



LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 6th February, 1886.

On motion of Mr. Rankin,
"Whereas on the 26th ultimo, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Message, laid before this House the Copy of a Dispatch from the Right Honorable the Colonial Secretary of State, with the Copy of a Treasury Minute therein enclosed, relative to the erection of Light Houses on the Islands of Scatterie and Saint Paul, whereby it appears that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury will apply to the Imperial Parliament for the funds necessary to the erection of Light Houses upon the said Islands, provided that the Colonies, whose trade will be benefitted by the measure, will engage to defray the expense of their future maintenance; therefore

1st. "Resolved, That this House gratefully appreciates this additional proof of the paternal solicitude of His Majesty's Government for the interests of the British North American Colonies.

2nd. "Resolved, That it is expedient and highly desirable to assist in giving effect to the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government by co-operating in the proposed measure, and for that purpose it is advisable to impose a small tonnage Duty upon all Vessels entering the various Ports of this Province in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, from which fund the necessary proportion of such expenses shall be defrayed.

3rd. "Resolved, That from the Geographical position of Scatterie Island, the establishment of a Light House there would be highly beneficial to Vessels resorting to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and also, to a certain but very limited extent, useful to Vessels bound to New Brunswick, whereas a Light House on Saint Paul's Island would be of little or no advantage to Nova Scotia, but of great importance to the Trade of Lower Canada and New Brunswick:—Therefore it is advisable that the expense of supporting any Light or Lights that may be erected on Saint Paul's Island, should be wholly borne and defrayed by the two last mentioned Provinces, and that Nova Scotia, assisted by an equitable proportion from Prince Edward's Island, should defray the expense of supporting the Light on Scatterie Island.

4th. "Resolved, That monies collected in this Province by Act of Assembly, ought not to be placed under the exclusive management of a Body over whose proceedings the Provincial Government and Legislature can exercise no control, and it is therefore advisable that any Light House or Light Houses to be erected on Saint Paul's Island, being wholly supported by Canada and New Brunswick, ought, together with the funds necessary for their support, to be placed under the management of the Trinity Board of Quebec, or any other Body to be appointed by the Government of Lower Canada and the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence appointed by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province.

5th. "Resolved, That if any surplus fund shall accrue from the tonnage Duty that may be imposed for the maintenance of Lights on Saint Paul's, it ought to be applied towards the support of the Establishment on that Island for the reception of Shipwrecked persons, and in assisting to erect and support other Light Houses that may be required in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence."

Monday, February 8.

On motion of Mr. Rankin,
"Whereas, The erection of a Light House on the Island of Saint Paul, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, has long been felt to be a matter of paramount importance to Vessels bound to and from Canada, the Eastern Coast of New Brunswick, and the Straits of Northumberland, and would in a great degree prevent the loss of lives and property which has ensued by Shipwrecks on said Island; and whereas, it appears by the Journals of this House, that at various times during the last ten years, the Legislature of New Brunswick has endeavored through the Provincial Government, to obtain the co-operation and assistance of Lower Canada in the erection and support of such Light House, but it is to be deeply regretted that the negotiations relative to this measure, which was not more desirable for the protection of the Commerce as well of Canada as of New Brunswick, than for the interests of humanity, have hitherto proved wholly ineffectual, and this grave of countless Seamen still remains without a Beacon to warn the Mariner of his approach to destruction; and whereas, this momentous subject has recently attracted the notice of His Majesty's Government, as appears by the Copies of Despatches laid before this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, but as a considerable period must necessarily elapse before the arrangements to be made with the neighboring Colonies, relative to this subject can be completed, while the danger to Seamen continues unabated, and as it is evident that the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government will be most readily carried into effect by the immediate erection of a Light House on Saint Paul's Island. This House is desirous that it should be done as soon as permission for that purpose can be obtained from the Province of Nova Scotia, to which the said Island belongs, and this House will make provision for such erection, confiding in the well known liberality of His Majesty's Government to make such order relative to the expense incurred by such erection as to them may seem just and reasonable; therefore

"Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate to the Government of Nova Scotia, all the Resolutions of this House, made at this present Session, relative to the Light Houses proposed to be erected on the Islands of Saint Paul and Scatterie, and to request information as to the views of the Legislature of that Province on the said subject; and also to request that permission be granted to this Province by the Government of Nova Scotia, to erect and jointly with Canada, or alone, to manage one or more Light Houses on Saint Paul's Island with such other Establishments as may be considered necessary for the prevention of Shipwrecked persons on said Island."

