading matter, has been adopted. The SENTINEL is to-day the largest paper published in New Brunswick with the single exception of the *Courier*, and in point of size it is but a trifle smaller than that venerable and respected contemporary, while it has really a larger amount of reading matter. The change in size involves a large additional cost, while it is not intended to increase the price. The continuance of its publication in its present dimensions, after the House closes, is contingent upon the cost of material which at present is alarmingly high; but it is hoped that everything will so result as to warrant the continuation of the enlarged size.

☞ The session, it is generally predicted, will be a short one. The hon. Mr. Smith stated in the House that he anticipated they would get through in 25 days. Of course, at the present season of the year, the private business of nearly every member must be pressing and, therefore, it may safely be inferred that public matters will receive prompt attention and disposal, and the session conclude as early as possible. Until something occurs to lead to a disruption of the ranks of the anti-Confederates, the opposition will not do much; their great want is an experienced and able-to-talk leader.

☞ The Government is called, whether it deserves the cognomen or not, as now constituted, Conservative. A majority of the members, viz, Messrs. Allen, Wilmot, Anglin, Botsford, Odell, Hutchinson hailing, we believe, with that party; leaving Messrs. Smith, Hatheway and Gillmor to represent the Liberals.

☞ Since our last issue, very heavy rains are prevailed, bringing the water in the main river and streams up to a high pitch. Fears were entertained for the safety of the bridge across the Creek, here, people anticipating that the boom would break, in which case, undoubtedly, it would have gone off with the lumber. Fortunately the floods subsided without doing, so far as we learn, any material damage.

Since the above was written, we learn that the boom across the Becaquimec has been carried off letting adrift a vast amount of logs; also that the Coldstream bridge has been swept away.

☞ The semi-annual examination of Mr. McCoy's Grammar School took place on Tuesday last. The scholars were subjected to a very rigid examination in all the various branches, classics, mathematics, history, chemistry, &c., in all of which they acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable and pleasing; such evidences on the part of the pupils speak volumes in proof of the ability and tact of their teacher Mr. McCoy.

☞ The first No. of the "Acadian" was issued on Saturday last. It presents a neat and workmanlike appearance, is of a convenient size, and the matter, editorial and otherwise, judging from the not very critical examination we have been able to give it, amid the bustle of our duties at the Legislature, displays taste and ability.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new tri-weekly paper, called the *Morning Journal*, published at St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by Rev. W. Elder who has so long, by his connection with the *Colonial Presbyterian* done honor to the press of New Brunswick, and by his ability and gentlemanly deportment done so much to elevate the character of the press We hope, in his new enterprise he will be greatly successful. The paper before us presents a remarkably neat appearance, while its matter is such as will be generally appreciated.

WOODSTOCK RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders is called for Monday next, 2 o'clock, P. M., at Connell's Hall, for the purpose of organizing the above Company. We hope to see a large attendance.

☞ Hon. J. A. Street, died at St. John, on Wednesday morning last.

☞ Reading matter on our fourth page.

☞ We were much surprised, that when Mr Anglin declared that the Facility Bill of last session was a mere sham that neither Messrs. McMillan, Hatheway or Perley had a word to say in defence of the measure they assisted in inaugurating.

☞ We have received a copy of a "Circular and Catalogue of the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academy, Sackville, N. B. 1854-5." Among other items of information gleaned from this pamphlet, we learn that the number of students, male and female, attending the Academy in 1864 was 196. This little work is published in Messrs. J. & A. M'Millan's usual neat style.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. From the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, Boston, we have received the May number of the above periodical. The contents of this number of the "Atlantic" are more than usually interesting, and will well repay a perusal.

From the same publishers we have, likewise, the May number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS. This is the best magazine for the youth that we know of, deserves, as it is receiving, a wide circu-

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, April 28, 1865.

That the House is opened; and that Dr. Vail, a member of Kings, of considerable legislative experience, more remarkable for quiet and gentlemanly demeanor than for any noticeable force of character, has been elected Speaker, our readers were made aware, by telegraph, last week. The Address in reply to the Speech has been moved, in the Upper House by hon. Mr. Hazen seconded by hon. Mr. Seeley, and in the Assembly moved by Mr. Otty seconded by Mr. Troop.

Some bills of a local nature have been introduced and some petitions in both houses; among them one in the Lower House by Mr. Connell, praying for certain alterations in the law relating to Marriage Licence, &c.

