

ped, and the House adjourned until the next day at 3 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Miller presented a petition from inhabitants of Arichat, another from Red Islands, and another from River Inhabitants—all in opposition to Confederation.

Mr. P. Smyth presented a petition from the county of Inverness on the same subject.

Mr. Bill presented a petition from the county of Kings, against the school act.

The Pro. Sec. laid on the table a reply from the Adjutant General giving the names of the gentlemen composing the militia convention, as asked for by the hon. member for Guysboro.

The following is a list of the members of the Court:

- President.
- Lieut. Col. H. Pryor, 3rd (Queens) Halifax.
 - Lieut. Col. J. F. Marshall, 1st Guysborough.
 - " " P. S. Archibald, 3rd Colchester.
 - " " H. S. Fost, 3rd Lunenburg.
 - " " A. G. Jones, 1st Halifax.
 - " " R. Tremblin, Hx. Mill. Art. B.
 - " " B. Starr, 2nd Kings.
 - " " C. J. Stewart, 1st Cumberland.
 - " " W. B. Vall, 2nd Digby.
 - " " J. Bourinot, 1st Cape Breton.
 - " " J. Levesconte, 1st Richmond.
 - " " P. S. Hamilton, 11th Halifax.
 - " " W. F. Starrat, 3rd Annapolis.
 - " " J. W. Carmichael, 5th Pictou.
 - Major L. W. Hill, 2nd Hants.
 - Capt. C. Allison, 3rd Queens.
 - Capt. A. K. Mackinlay, Scottish Vol., Halifax.
 - Lieut. Cochran, Chebucto Greys, Hx.
 - Colonel Sinclair, Adjutant General.
 - Colonel Laurie, 1st P. O.
 - Lieut. Colonel T. Milson, 1st P. O.
 - Lieut. Colonel C. Sawyer, 1st P. O.

Mr. Bourinot introduced a bill entitled an act to amend the act incorporating the Louisburg Railway company. In reference to this bill he stated that several wealthy and prominent American gentlemen had arrived by the steamer that day—men of large capital, representing such persons as John Jacob Astor, Robert Converse, General Strong—and intended to proceed immediately with the construction of a railway to Sydney and Louisburg, in order that they might be enabled to ship coal with greater facility. He trusted that the house would afford every facility to these gentlemen in the prosecution of this great undertaking.

The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr. Bourinot also introduced a bill to incorporate the Caledonia Coal Mining Company in the county of Cape Breton.

The Franchise Act.—Mr. Annand then said—I wish to call the attention of the Government to a matter of considerable importance—to the act which will come into operation on the 24th June, 1865, relative to the election of members in the House of Assembly. It has come to my knowledge that in one county—if not in two—the requirements of that act have not been fulfilled. In Guysborough the magistrates not only neglected to appoint revisors, but actually refused by a majority to take any action on the premises. I would like to know from the Government what action they intend to take in reference to a matter of such magnitude.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said the Government have never had this matter brought officially under their notice. He had addressed a circular to the Custos of every county, asking him to furnish the Government with information with regard to the steps that have been taken to apply the law.

Mr. Josi said the county of Lunenburg was in the same state.

Mr. Archibald said we are expressly ordered in the act to comply with its requisition; and any Grand Jury or Sessions that failed to do so, acted in contravention of the law. It is time that the franchise of this country was placed in a position of certainty.

Mr. S. Campbell was glad that the Provincial Secretary had addressed a circular to the different counties on this subject. In the county of Guysboro it was not a mere accidental omission on the part of the sessions and grand jury to fulfil the requirements of the law, but there was a positive refusal—a deliberate violation of the law of the country.

Mr. Ross stated in reference to Victoria that the new Franchise Act had not been acted on by the Custos or Sessions.

Hon. Prov. Secretary stated that the circular requires the Custos to furnish without delay for the information of the government the proceedings had by the Court of Sessions and its officers in respect to the new Franchise Law, &c.