Ordered, That Mr. Rankin, Mr. Wyer and Mr. Crane, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Tuesday, 9th February, 1886.

The Joint Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly to His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, relative to the Duties on Foreign and Colonial Wood.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The Humble Petition of the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick.

May it please Your Majesty,
The Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, beg leave again to address Your Majesty on the subject of the Wood Trade of this Province; a trade of vital importance, but in imminent danger of annihilation if the report recently made by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, recommending an alteration of the duties, be adopted, and become a law of the land.

By numerous Addresses to Your Majesty and Your Royal Predecessors, they have detailed the disastrous effects which would result to Your Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, from any unfavourable change in the existing protective system. Nor have they failed in endeavouring to bring under Your Majesty's notice, the consequences that would inevitably ensue from any measure tending to interrupt that protection to British American products in Your Majesty's European Dominions, and that discouragement of the importation of Foreign manufactures in those of North America, under which the trade is now prosecuted.

They have also shewn that the tide of emigration annually directing its course from the British Isles to these shores, would be materially obstructed by the enhanced price of passages consequent upon any such unfavourable change. Your Majesty has been addressed from all quarters of the Province to the same effect, and but one feeling prevails, that the trade is identified with its prosperity and advancement, whether reference be had to its Agriculture, its Commerce, or its Fisheries.

There is however one point, which the Council and Assembly believe has never been urged on the consideration of Your Majesty, and to which they deeply lament they feel themselves constrained to advert, but the fear of Colonial interests being sacrificed to the Northern Powers, because either the local advantages of this Colony, nor its value to the Mother Country, are properly understood and appreciated, makes it imperative on them to bring it under Your Royal notice.

They have reference to the fact, that the United States of America would soon afford as good a market for our lumber as that to which it is now sent, were it not that a high duty is there imposed upon all Lumber of British American growth and manufacture, caused no doubt by the heavy duties levied by Acts of the Imperial Parliament on the importation of Foreign manufactures into the British Provinces, and increased by the Colonial Legislatures in all cases where competition is apprehended. This almost entirely prevents the consumption of such manufactures in the Colonies, and renders the imposition of retaliatory duties on our products by the United States indispensable. The Council and Assembly earnestly entreat Your Majesty's gracious attention to this last mentioned particular. Their first and only desire is to continue and keep up the present system, now so long acted upon, to send to the British market the valuable Lumber of the Province, protected as it is by discriminating duties, and to receive in return British manufactures for consumption, to the exclusion of all others.

But if unhappily a different opinion should prevail in Your Majesty's Councils, and the apprehended alteration in the duties consequently take place, they humbly and dutifully beseech Your Majesty, that all restrictions and impositions may be removed, which prevent a free interchange of commodities between Your Majesty's North American Colonies and Foreign powers, to take effect only upon the same reciprocal advantages being conceded by them respectively, by means of which a new and extensive market will be thrown open for our Lumber, uncongenial it is true to our habits and principles, but rendered necessary as a substitute for that from which we shall have been driven through the new line of policy adopted by the Mother Country.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Thursday, 11th February, 1886.

Mr. Brown, from the Finance Committee, submitted a Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, when it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the state of the Finances of the Province, hereby report;

"That they find, upon investigating the Accounts and Papers that have come under their consideration, the state of the Province, with regard to its Financial concerns, to stand thus, on the 31st of December last:—

Warrants issued and those in the Treasury hands, £7,400
Appropriations for which Warrants have not issued, 4,600
Drawbacks for which the requisite certificates have not yet been lodged, 770
Due the Savings Bank at St. John, 4,800
Ditto Fire Insurance Company, 10,000
Annual appropriation for Quit Rents, 1,200

£28,570

Amount of Bonds and Cash in hands of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers, £39,000
Miscellaneous sums, including balance in the Attorney General's hands, 1,000

£40,000

Less due Light House, Seamen's and Emigrant Funds, about 3,270 36,730

Balance in favor of the Province, £8,180
Should no part of the amount due the Fire Insurance Company and Savings Bank (say £14,600) be paid this year, it would leave of the Revenue of 1885 available for the Appropriations of the present year, £22,760

Probable Revenue of the current year, about one half of which will be in Bonds at the year's end, 60,000

£22,760

"The annual charges against the Province amount to upwards of £20,000, independently of the appropriations for Roads and Bridges.