The attendance of members in both branches is larger than we ever remember having seen at the opening of Provincial Parliament. Of course the preponderance of new members gives the house in its personelle an unfamiliar appearance. In the average, we should judge from appearance, the present is a more venerable house than its predecessor—may we hope that as it has gained in the experience of years it will be found, likewise, to have gained in wisdom. As yet there has been no opportunity given of judging as to the mental calibre of the new members, or of their talking powers. From one or two short speeches made by him a very favorable opinion of Mr. A. R. Wetmore's ability as a speaker has been formed, he has a very happy facility in the use of words, and we shall be disappointed if he does not prove a very effective debater. The Assembly thus far has not had any very important matters to discuss. The reports of the debates, to produce which there are two official reporters, was talked over as usual, the point of discussion as usual, likewise, being how they should be distributed, a motion of Mr. Connell's finally prevailing that it should be by population, St. John reducing her's 15 per cent. There was, likewise, some talk about *coaches* and how many should be retained, it appearing that some five or six were now in attendance. Before passing to other topics we may remark that the *corps* reportorial is full, representatives of the principal St. John papers being in attendance.

In the Upper House there was an animated discussion to-day on the Address, which having been agreed to down to the 5th paragraph, which is an echo of and reply to this portion of the Speech: "You will do well to enquire whether it is possible to afford further facilities for the development and improvement of the Railway system already existing in this Province Works for the completion and extension of the European and North American Railway from the frontier of Nova Scotia to that of the United States will be undertaken as soon as practicable. But any immediate steps in this direction appear to be precluded by existing legislation."

HON. MR. CHANDLER asked the hon. member of Government what particular law now on the statute books precluded immediate steps in the prosecution of the railway works referred to, either by company or otherwise, the act of last year facilitating rather than hindering such works by companies. He had examined the laws and was satisfied there must be some misconception in the minds of those who framed the speech and the address. A company had already proposed under the law of last year to construct the road from Truro to Moncton, and the late Government was prepared to act in the matter. For the extension Westward from St. John two companies were all at. (Hon. Mr. Hazen, they are bogus.) They may be bogus but that would render it additionally important that the Government should not be precluded from going on with the work. The state of the finances of the Province certainly would not justify the Government at present from entering upon the work as a government one, but that would not apply to a limited subsidy. He thought if the road from Truro to Moncton were completed the rush of business between Halifax and St. John would be such as from the very nature of the case to force the Western Extension.

HON. MR. ODELL expressed himself in favor of promoting the welfare of the Province by the construction of railroads wherever and whenever practicable, but the present state of the finances would not admit of the immediate prosecution of such works. He was not aware that anything in existing laws precluded the work being advanced by companies.

HON. MR. HAZEN understood the paragraph to mean that laws were in existence under which they might be called upon to pay certain monies, and were, therefore, precluded in the present state of the finances from incurring fresh liabilities. He considered of much greater importance the completion of Western Extension from St. John to the American frontier than of the connection of Nova Scotia with St. John.

HON. MR. SEELEY said that he understood the paragraph in the same way. He expected a different explanation from the member of government, and that he would have stated in what way existing laws precluded the Government from going on. He. (Mr. S.) thought existing laws laid the Government under certain obligations to companies which should propose to construct railroads under their provisions.

HON. MR. CHANDLER said, the Government were not bound to give the facilities to companies, but only authorized. If the law precluded Government from taking immediate steps it precluded them for 5 years, for any company, under the law, was allowed two years to commence the work in, and three years further extension. And if so it was but right that the people of St. John should understand that there was no hopes for government doing anything further for 5 years. If any company had acquired rights under the law by the acceptance of a proposal, to do any part of the work, by the government, then the government might be bound, but as no such rights have accrued then the Government was free.

HON. MR. ODELL said, Government of the day had no power to decide as to whether companies were bogus or not, but it was the duty of the Government to carry out the provisions of the laws of the Legislature, and to respect any rights acquired by companies.

HON. MR. SEELEY asked if the St. John Company, (which Mr. Parks represented) had not acquired rights under the law? There was a vast difference between that and the Reynolds' Company, because the former had conformed to the law so far as the route was concerned. And now he asked, should the St. John company come forward and offer to build the road, should the Government refuse?

HON. MR. HAZEN said, that while many of the talked-of companies were, undoubtedly, bogus, there were strong hopes entertained that Mr. Parks would succeed, while in England where he now was negotiating the matter, in obtaining the means necessary to go on with "Western Extension." True, the Government might have a discretionary power, but it would not be right to refuse *bona fide* companies the facilities promised by law. Therefore while the law providing those facilities exist, and especially while companies have acquired rights under them, the Government is precluded from further steps.