Mr. Tobin was not surprised that the grand juries in the different counties had refused to bring that law into operation. It is one of the most obnoxious laws that was ever passed. That law was the means of destroying the influence and power in this country of the party that passed it in this House. Now the same party come forward and endeavour to force the Government into bringing this obnoxious law into operation and pressing it upon the people. Where was the influence of the hon. member for Guysboro in his own county? Had not he sufficient influence with the Grand Jury and with the electors to prevent them disfranchising themselves in the event of an election. The House should deal with the franchise of this country and put it upon either a manhood or a property basis.

Mr. S. Campbell said he was astonished when he heard the hon. member for Lunenburg attempt a quasi justification for the course taken in his county in reference to this law, but still more so, at the remarks from the hon. gentleman who represents the city of Halifax. The member for Guysboro had no more to do with the action of the Special Sessions on the occasion

in question than he himself. The Supreme Court was sitting, and the judge about to discharge the Grand jury from their attendance, when he (McC.) brought to the notice of His Lordship the fact that this law ought to be complied with, and that a special session had been called in connection with it. I did my duty on that occasion. What more could I have done?

Mr. Archibald said if this were the most impolitic law in the world, the hon. member for Halifax would be doing wrong to raise in his place in this House and palliate or encourage its deliberate violation. Such an attempt is unworthy of the hon. gentleman and of the position which he holds in this House and country. He can introduce a bill for the purpose of repealing this act which he considers obnoxious, but because it does not meet with his approval is he to say that every subordinate officer has a right to violate the law?

Mr. Kaulback said that the law is very obnoxious to the people, and confessed that he promised to do his utmost to strike it off the Statute Book.

Hon. Prov. Sec. stated the objections he entertained to that measure; he did all that he could constitutionally to oppose its passage; not only so, but the party with which he had been accustomed to act, with remarkable unanimity, exerted their power to the utmost to defeat the bill. These efforts, however, were unsuccessful, and the bill was sent up to the Legislative Council, where it was amended so far as respects the time in which it should go into effect. The moment that took place my position was entirely changed. The instant it became the law of the land, I was bound as a member of the Legislature, as a member of the community of Nova Scotia, to respect and observe it. The hon. member for Halifax, on reflection, will see that the duty of all of us is to carry out and vindicate the law, that until we have changed it in a legitimate manner we must bow to it as to any other statute in the land.

Mr. Tobin thought he had said nothing to controvert the doctrine laid down by the hon. Provincial Secretary. He was at liberty to characterize that law by any language he saw fit.

Hon. Att. Gen. asked leave to introduce a bill to "authorize certain incorporated companies to become sureties for public officers."

Indian Affairs.—Hon. Prov. Sec., by command laid upon the table the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The report furnishes an abstract of blankets and coats distributed amongst the Indians in various parts of the Province during the year 1864—722 blankets and 150 great coats. Annexed also, is a statement showing receipts for portions of the Indian reserves, sold to individuals who had settled upon and improved them. Also, sundry payments made from that fund—leaving a balance in the treasury including interest, to 31st December, \$1067.83.

Hon. Mr. MacFarlane thought that the time had arrived when some steps should be taken in relation to the Indian reserves, for as they were managed at present they were of no benefit either to the Indian or anybody else, except perhaps to those who year after year were engaged in stripping the lands of the timber which made them valuable.

Mr. Donald Fraser said in his county (Pictou) there were a large number of Indians, many of them in a state of starvation, and he did not suppose there were more than a hundred acres of Indian reserves in the whole country, while throughout the rest of the Province there were large tracts. He should like to be informed how the Indian money was distributed, and in what proportion it was received by the different counties.

Hon. Mr. MacFarlane replied that it was not distributed by counties at all. He believed that the Commissioner had taken great pains to ascertain where aid was most required.