"The Committee would respectfully recommend, that the debt due to the Fire Insurance Company should be paid off, unless the said Company will consent to reduce the Interest to 5 per cent.; and that in making the Appropriations, the nature and extent of the several services should be fully considered, and provided for with due regard to economy.

"The inconveniences and losses arising from the want of means to enable the Treasurer to make ready payments, which were so long and so severely felt throughout the Province, have been completely removed by the Act for allowing Interest on unpaid Warrants, and very great benefits to individuals as well as advantages to the public service have resulted therefrom.

"As an object of the highest importance, the Committee would respectfully bring under the notice of the House, the internal improvement of the Country, and with all due regard to economy, would therefore recommend a liberal appropriation for opening and improving the Roads; and in closing their report, congratulate the Province on the healthy and flourishing state of the finances.

"Respectfully submitted,
JAMES BROWN, Jun.
J. R. PARTELOW,
WM. McLEOD,
THOMAS GILBERT,
W. END.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Great Roads and Bye Roads, submitted a Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, when it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and also to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving, as well the Great Roads as Bye Roads, submit the following Report, viz:—

That the sum of £22,730 should be granted for the Road Service, to be divided as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.
From Saint John to Nova Scotia Line, including Saint John and Westmorland Marshes, £1,750
Saint John to Saint Andrews, 1,100
Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis, 550
Dorchester to Shediac, 175
Shediac to the Bend of Petticoidiac, 200
Shediac to Richibucto, 600
Richibucto to Chatham, 350
Newcastle to Restigouche, 1,250
Fredericton to Canada Line, 1,560
Ditto to Finger Board, 450
Bellisle to Saint John, 125
Fredericton to Newcastle, 2,000
Ditto to Saint Andrews, 800

£10,910

BYE ROADS.
York, £1,000
Carleton, 1,000
Queens, 1,000
Gloucester, 1,000
Westmorland, 1,275
Charlotte, 1,275
Kings, 1,275
Saint John, 850
Kent, 750
Sunbury, 525
Northumberland, 1,150

11,110

SPECIAL GRANTS.
Oromocto to the Nerepis, via Gage Town, £250
St. John to Sussex Vale, via Loch Lomond, 300
St. John to Hopewell, 200
Carriack's at Waweg, to Bridge at St. Stephen, 60

710

Total, £22,730

HUGH JOHNSTON, Chairman.

"Committee Room, 11th February, 1886."

BANK STOCK

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is authorised to dispose of TWENTY SHARES OF STOCK, in the Central Bank of New Brunswick, JOSEPH GAYNOR.
Fredericton, 9th February 1886.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, JOHN SIMPSON, Esq.
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
} MR. PETER FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } HENRY SMITH Esq.
next week, }



By Authority.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Thomas Carleton Lee, to be His Majesty's Receiver General for this Province.

Mr. James Smith, to be keeper of the Light House, erected by the Commissioners of Buys and Beacons for the inner Bay of Passamaquoddy, at the entrance of Saint Andrews Harbour.

BY Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Public Notices is hereby given, that five years Timber Licences will issue only to those persons who have up to the day complied with the regulations established for their government.

In all future transactions relating either to one year or five years Licences, the course at present adopted in respect to the one year Licences will be pursued, viz. by selling them indiscriminately at Public Auction to the highest bidder. The Owners of Mills will be protected by extending to them five years Licences in proportion to the number of Gates in actual use in the Mills, but in no case to exceed five thousand Acres for each Gate.

THOMAS BAILLIE,
Commissioner and Surveyor General of Crown Lands.

Advices from London to Dec. 23, and Liverpool to the 24th, are received by the packet ship Napoleon at New York—being only one day later than former accounts. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, says:—"I can tell you for a fact, that the papers which assert that France would refuse to pay the United States, are ignorant of the feelings of the Cabinet."