HON. MR. MITCHELL was satisfied by the explanations given by hon members of the meaning of the paragraph, that the Government in framing the reply used the particular expressions, not on account of the state of the finances, but because for peculiar reasons they were under the impression, or wished to convey the impression to the country, that there were laws on the statute book precluding immediate action. The question had been fairly put,—is there any, and what enactment, precluding action? It was found that there was no clause of any law to prevent the Government carrying out the pledges made at the hustings by certain members of Government, that Western Extension should be proceeded with as a Government measure. So that he was satisfied that either through mistake or from some motive the Government sought to convey an erroneous impression to the country, through the action of the legislature. The inference was that the Government had resolved upon Western Extension as a government work if there were no enactments precluding such action. And on this point he desired to understand the policy of the Government. He contended there were no clauses in the facility bills to prevent action; those acts leave the matter optional with the government; and sufficient time had elapsed for companies really intending to do anything, to have proved their sincerity. Reference had been made to the St. John company, but it must be shown that the Government had accepted their proposition. The idea of government constructing Western Extension would not be tolerated by the country. He complained that while hon gentlemen were professedly so anxious to maintain the public faith, it had been so poorly regarded with respect to the claims of the northern sections of the Province. If the Government was precluded from action they were precluded for five years by the terms of the laws.

HON. MR. ODELL said, it [illegible], but if no rights accrued before t[illegible] of two years then new legislation

HON. MR. HAMILTON said, that his impression on reading the paragraph was that the *Intercolonial* act was the one referred to, but that had about expired. He would like the member of Government to state if the Government wished to build Western Extension, or wish to have the laws repealed.

HON. MR. SEELEY said, he inferred from the paragraph that the Government was anxious to construct Western Extension, but was not in a position from existing laws to do so. When these enactments were removed, and it was practicable, the work would be proceeded with.

HON. MR. HARRISON could not understand how such objections could be raised as have been, when the matter was so plain.

April 29.

The Council to-day resumed the discussion of yesterday. Hon. Mr. Wark, who took his seat to-day, asked if the word "extension," used in the paragraph, referred to the main line or to the branches.

HON. MR. ODELL said, it referred to any existing laws relating to the subject. The Government felt bound to carry out the provisions of existing laws until repealed or they expired. It could hardly be expected that the policy of the Government would be announced so long before hand.

HON. MR. EARLE thought there was some ambiguity about the last part of the paragraph. He was opposed to Western Extension as a Government measure, and should like to know if the policy of the Government was, providing there were no enactments in the way, to build Western Extension.

HON. MR. ODELL was happy to give any information, he could only say that the Government had no intention of proceeding with Western Extension as a Government work. What the policy might be some years hence he could not say.

HON. MR. MITCHELL expressed his pleasure at this announcement; it would relieve the country who were in fear that the pledges made by certain gentlemen at the hustings would be redeemed by the Government at the expense of the whole country. And owing to the candid statement now made by the hon. member of Government he would not submit.

The 5th, and the remaining paragraphs, was now passed without discussion or amendment.

The 6th elicited an expression of opinion from Mr. Mitchell favorable to retaining the present General Post Office establishment; and from Messrs. Hazen and Chandler against it.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, April 29.

After the introduction of a number of bills and petitions, and the transaction of the usual formal business of the House this morning, Mr. OTTY moved the Order of the Day, the consideration of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech which, together with the Speech itself, was read by paragraphs, without comment, until the 5th paragraph was reached, when, quite unexpectedly, Mr. GILBERT, who has been looked upon as a supporter of the Government, having been elected on the same ticket as two members of the Administration, rose and with some force denounced the tone of the Speech almost in every detail, both in regard to what is foreshadowed and what is altogether omitted. He considered it the duty of the Government to bring forward some measures of reform; to apply the pruning knife closely to many of the public departments, many of which might be entirely dispensed with; the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, he thought might discharge the duties of the Surveyor General's office as well as those of the Post Office department, and both these offices, with their expensive array of officials, thus be dispensed with. Any money appropriated to Militia purposes would be a useless waste; and there was no reference to a scheme of Colonization, which was of the greatest importance to a young country like New Brunswick. Railway extension he saw was not to be entered upon. He thought the people of St. John would not tolerate this, neither would the people of the Eastern section of the Province, who were clamorous for the filling up of the gap to the Nova Scotia boundary. He did not understand what existing legislation prevented the immediate prosecution of railway works.

MR. OTTY, the mover of the Address, replied in a short speech, saying that the Company organized for the building of a railway to the Westward of St. John was doing all it could to further the work, and it would not be fair to that Company to take away its Act of Incorporation until it had a fair trial.

The hon. MR. SMITH, the leader of the Government, was surprised at the conduct of his hon. colleague, with whom he had fought side by side in a severe political contest, and he believed the people of Westmorland would also be surprised to find that his first voice and vote in the new House was one of murmuring and fault-finding against the Government which had only been in power a couple of weeks. It had not yet an opportunity to shape its policy on general subjects, but in relation to railway works there were two reasons why Government would not now undertake their construction, the first of which was the existence of an agreement between the late Government and Mr. Livesey for building railway connection with Nova Scotia, which arrangement the present Government was bound to carry out in its integrity. Then there was the St. John Company, the President of which was now in England on business in connection with the work, and as the Charter of that Company had only about one year to run, he thought it best to let it expire before taking up the work which the Company was organized to perform.