Mr. Longley did not agree with the member for Cumberland that the Aborigines were fast disappearing from the country. He was informed by the Mr. Mac Missionary that so far from that being the case they were rapidly increasing in numbers. In his opinion the lands should be retained for the use of the Indians.

Crown Lands.—Hon. Prov. Secretary, by command, laid on the table the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the past year.

The report exhibits a large increase in the receipts over any former year. The gross sum amounts to \$38,398.79 for 1864, showing an excess over the previous year of \$18,949.74. The number of acres applied for was 97,485, exceeding that of 1863, 47,352 acres. The expenditure for the department during the year for surveys, &c., in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, including returned monies on rejected petitions amounts to \$14,635.75, giving the net proceeds of the year \$23,763.

The Commissioner alludes encouragingly to the evidences of prosperity which these returns exhibit, and especially remarks upon the progress making in the Island of Cape Breton in adjusting the lines and bounds of settlers, who had many years since entered into possession of lands without title.

Mr. Miller asked the Government to lay on the table of the House a return showing the number of disputed applications for lands now pending in the Crown Land Office. Also a similar return respecting disputed applications for Rights of Search, Leases, &c., in the Office of the Commissioner of Mines, or under the consideration of the Committee of the Executive Council.

Mr. Archibald said that last session he had suggested that the large sum of £4000, which was granted to what was called the St. Peter's Canal, but what was in reality only a ditch, should be devoted to the roads and bridges of Cape Breton, but the members for that Island

would not listen to him, and now they began to realize the wisdom of his suggestion.

Mr. Levesconte was glad that the St. Peter's Canal had advanced a step in the estimation of the hon. member for Colchester since the last session; then it was a "hole," now it was a ditch.

Mr. Tobin said I was now 18 years since St. Peter's Canal had been commenced, and he hoped that a sufficient sum would be provided in the estimates this year to ensure its completion. While upon these matters of public works, as he saw the Commissioner of Railroads in his place he would like to know whether the Government intended to provide for the construction of the Railroad to Annapolis this year. He was pleased to find a gentleman from the West filing the position of Chief Railway Commissioner, and he presumed that now justice would be done to the West as well as to the East.

Mr. Longley said that it would be rather premature at that time to enter into particulars as to the Annapolis railroad,—when that subject and the St. Peter's Canal came properly before the House, he would express his sentiments.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Bourinot introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the International Coal Mining Company, also two or three other local bills.

Hon. Prov. Sec. introduced a bill to incorporate the Acadia Coal Company.

Mr. Blanchard presented a petition from Inverness favorable to Assessment for the support of schools.

Mr. Cowie presented a petition from Port Macoun, Queen's Co., against the School Act.

The Revised Statutes.—Hon. Attorney General stated to the House that he had the pleasure of informing them that the Revised Statutes were now published, and in the course of a few days would be ready for distribution. In a few days they would be declared the law of the land.

Mr. Caldwell would ask the Hon. Attorney General did the government intend to furnish the magistracy of the province with a copy of the new book gratis.

Hon. Prov. Sec. said that to carry out the proposition of the hon. gentleman would incur a very large pecuniary outlay.

Hon. Attorney General stated in answer to the question put by the hon. member for Guysborough that it was proposed to strike off two thousand copies, and that the price would be \$2 each.

Mr. John Campbell presented a petition from a number of colored inhabitants of Queen's County asking for separate schools.

Hon. Prov. Sec. said that he was glad that this petition had come from the colored people themselves; for it alluded to a matter well worthy of the consideration of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Shannon reported up from Committee the bill to incorporate Sydney & Louisburg Railway Company, with amendments. The one obliges the Company to pay up 25 per cent of the stock, and another requires them to hold their meetings of Directors in this province.

Mr. Bourinot said that the other Companies in Cape Breton had the right to meet in the United States as well as in this province, and he did not see why the present company should be restricted in the way proposed.

Hon. Prov. Sec. thought it would be advisable for the Committee to ascertain from these gentlemen their views on the subject.

