

Street, Partelow, Rankin, Williston, Montgomery, McPhelim, Robinson, Porter, Thomson, Stiles.

On the second, for the amendment—Messrs. Street, Rankin, Partelow, Read, Gordon, Earle, Williston, Botsford, Rice, Styles, Taylor, Beardsley, McPhelim, Robinson, Thomson, Porter, Montgomery, Hayward, Barbarie, Gilbert and Crane.

To the third there was no amendment offered. Against this Resolution were Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, Street, Montgomery, Thomson, Robinson, Porter and Taylor.

On the fourth Resolution the division was the same as on the second. The amendment states it to be the duty of the Government after receiving the report of this committee, to bring down a Bill for such reduction of salaries as may be consistent with the public service, and asserts that the despatches are an undue interference and an infringement of the rights conceded to the people of this Province.

On the fifth and sixth resolutions, the division was the same as the second.—Mr Fitzgerald did not vote, and Mr Scoullar was in the Chair.

The debate was continued without intermission from eleven o'clock till a quarter to seven.

Mr Wilmot spoke first.—Said Government should have resigned on the appointment of the Judge; in doing otherwise they betrayed the rights of the people. The state of the country was not so much owing to high salaries as to a bad system of Legislation. On the questions affecting the labor of the country, the Attorney General had voted right.

Mr Hatheway asserted the right of the House to all despatches, and to remove ambiguity he would go for that resolution; in the case of the Judges the Executive acted wisely, as to their appointment it was altogether different from Read's case.

Mr Steves wished to judge the acts of the Government on such principles as they ought to be judged by. They should take care to hand down unimpaired, the right which they possessed. He believed three Judges were sufficient. If the Government carried out such principles as those contained in the minute of the Council, they would find men supporting who now opposed them. If the principles of the constitution were allowed to be violated, anarchy and confusion followed. He then entered into the general expenses of the Government. He said he believed they might be reduced to ten thousand or twelve thousand pounds.

Mr Taylor said the Government was not fairly dealt with by the opposition, who used them to carry their own Bills. The government should have resigned on the appointment of the Judges, but he thought from the attendant circumstances they should not be called upon to do so. He thought there were as many elements of statesmanship in the present Government as could be found in any other. The Provincial Secretary pledged himself to carry out reduction.

Mr Williston supported the amendment at length. The people were not attempted to be taxed by the Home Government; they were free as the wind that blows, or the waters of the River St. John.

Mr Gordon said many speeches had been delivered to little purpose. He approved of many of the resolutions, but they were so blended with others that it was hard to swallow one without the whole. He thought this a repetition of the former dose, and wished to give the Government a further extension of time for trial.

Mr Stiles did not wish to swap horses in the dark.

Mr Fitzgerald would support Government if it was a question as to men, but this question was one of measures, and the resolutions contained principles with which his inmost soul was imbued ever since he knew anything of politics, he would therefore support them.

Mr English did not agree with Mr Beardsley. He had not spoken to him on the subject—had endeavored to find an excuse for supporting the amendments but failed. If he had studied from Monday morning till Saturday night, he could not get a set of resolutions to meet his views more fully than these.

Mr Pickard charged Mr Taylor with being one of the tame followers alluded to. He had heard him say he would not support the Government if the Attorney General did not renew his pledges.

Mr Taylor denied this, and said Mr Pickard told him that he had been authorized to offer him (Mr T.) the Provincial Secretaryship if he would oppose the Government.

Mr Pickard denied.

The Speaker endorsed the speech of Mr Fitzgerald, and entered into a vindication of the conduct of that part of the Government who kept Office at the time of Mr Read's appointment. Those who resigned were placeholders.

Mr Gray replied.

Mr Montgomery explained. Said he had a letter from the Colonial Secretary conveying the thanks of the Queen for his conduct in the case of Mr Read's appointment. He would support the amendment.

Mr McPherson said Mr Fisher lost his election because the constituency believed his resignation was kept back until he found Mr Street was appointed Attorney General, and they gave him no credit for sincerity. At every meeting he was asked if he would oppose the Government, and pledged himself to do so. The like question was put to Mr Taylor, who evaded it. A mixed Government would never answer for this country—and the Attorney General wants to carry out the old

school principles, but these would never do for Responsible Government.