MR. MCMILLAN, the late Surveyor General, thought it strange that the present Government should attach so much importance to the Railway bounty Bill of last session, which Mr. Smith and his colleagues in the Government had then declared inoperative and useless. It was a poor excuse to offer for not proceeding with a work to which they had pledged themselves on the hustings.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the Board of Works defended the policy of the Government, and was rather severe upon Mr. Gilbert because he dared to oppose the Government.

After dinner, Mr. MCCLELLAN made a short but sensible and judicious speech, in which he took the Government to task not only for the wording of the Address, but also for the absurd ground taken by its prominent members, in supposing that every member elected to oppose Confederation is bound to support the Government in all its acts. Confederation having been disposed of, he considered every hon. member at liberty to act as he pleased on general matters.

MR. LINDSAY followed, charging heavily upon the Government and some of its individual members who, no matter what party is in power, are always found among the office holders, and defending the policy of a party to-day which a year ago was receiving their denunciations. He was disappointed in the Speech. There was no measures of reform foreshadowed; no improvement in either the school or road system referred to, and it was well known that both were of the most imperfect kind He had no intention of making a speech, however, but only intended to fill up time in order to give his colleague, Mr. Connell, an opportunity to prepare an amendment.

DR. THOMPSON hoped the House would not waste any time over this matter. It was well known that the Address would pass in its integrity, and it was an outrage to waste time at this season in this manner.

MR. KERR now came forward with an amendment to the 5th paragraph of the Address, which was to strike out all after the 1st sentence of the paragraph and substitute the following:

"We trust that the liberal provisions made by the Legislature towards defraying the expense of extending and completing the E. & N. A. Railway from the frontier of Nova Scotia to the boundary of the United States will speedily induce capitalists to undertake the completion of this important work. The existing state of the Provincial finances, and a due regard to existing liabilities, render it necessary to exercise great prudence in adding to the public burdens, and we believe that the extension of our Railway system can only be carried out by private enterprise aided from the provincial revenues."

He did not believe in the hope held out of the Government, at some future day, undertaking the construction of railway works. We have had enough of Government railways, and the people of the North Shore would never tolerate a Government which would undertake the construction of railways to the Eastward and Westward as Government works. If the subsidy now offered is not sufficient to induce a Company to undertake this work let the sum be increased, but he would never consent to the Government undertaking it on its own responsibility, and creating a number of new offices, which will only engender corruption and indolence, for he held it to be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall a young man to get into a Government situation, for it cramped his energies, and rendered him useless for any active occupation afterwards.

MR. MCCLELLAN seconded the amendment.

HON. MR. SMITH could see but little difference between the amendment and the original paragraph. The Government has a due regard to economy, and the hon. member from Northumberland need not have any fears of reckless extravagance. The country knew his (Mr. S.'s) feelings pretty well on railway matters, that he would never give his consent to the construction of any work that was not absolutely necessary.

MESSRS. DESBRISAY and HUTCHINSON opposed the amendment, for they believed that the construction of railways to the American lines would be the best thing that could take place for the North Shore if there was good steamboat communication with the ports on the Gulf. Messrs. CAIE, LEWIS and WILLISTON supported the amendment, mainly because they did not wish to see Government undertake the construction of public works. The latter went somewhat lengthily into the history of railway undertakings in the Province, and would give a subsidy to almost any amount rather than that they should be undertaken by the Government. At 5 o'clock the debate was adjourned.

May 1.

A motion to appoint a Law Clerk, which office was held during the existence of the last House by Mr. End, was negatived.

The Order of the Day—the Address—was taken up at 11 o'clock. Mr. WETMORE was the first speaker. He thought Government could get the money to build Western Extension, and might, perhaps, with propriety do so, did not existing legislation preclude immediate action. He argued that under the facility bills the public faith was pledged to the St. John Western Extension Co., and that faith should not be violated.