Mr. Tobin expressed his opinion that the 25 per cent on the stock should be paid in Nova Scotia currency, not in greenbacks.

Correspondence on Confederation.—Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table correspondence relative to the Union of the Colonies, which was read by the Clerk.

In answer to a question by Mr. Locke, the Hon. Prov. Sec. stated that these despatches embraced everything that was of importance in connection with the subject.

Mr. Miller enquired whether it was the intention of the government to discuss the question of the Union of the Colonies at an early day, or whether it was intended to give due notice.

The Hon. Prov. Sec. replied that the government had no disposition to press the subject hurriedly upon the consideration of the House, but due notice would be given them when it would be brought forward. In the meantime he had directed extra copies of the correspondence to be printed, so that the members would have ample opportunity to inform themselves upon the subject.



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CABINET ORGAN.—Such an instrument is all that is needed in any church of ordinary size; and even in Trinity Church, in this city, the grandest specimen of the Gothic architecture on the continent, Dr. Cutler, the celebrated organist, has introduced one of them into the chancel, as better adapted to some parts of the service, and to some classes of music, than the great pipe organ, whose tones make the walls tremble. In the churches throughout the country they answer every requirement, and have already been widely sought for and introduced. Such eminent artists and musicians as Thalberg, Lowell Mason, Zundel, Root, and many others, bear testimony to their merits in the highest terms; and once hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the Church has been waiting for—something to aid without drowning the singing; something easily obtained, easily kept in order, and giving power, majesty, and melody in the worship of God. For this nothing is equal to the organ; and here we have an organ, sweet, solemn, sonorous, and grand, the instrument you will love the longer you hear it.—N. Y. Observer.

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Mrs. S. A. ALLEN lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylolalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was quite grey, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sells them.

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"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purpose for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfectly safety.—Boston Recorder.

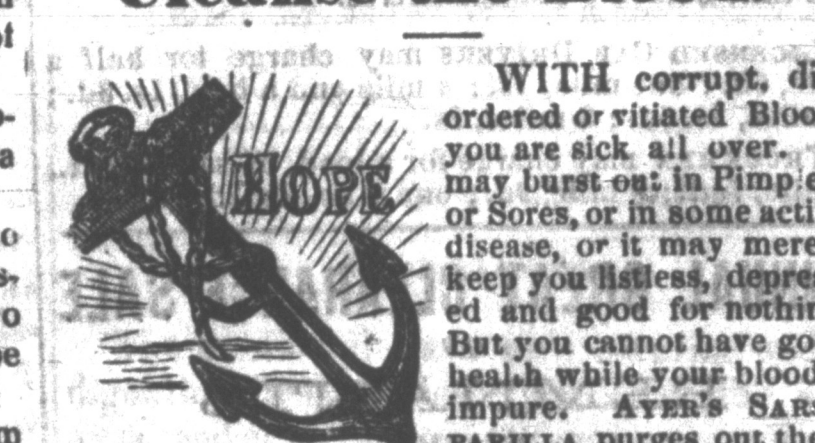
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THE SUBSCRIBER offers at private sale, the well known farm in Brooklyn St. Cornwallis, consisting of about 300 acres, 35 of which is sterile, within call of the House, 40 or 50 acres have been ploughed, and is almost as level as dyke. The whole is handsomely situated, the land is very easily worked and produces good crops. There are on the premises a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a BARN, 50 + 38, also a SMALL BARN, or horses, and a number of other out buildings. An excellent ORCHARD, and several grafted trees. A never failing well of soft water. There is an abundance of wood and poles on the farm, and is capable of great improvements. It would make two good farms, and might be divided very conveniently. One half of the purchase money may remain on the place. For further particulars apply to the owner. ABEL STRONG.

Feb. 22. and 23. 6 wks. and 10 wks. after.

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WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health, and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venereal diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has allowed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. We call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have no reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Infant Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

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Feb. 22. 3 mths.

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