Messrs. McLeod and Ryan spoke in favor of the Resolutions.

Mr Porter did not believe we had Responsible Government, and the Government was right to exercise his prerogative.

Mr McPhelim said the question was the same now as in February; thought nothing could be laid to the charge of the government since. The resolutions embraced a good deal that he approved of. He would go farther for reduction, perhaps, than many of them, but would go for the government as far as he thought they were right.

Mr Street spoke for over an hour and a half. Said he had been attacked by the penny papers: charges had been made against him as false as Hell. He was opposed to the reduction of the salaries of present incumbents, but would go for prospective reduction, from the Governor down. He wished he could reduce the Surveyor General's salary; it was twice too much. He defended his own conduct since he had been in office.

Mr Ritchie replied.

The division was taken by candle light.

Telegraph to the News Room.—April 19.—On motion of Mr Steves the House was put in committee in consideration of the Bill on Inter-colonial Trade. The Bill is the same as that sent down from the Council amended.

Mr Wilmot proposed an amendment introducing the word *direct*, which would make it the same as the original—said Mr Partelow had wished to introduce it as a government measure, that he believed it would therefore pass—the reports of the Finance and Revenue Committees were grounded upon it, but it was not supported by the government in the Council. The motive was to throw the imputation on him that he wished to keep up the price of flour, and as Chairman of the Revenue Committee he did so,—was always in favor of Free Inter-colonial Trade—would sooner flour should come in free altogether than that this should not exist.

The Speaker thought it would be a surrender of their rights and privileges if they adopted the Bill of the Council. He supported the amendment.

Mr Partelow denied that he said it should be introduced as a government measure. Members of the government never saw the Bill; again explained why it was introduced. Would support the amendment.

Mr Ritchie gave it as his legal opinion that the former Act was not at all repealed by the Revenue Act, and that the Treasurer was liable to an action if he levied duties. The Governor should take the responsibility.

Mr Ritchie gave his opinion in writing. It is—"I think the Revenue Bill passed this Session does not repeal the Act passed 18th March, 1850, relating to the trade between the British North American Possessions; but think that Act is still in full force."

W. J. RITCHIE.

The Attorney General took a different view of the law, and proposed, as a means of obviating the difficulty, a Bill to declare the former Act still in force.

Messrs. Johnson, Williston, Botsford, Porter and Fitzgerald opposed the amendment. Messrs. McPherson and English spoke in favor of it.

On the division, there appeared, for the amendment 17, and against it 17. Mr Needham, who was in the chair, gave the casting vote for the amendment, to support the dignity of the House.

Members of the Council say the Bill will not pass.

The House then went into Supply. On motion of Mr Hannington, the house was put into committee on a bill to repeal the duty on sawed timber; said the duty bore heavily on his and neighboring counties; was unjust to parties who paid for lands. The loss to the revenue would be about £6000.

Mr Wilmot supported, on the ground of the impolicy of an export duty, and being unjust to parties who purchased lands.

Messrs. Thompson, Tilley, Needham and Steves supported.

Messrs. Gilbert, Barbarie, Bartelow, Street, McPherson, Taylor & English spoke against.

Mr Taylor showed that under the old system the Revenue in seven years was £94,000—under the present in seven years it was £138,000, and the cost of collection but half.

Mr Partelow said we should have a host of officers, who would eat all up unless they left lands open to depredators, who would buy off timber, and fight with one another.

On motion to postpone for three months the House divided, yeas 19, nays 15.

The Council passed the bill to provide for the collection of the revenue—threw out the bill providing for the pay of the members of the lower house.—*Morning News.*

## United States News.

THE RECENT STORM.—The damage to the Old Colony Railroad is much greater than was anticipated. A large portion of the track between Boston and Neponset is gone, and the bridge and draw over Neponset river has been swept off, leaving nothing but the piles and piers remaining to indicate its former position. Three trains of cars are standing on the line of the road between the city and Neponset, their progress in either direction having been cut off by the washing away of the track.