MR. CONNELL spoke next. He complained that the Government had indicated no measures of reform, and had not made known their policy.—The abolition of the General Post Office would be a destructive measure, and when the measure came up he would express his opinion upon it. The Government, he said, was called upon to initiate some measures which would tend to arrest the departure of so many young men and old men from our shores, and to develope the resources of the country, and give employment to its inhabitants. The coal mines; the iron mines; the industrial resources of the country generally, vast in extent and rich in value, could not be properly worked without the extension of our railways. He referred to the Iron Works of Carleton County as an instance where a great industrial enterprise was restricted in its operations because of the want of a cheap and rapid mode of transportation to the sea, and of conveying the ore and fuel to the works. He said that had a fair chance been given the people at the late elections, Confederation would not have been defeated but would have been carried by a three-fourths vote. He condemned the formation of an anti-Confederation Government; the administration should have been formed with a view to the promotion of the general interests of the Province. He spoke of the importance of a Banking system, established on a sound basis; he characterized the proposed Militia appropriations as a useless waste of money, if made in view of defending us from the power of the United States, the magnitude of whose power he dwelt upon, referring to the tribute to the memory of the late President, contained in the Speech as one which he heartily endorsed.

MR. WILMOT indicated that Government have in contemplation a scheme with regard to the currency of the country. He deplored the idea that the hands of the Government should be bound in relation to railway extension or should not be in a position, if a Company could not be found to undertake the work, to proceed with the work which the people are so anxious for, extension of the railroad to connect Nova Scotia and the American boundary.

MR. SUTTON thought the Government disposed to undertake too much when they indicated their policy to be to build Western Extension after the declaration made by one hon. member for York, that he would not consent to any measure which did not provide sleeper for sleeper, rail for rail, shovel for shovel for each of the extensions.

MR. NEEDHAM made a lengthy speech covering Confederation, and all the various subjects referred to in the Speech.

MR. MCMILLAN said that the Western Extension Railway Company had not given the necessary evidence of stability and, indeed, had been deterred from prosecuting its labors, as otherwise it might, by the declarations made so generally by the party now in power that Western Extension would be undertaken as a Goverment measure. Therefore, he argued, it would be no breach of faith for the Government to take away the charter, if it was serious in its desires to build the extension.

MR. CONNELL asked Mr. Smith if, supposing the charters of existing companies were surrendered, Government would proceed to seek the necessary legislation, it additional legislation is necessary, for the construction of Western Extension.

HON. MR. SMITH said it was quite unusual to answer such questions as to the policy of the Government, previous to passing the Address.

MR. MCCLELLAN thought the speech was not specific enough, and that it was not frank and honest enough as indicating any particular policy. He should support the amendment.

MR. LINDSAY made another speech in which he declared his faith in Confederation. He had not failed to oppose the late Government when their measures did not accord with his opinions; he should judge the present Government with the same candor, but he complained that the leaders of the present Government had misled the people about the taxation which would result from Confederation, as when Mr. Smith said it would amount to $3 for every man, woman and child.

MR. ANGLIN said the Government had been condemned for not doing anything, but they forgot that the Government had held their first meeting but about twelve hours before submitting the speech to the House. He maintained that he would not support any Government which, when precluding Legislation was removed, and it was practicable, would not undertake Western Extension; this he believed, was the sentiment of his colleagues. He declared, as he did last year, that the Facility Bill was a mere sham and deceit.

MR. GILBERT declared his independence and determination to judge the Government by its measures, and was justified in being disappointed at the barreness of the Speech.

MR. SMITH said Mr. Gilbert could do as he pleased, he was only responsible to his constituents.

MR. KERR closed the debate, arguing that while railroads were admitted to be great implements of progress, we were not in a position to do any more for the construction of such as public works. There was no country in which you could keep the population. New Zealand and Australia were peopled from Great Britain. California received annually large contributions from the Colonies. In 1854, the most prosperous year the country ever experienced, when the St. Andrews railroad was being built, the complaint from Charlotte County was, that the young men were leaving. The young men preferred an easier mode of living than that of hard industry. Railroads would not arrest that evil, still he was in favor of the Facility Bill of last year, and believed the roads would be finally accomplished under it. He could not withdraw his amendment. It had been stated in a semi-official journal that the Government expected to do a great deal this year, though it was natural that northern Members should regard their acts with anxiety, when the policy of the Government was to tax the whole Province for the entire cost of Western Extension.

The question being now taken on the amendment, the House divided:

Yeas.—Kerr, Williston, Lewis, Caie, McClellan, McMillan, Meehan, A. C. DesBrisay, Sutton, Beveridge.—10.

Nays.—Smith, Allen, Hatheway, Anglin, Fraser, Landry, Baillie, Otty, Needham, L. P. W. DesBrisay, Gilbert, Troop, Lindsay, Boyd, Gillmore, Thompson, Botsford, Wilmot, Hutchinson, Costigan, Coram, Perkins, Scovil, Wetmore, Perley, Connell, Hill, Glasier.—28.