The Cotton Market had recovered on the 23d and 24th. All kinds of sugar were advancing. One of the Straits ships had arrived, and brings news that six more ships which had been frozen in by the ice had been released, and the probability of the remainder getting free; they bring but little oil.

[From the Boston Evening Gazette.]

MEDIATION OF ENGLAND.—The threatening aspect of a French war—which clouded our horizon—has passed away since the cheering mediation of Great Britain in the dispute between us and France; the atmosphere has once more resumed its clearness—and indicates a continuance of prosperity and peace. Rumour, as usual, gives numerous versions of the history of the proffered good offices of the British Government in behalf of two nations whose interest is harmony with each other.

The Globe's account is as follows:—"We understand that the British sloop of war Pantaloon brought despatches to Mr. Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of mediator, equally friendly to both the parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the governments of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France. In any event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the President in His Special message, remains unchanged."

The National Intelligencer remarks that—

"No doubt now exists that mediation has been offered between the United States and France by the Government of Great Britain. We have reason to believe that the Executive of the United States, without consulting the Senate—we do not know that it was necessary that it should do so—has acted on this proposition, and that despatches announcing its determination are already on the way to the sea board."

It appears by a paragraph from the New York Times, that the offer of mediation comes directly from the British King:

"The communication from England is a letter from the King to the President, offering mediation. It has been accepted by the Administration, and a letter to the King will be written by the President, in which it will be stated that he did not design to menace nor insult France or her King—and this will be done in language stronger even than that used in the Annual Message—but beyond that disavowal nothing."

In addition to the foregoing we copy a paragraph from the Washington Telegraph of Tuesday last:—"The rumours on the subject of the mediation are various and contradictory. On the one side it is said positively, that the mediation has been acceded to by the Administration, and that peace will be the result. On the other side it is stated, on the authority of a member of the Administration, that it was promptly declined, 'there being nothing to mediate about!' This is accounted for by the fact of their being conflicting opinions among the members of the Administration. It is said that the President, Blair, Kendall, and Forsyth, are for declining the offer; Cass, Woodbury, Dickerson, and Butler, for accepting. Van Buren vibrates, still adhering to his non-committal. His particular friends are for accepting. They calculate that, even with the acceptance, they can keep up an excitement for eight or ten months longer."

It is reported that Andrew Stevenson has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate for the office of Minister of the U. States to Great Britain, and John H. Eaton for that of Minister to Spain.—National Intelligencer.

The Secretary of State has published a circular touching the complaints made by the British Government against American fishermen upon the fishing grounds secured exclusively by the convention of 1818 to British fishermen. The officers of Customs in the collection district where fishing vessels are licensed, are directed to look to the rigid observance of the law.

The history of the settlement of this country presents but few instances of such reckless and desperate barbarity as the Massacre of the two Companies of United States Troops in Florida, by the Seminole Indians, as appears by an account in to-day's paper, taken from the Eastport Sentinel. These Savages doubtless find a sufficient justification for their atrocity, in the wrongs they have suffered from the grasping avarice of white men—but whatever may be the reason or justice for them or against them, they have now brought certain destruction upon their own heads.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE!

MOBILE, Jan. 12.—By the Mail boat Mazzeppa Captain Carson, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans, we have received the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprise and massacre of two companies of United States Troops, under the command of Major Dade, consisting of 112 men, by the Seminole Indians.

Major Dade had started with his troops from Tampa Bay to Camp King to join General Clinch, when on the morning of the 28th December, at 8 o'clock, they were cut to pieces. Only three men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

Major Dade was shot no his horse at the commencement of the attack. Capt. Fraser and Gardner soon after fell, mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. Lieuts. Bassinger, Henderson, Mudge and Kean, and Dr. Gailin, surgeon to the detachment, were all slain.—Lieut. Bassinger was wounded at the onset, and was discovered by a negro in the party of savages, crawling off to a place of concealment, and tomahawked. We do not remember the history of a butchery more horrid, and it stands without an example in the annals of Indian warfare.

Colonel Twiggs, of the United States Army, chartered the steamboat Merchant, and started with four companies from New Orleans to Tampa Bay. Major Bellon is now there with the force under his command.