The St. John's Episcopal Church in East Boston was blown to the ground about 1 o'clock, and broken into a thousand fragments. In its fall it stove the end and knocked off

two chimneys of a house near by. The church stood in a position much exposed to the power of the wind. Its destruction will be a great disappointment to the church and society. It was a small but neat and pretty building.

At Chelsea, the sea made a complete breach over the wharves, floating off considerable lumber.

The shores of Deer Island, as well as the beaches in the vicinity, are covered with wood, lumber, spars, and other wrecked matter.

It is reported that a boat containing eight men was seen yesterday off the back side of the Island, and that as it was impossible for them to land, the probability is, that the boat swamped, and the men perished.

Several hundred cords of wood were swept away at Lynn.

Page's stable in Lawrence was blown down, and five houses were killed.

The loss of property in Boston and vicinity is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A slip from the office of the Marblehead Advocate says:

"The storm is unusually severe. The damage done far exceeds that of the last gale. Seven vessels are now on Marblehead beach, together with any quantity of lumber, wood, &c. The houses near the water are either overflowed, or washed from their foundations."

In the vicinity of Providence, on Wednesday, the gale was very violent. The tall steeple upon the Catholic Church at Pawtucket was blown down.

Minot's Rock Light carried away.—Two lives lost.—We learned yesterday from Cohasset of the destruction by the severe gale, of Minot's Rock Light House and the loss of the two Assistant Keepers. The news was communicated to us by Mr Bennett, the keeper of the Light, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, with fragments of the structure.—

The last time that the Light was seen standing was at about half-past three o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The light was not seen burning that evening. Early on Thursday morning Mr Bennett was on the beach, and discovered strewn all around fragments of the building, the lantern, bedding, clothes, one of Mr B.'s life buoys, &c. The two assistant keepers, Joseph Wilson, 20 years of age, and Joseph Antonio, (a Portuguese,) aged 25, both true and faithful men, were swept away with the Light House and lost.

Mr Bennett was absent from the Light when the sad catastrophe occurred. He had been ordered up to Boston by Collector Greeley to purchase a new boat, and on his return on Tuesday afternoon, found the sea so high that he could not get out to the light house. To this he is indebted for the preservation of his own life. The whole height of this building was 75 feet. It was built on piles sunk five feet in the rock, the diameter of which was eight inches at the base and four and a half at the top. On these piles were nine pillars sustaining the keeper's house, the floor of which was sixty feet from the foundation. The breadth of the base of the structure was 25 feet; the keeper's room 14 feet. The keeper's house, resting on the pillars, weighed thirty tons, and was forty feet from the sea. The event is believed to have occurred about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and is one of the most melancholy incidents of the storm. The unhappy inmates must have been swept away like weeds by the waves that came rushing in from the ocean.

A floating Light Ship is to be immediately moored near the scene of the disaster, to supply the want occasioned by the loss of the Light House.

Narrow Escape.—We understand that the steamship America, Capt. Shannon, which arrived at this port yesterday noon, was placed in a very perilous position when running in for Boston harbor. The officers of the ship, not knowing of the destruction of Minot's Light, the night previous, were running in for it as usual, and had got within full view of the Glades House, and in the immediate vicinity of the breakers before they discovered the dangerous situation of the vessel.—They were somewhat astonished at first from the disappearance of the light house, but the peculiar structure of the Glades House, which could be distinctly seen, soon made them acquainted with the locality, and consequently the ship was immediately put about for more agreeable quarters. Had they made that point a few hours previous, the ship would doubtless have struck, and sad indeed would have been the result.—*Boston Journal.*

Great Freshet at the South.—The southern mails bring intelligence of a tremendous freshet in Georgia and Alabama, overflowing all the low countries and destroying much property. Numerous bridges on the Alabama river were carried away. At one time the river rose 30 feet.