And so it was decided in the negative. On the original paragraph:

Yeas.—Smith, Allen, Hatheway, Anglin, Fraser, Landry, Baillie, Otty, Needham, L. P. W. DesBrisay, Wetmore, Perley, Hill, Glasier, Gillmore, Botsford, Wilmot, Hutchinson, Costigan, Coram, Perkins, Scovil, Young, Gilbert, Troop, Boyd, Thompson.—27.

Nays.—Kerr, McMillan, Beveridge, Lewis, Caie, Lindsay, Sutton, McClellan, Williston, Meehan, A. C. DesBrisay, Connell.—12.

Which was therefore carried.

MR. CONNELL then moved to reconsider the vote on the 5th paragraph, and substitute this: "We are pleased to learn that the completion and extension of the European and North American Railway, from the frontier of Nova Scotia to the boundary of the United States will be undertaken. If existing laws preclude immediate action, we will consider any measure which may be proposed for their amendment, and which will provide for an early commencement of the work."

When the motion to reconsider was lost.

A bill to revise and continue the Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors was passed.

May 2.

Mr. Cudlip made his appearance this morning, having been detained by pressing business.

The usual bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature was committed and agreed to.

Mr. Gilbert moved that the pay of the Speaker and of the President of the Legislative Council be reduced, and that the pay of the members of both houses be fixed at $3 per day.

Mr. SMITH took Gilbert to task for opposing everything brought in by the Government. He was willing it should be so, as he and his colleague had become politically estranged and alienated. To the people of Westmorland alone was he responsible. The Government had no claim on his support, and did not want to have; he only hoped that he (Mr. S.) would have his colleague's hearty support on local matters. He was willing that the pay of members should be reduced to $1.50 per day. Mr. Gilbert would agree to this.

A bill introduced by Mr. Costigan of a nature somewhat similar to that known as the Munro Bill, relating to cutting and carrying away lumber from Crown Lands, was after a little discussion referred to a select committee.

Mr. Needham presented a petition of several electors of Gloucester against the return of John Meehan and Robert Young, sitting members for that county, on grounds which have already been stated in these columns.

On motion it was ordered that the house go into consideration of this matter on Friday next.

Mr. Gilbert gave notice of a resolution to abolish several heads of departments, and the duty of these officers to be done by the remaining heads of departments without increase of salary. The same gentleman gave notice of a resolution declaring the necessity for some scheme of colonization.

Mr. Needham moved the House into committee on the report of the contingent committee, and the greater part of the day was spent in discussing the important point whether anything should be given to the reporters or not, the result being that in accordance with the report of the committee nothing is to be allowed. A great many of the members of the House talk as if the press and all belonging to it was a great loaf: many of these men, who, but for the press, would now be where, the good of the country being considered, they should be, in obscurity. Their mere refusal to grant money is of little account, but their mode of speaking of gentlemen, vastly their superiors in every respect, only shows the littleness of their minds. However, there are honorable exceptions, and to-day Mr. Wetmore spoke in terms which did him credit, and demands of the representatives of the press their warmest thanks.

It so happened that the CARLETON SENTINEL came in for a share of consideration, in this wise: The committee as usual provided that the Board of Works should furnish the Reporters with stationery. The Editor of the SENTINEL reports largely of the doings of the Lower House, and, what was never done before, the Chief Commissioner gave orders that *he* should not receive any. In some way or other, we don't know how, the matter was introduced while the House was in discussion, and Mr. Connell and Mr. Lindsay, entirely without our previous knowledge, complained of it as making an unjust distinction.—The Chief Commissioner asserted that the person alluded to being official Reporter of the Upper House was there provided with sufficient stationery and, by inference, should loaf stationery there for his work in the Lower House. We are obliged to our members for the interest they take in the CARLETON SENTINEL, but when the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works again takes an opportunity to vent his spiteful eloquence on us we hope he will be allowed to go on uncontradicted. For really his advertisements of the SENTINEL is worth something to us, being much more valuable than a few quires of paper. We ask no favors of the hon. gentleman, of the Contingent Committee or of the House; for some ten years we have labored to afford the readers of our paper intelligence, truthful and full, of their Legislator's acts, and like those of our contemporaries who have been engaged in the same work, we have not been overpaid. There is one fact which we can with satisfaction mention, and that is that during the many years we have labored as a Reporter the instance has never occurred when a member felt called upon to complain that we had misrepresented or misreported him. One rather curious cause of complaint against the SENTINEL was that it seeks to give greater prominence to matters particularly affecting or interesting to Carleton and Victoria Counties than those relating to other counties. A most grave and serious complaint is this, the bringing forth of which is worthy the Chief Commissioner.