## Colonial News.

### Novascotia.

New Military Barracks.—In our advertising column will be found an advertisement inviting tenders for the erection of Officers' and Soldiers' Barracks &c, in the North end of the city. We have been given to understand that the plans and specifications on view at the office of the Royal Engineers, exhibit a magnificent pile of buildings in contemplation of erection. The works when finished, it is supposed, will be superior to anything of the kind in America. We do not speak authoritatively, but have good reason to believe that the whole contracts are expected

to cause the distribution of a large amount of money. The leading Newspapers of the other Province will, we understand, advertise for tenders. The work is expected to be commenced during the present season. The barracks are to be erected on the upper street, adjoined on the one side by the Admiral's residence, and on the other by the property of F. W. Vieth, Esq.—*Halifax Recorder.*

## Editor's Department.

### MIRAMICHI,

CHATHAM, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1851.

Last week we expressed our fears that we should not be able to publish a Gleaner to-day. We have, however, succeeded in procuring paper to print a half sheet, into which we have endeavored to condense all the news of the week.

THE RAILWAY.—As everything connected with this highly important subject is read with avidity by the people of this Province, whose ultimate prosperity in a great measure depends on the development of its latent resources, which the opening of Railways through our territories will materially facilitate, we copy below some extracts, shewing the interest which is being taken in the enterprise.

The Nova Scotian of Wednesday remarks:

"The letter of the Hon. Provincial Delegate to the Deputy Secretary which will be found in another column, closes the official correspondence on the subject of the railway. The letter speaks for itself, and will be read with unmixed satisfaction by every sincere friend of the railroad. Mr Howe acted wisely in not leaving England until he had arranged plans for carrying on our Public Works should the Sister Provinces decline to cooperate with us. We have now two strings to our bow—we may construct our railroad either with or without the assistance of Canada and New Brunswick. We can, if we wish, obtain the means to cover our country with a network of railways, upon the credit of our own Province and at a low rate of interest. But we do not yet despair of united and vigorous action on the subject. We believe that New Brunswick will ere long, retrace her steps and embrace the proposition of the Home Government. The people of the Northern Section of that Province have already held meetings and instructed their Representatives to pledge the Revenue in support of the undertaking, and other unmistakable movements may be looked for when the country has had time to calmly deliberate upon the subject.

"Meanwhile it affords us much pleasure to chronicle the fact, that the Canadians appear delighted with the result of Mr Howe's mission. At first they thought the news was 'too good to be true,' that the British Government had agreed to furnish the means necessary to provide railway communication with the United States as well as to construct the line from Halifax to Quebec, at 3 1/2 per cent interest."

The Quebec Gazette of the 7th inst., in reply to remarks in the St. John Courier, says:

"If it is only a guarantee by the Imperial authorities of the guarantee of the Provincial authorities, we still consider that a point has been gained by Mr Howe's mission. If it will enable us to borrow for the construction of the road at 3 1/2 per cent, we do not think that the Provincial Governments will hesitate long in accepting the guarantee on the terms proposed. Our government at present guarantees 3 per cent, on all railroads built within her territory; surely the addition of a half per cent, would be no obstacle to the acceptance of the proposition."

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst. says—"the time has at length come when the Quebec and Halifax Railway may be undertaken with advantage."

"Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend the pledging of the faith of Great Britain as a guarantee the same as was done in aid of the Canada canals." Now who is there among us that would not have gone for the making of the canals on any condition? From their magnitude, wholly beyond the means of private enterprise, they were constructed on the faith of the government of Great Britain, and they have given Canada an importance only to be increased by the construction of a winter outlet to the ocean. Let us not then stand idle, or murmur about oppressive conditions; but let us arouse from our lethargy and press with all our might upon the home government the expediency and necessity of making the road. Let us follow up that which Mr Howe, to his great credit be it spoken, has begun. This way is paved for us; all is now comparatively easy."

The Toronto papers are also out in favor of the project. The Examiner, which not long ago thought the undertaking premature, concludes an able article with the following remarks:

"We seem to be at length on the verge of realizing a project of stupendous boldness; the completion of which will mark a new era in the history of these Provinces. We shall assume more importance in the eyes of other countries, when the national energies of our people have become developed. We have space and verge enough from the Arctian