After the Reporters were disposed of the question of coaches came up. It may be briefly stated that the Contingent Committee was directed to select one coach for the House, they did so, giving Mr. John Turner the preference, and reported the fact, recommending that a second one be engaged, and previous to this recommendation being endorsed by the House the Committee carried out its own recommendation by employing Mr. Jos. Peters. Some hon. members complained of this act of the committee as being unwarrantable, and others contended that the committee should have taken Mr. Atherton's coach as the second one, Mr. A. having for years driven for the House, and always with satisfaction. Mr. Wetmore here again made some capital remarks, condemning the principle of dismissing a man, an old servant without shewing that there was some good cause.

Mr. McMillan gave notice of address for information in detail respecting the Post Office department. Progress was made in a bill of Mr. Hatheway's the object of which is to provide certain restrictions in haulling heavy loads of lumber, &c., across Grand Falls bridge. Mr. Gilbert gave notice of motion for reduction of the Governor's salary. Mr. Cudlip introduced a bill to incorporate the Peoples Street Railway Company of St. John. Yesterday, the following were introduced, not noticed in the proper place:—

Mr. Boyd, a bill for the preservation of deer in the Island of Grand Manan. Attorney General, a bill to authorize the erection of a sorting boom near the mouth of the Nashwaak. Mr. Gilbert, a bill to provide for simultaneous elections throughout the Province. Two hundred copies of Mr. Gilbert's bill intended to cheapen and simplify the practice of law and to abolish special bail, were ordered for the use of the House.

The talk is of a short session, but from present appearances the talk is likely to make it lengthy; let us hope for the best. Hon Mr. Smith, the President of the Council, seems determined to press business through, and to get home seems really to be the interest of most of the members.

May 3.

The following bills were to-day introduced: One by Mr. Fraser to establish additional polling places in York County, and one relating to marriage and divorce. There were some others but as they related to remote localities we need not take up space with them now. Several petitions in favor of an alteration in the law relating to marriage certificates, &c., were presented; Progress was likewise made in some local bills. Mr. Connell presented petitions from J. Kilburn and 272 others; J. N. Moores and 39 others; H. Yerxa and 29 others; H. Graham and 26 others, inhabitants of Carleton County, against the passage of any bill giving powers to the Municipal Council to issue debentures for the construction of the Woodstock branch railroad. The House adopted in Committee a bill of the Attorney General's relating to the naturalization of aliens. By this bill certificates of naturalization granted to aliens may bear upon their face evidence to show that the holder does not acquire from it any rights in other portions of the Empire outside of New Brunswick. The Legislature of one Province can confer no rights on an individual in another. Mr. Needham declared his intention before another meeting of the Legislature of making an effort to gain larger powers for local Legislatures with regard to these certificates.

The late Government was taken to task on account of a contract entered into by it, shortly before the elections, for the erection of a bridge at Coles Island, Grand Lake. Last session, Mr. Ferris endeavored to obtain the passage of a resolution recommending the Government to prosecute the work, but the Government, and almost every other member, then opposed it and it was lost; but for some cause or other at the time mentioned, the Government reversed that decision and the bridge is now to be built. The late Government was to-day consequently severely censured.

Mr. CONNELL gave notice as follows: He did so, he said, at the request of several of his constituents.

"Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Excellency, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of the petitions of Robert Custance, and others, praying that no further grants be made to the St. Andrew's and Canada Railroad Company, until an investigation be had and payment of their claims be made; together with all other petitions or papers connected with the proposed issue of a grant of 30,000 acres of land to said Company."

MR. CONNELL likewise put the following questions to the Attorney General: Where a road has been laid out, and the said lines not staked, can the Commissioner of Highways legally open said roads to the width required by law? By whom are Surveyors of Lumber appointed according to law. The Government, Sessions, or Municipalities?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL would give his opinions to-morrow.

In the Upper House nothing is doing for the very good reason that there is nothing to do.

A volumnious correspondence between His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Secretary of State, regarding the militia system, and giving very fully His Excellency's views on the subject, was submitted by Hon. Mr. Odell. An interesting debate may be expected when this matter comes up for discussion.

Intelligence of the death of Hon. J. A. Street, was received here to-day and caused quite a cloud of gloom to come over hon. members.

It is probable that the budget will be introduced in about 10 days.

Mr. Gilbert's annual bill for simultaneous elections, a measure of reform in favor of which there are many manifest reasons. Mr. Gilbert made a strong speech in favor and was supported by Mr. Boyd. Mr. Needham eloquently, and Mr. Hatheway with warmth, opposed it. So did Mr. Hill and Mr. Smith, who seconded a motion to report progress, which prevailed. Mr. Gilbert stated that his only wish in bringing forward the measure was to ventilate it in a new House. Mr. McMillan hoped that if any change in the election system was undertaken it would embrace a general reform. The arguments *pro* and *con* have been so often repeated that it would be superfluous for us to reproduce them. The Attorney General introduced the new militia bill which from observations made by the mover differs from the law of 1862 very materially. Mr. Cudlip introduced a bill to repeal the law relating to agriculture—this bill aims at the doing away with the Agricultural Board; which, by the way, is now in session here.

By Telegraph.

FREDERICTON, May 4.

Bill relating to Great Roads and Bridges passed. It prescribes a fine from two to four dollars for trotting across Grand Falls bridge, and twenty dollars for dragging lumber across said bridge.

A Bear bounty bill was passed.

Geological Reports of Prof. Baillie and Hinds' submitted.

Some St. John bills were passed; and several local bills were introduced.

Attorney General introduced bill to amend law relating to landlord and tenant. Young one for encouragement of school libraries. Needham one to establish common law proceedure. Attorney General one relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes. Business proceeding briskly.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

☞ A forger in Montreal has chiselled the note-shavers there out of $40,000.

☞ A poor woman in New York committed suicide the other day because she was turned out of her lodgings.

☞ Junius Brutus Booth was arrested in Philadelphia on the morning of the 26th, and taken to Washington, where he is now confined in the Old Capitol prison. It is understood that his arrest was caused on suspicion of his knowing of the intention of his brother to assassinate President Lincoln, based upon his letter to Wilkes, regarding Richmond and oil.

☞ A member of one of the first Swedish families, Count O. Cronjeim, murdered his maternal grandmother, by shooting her with a pistol, at Stockholm, because she refused to give him a sum of money which he wanted. After the crime the Count seized all the money and jewels he could find belonging to the deceased, and took to flight, but the police succeeded in securing him.

☞ At the New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, on the Wednesday night preceding the President's assassination, a little deaf and dumb girl got up in her sleep, went to her classmate, and after rousing her spelt with the manual alphabet "Lincoln is shot."

☞ Parson Brownlow, the Governor of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation to the colored people of the State, requesting them not to "speak harshly to the white people or treat them rudely.

☞ In a prison, in Paris, the vagrants and young thieves are organized on a military plan, the well-behaved being raised to the rank of corporals and sergeants. They are also taught a trade; and recently, the study of music has been introduced, with the most beneficial effect, the master of the prison affirming that, since a musical performance by these boys on Christmas last, he has not been required to inflict a single punishment.

☞ Advices from Hayti mention that a terrible fire took place at Port-au-Prince on the 23d February. The disaster commenced at the theatre, and was caused by the negligence of a lamp-trimmer. The flames spread rapidly, and during the six hours that the conflagration lasted more than 600 houses were destroyed.

☞ Official reports show that more than one half of the children born in St. Kitts and Demarara are illegitimate, and much comment is made on the state of morals generally existing in the West India Islands.

☞ The Courrier des Etats Unis professes to have authentic information that Mr. Adams has made a demand upon Lord Russel to close all English ports against vessels carrying the Confederate flag.

☞ The colored Free Masons of New York made application to the city authorities to be assigned a place in the funeral procession of the President, but had a point blank refusal.

☞ "We are Soldiers and applaud no Assassin," was the expression of rebel inmates of the Libby Prison on receiving the news of the murder of President Lincoln.

ANOTHER MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—THREE MORE LIVES LOST.—Yesterday morning a party comprising the following gentlemen left the City (St. John) to visit the country in the vicinity of Lake Lomond, viz:—Captain James R. McLean, Shipping Master of the Port; Capt. Thomson, ship Columbia, Dr. Rathbotham, of the same vessel; Capt. George, ship Hemisphere; Captain Coulland, of New York; Capt. Mortimer, ship America; Capt. Woodward, ship American Congress. After enjoying the scenery of the Lakes, and while awaiting dinner at Mr. Bunker's, the party were joined by Sheriff Harding, who had been visiting the upper part of the Lake, it was proposed by Capt. McLean that they should have a row on the Lake near the Hotel. Six of the gentlemen got into a large boat, and the Sheriff, with Captain Coullard, into a wherry. The boats had reached a point about midway between Donaldson's Point and Jordan's, when, in consequence of a change of seats between parties in the larger boat, it capsized, and all hands were precipitated into the water.

Two of the party, Captain Mortimer and Dr. Rathbotham, swam to the small boat, and were towed ashore by Captain Thompson, who had exchanged boats with the Sheriff and Captain Coullard. The other five persons clung to the boat for a considerable time, but eventually Captain George, getting tangled in the fishing gear of the larger boat, dropped his hold and was drowned. A short time after Captain McLean, overcome by exhaustion, went down without a struggle. The next to go was Captain Coullard, who, although apparently in a secure position on the bottom of the boat, in attempting to better his position, caused the boat to roll over and also went down never to rise again alive.