

move off without the least delay. If he is inclined to shy at the sight of a stone or any other object, he should be driven up to it and made familiar with it, and not whipped. The speaker urged strongly the employment of kind and gentle means in breaking the colt, and in the treatment of other animals, and believed that where such a course is pursued the animal may be learned almost anything.

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ble dungeon, about 9 in the evening, where from cold (I have since heard the cold was 17 degrees that night,) I could not sleep, but had to run backward and forward the whole long night. But, praise the Lord, his love fired my soul and warmed both soul and body. Here I staid till Sunday evening, on the 6th January, and in the meantime I was busy writing letters to my dear wife and brethren, and in preaching Christ to and disputing with people, who, out of curiosity and other motives constantly visited me. And who knows but the testimony to the truth given through a prison grating, may bring forth fruit in due time.

"On Sunday evening I was brought out and carried under guard the whole night in very cold and severe weather, down to Gottenburg. I prevailed with the guard and had a short interview with my wife, and after that, on the morning of the 7th January, I was brought to the government house, and from thence I was committed to the State prison. I was put in a small room among nine criminals, where the foul air and bad smell made me ready to faint the first five minutes. I lifted up my heart to God in praise, and made up my mind to stay there, how long I did not know, but expecting never to get my liberty till I had received my sentence of banishment. But in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, my wife came with one of the prison servants, opened the door and told me to come out and that I was at liberty. She had been to one of the principal men in the city desiring him to have me at least put into a less miserable room, if I should be kept a prisoner; pleading, as I had committed no moral or political crime against the law, I ought not to be imprisoned among thieves and common criminals. To our no little surprise and joy, he wrote an order to the prison-keeper and handed it to my wife, to let me out immediately and give me liberty. Glory be to God! He is the same God now as in the days of the Apostles. It is as easy for Him now to open the iron gates of prisons, as it was in the days of Peter and Paul. Praise his name. With my heart filled with gratitude to God, I walked home with my wife, who now wept for joy. The same evening the brethren and sisters assembled at my house and united in giving glory and thanks to God, and supplicating his mercy on our persecutors."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

GREAT ROADS.—The following is the apportionment of the £9300 recommended by the Road Committee for the repair and improvement of the Great Roads throughout the Province:—

St. John to Nova Scotia Line, £900; Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis, £400; Saint John to St. Andrews, £300; Nerepis to Gagetown, £40; Dorchester to Shediac, £40; Shediac to Petitcodiac, £50; Richibucto to Chatham, £350; Newcastle to Bathurst, £150; Bathurst to Belledune, £50; Belledune to Metis Road, £300; Fredericton to Woodstock, £725; Woodstock to Aroostook, £550 (£150 of which towards the erection of a bridge over Beckagumic River, in aid of individual subscription); Aroostook to Grand Falls, £200; Fredericton to Finger Board, £150; Bellefleur to Sierhner's, £40; Fredericton to Newcastle, £650 (including £325 due on bridge over south-west branch of the river Miramichi, and for covering the same); Fredericton to Saint Andrews, £300; Salisbury to Harvey (including bridge over Petitcodiac River), £600; Shediac to Richibucto, including bridges, £500; Waweg to St. Stephen, £70; Woodstock to Houlton, £40; Oromocto to Gagetown, £30; Oak Bay to Eel River, £270; Barker's Landing, Nashua, to Richibucto, via Newcastle and Gasperaux, £500 (£150 of which to be laid out between Fredericton and Newcastle River); from Newcastle to Bend of Petitcodiac (being part of the old line of road laid out between Fredericton and Petitcodiac), £100; Grand Falls to Canada Line, £450 (£150 of which for bridge over Little River, near Webster's); Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche, £265; Saint John to Quaco, £300 (including £200 for replacing bridges); Hampton to Bellefleur, £25; Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine, £150; Lower Landing, Grand Falls, to American Boundary, £40; Pickard's Line to American Boundary, £25; Albert to St. John, via Hammond River, £250; Isaac Derry's to Point Wolfe, £100; Dead Water Brook to St. Stephen, £50; Roix's to Oak Bay, £150; Tisdale's farm to Loch Lomond, £200. The Committee recommended, in addition, the usual grant of £300 to the Nova Scotia and New

Brunswick Land Company, for the improvement of the roads through their lands.

The Bye-Road Grant of £13,700, the Committee propose to divide as follows:—

County of York, £1233 15s; Carleton (including Victoria), £1432 10s; Queen's, £1150; Gloucester, £875; Charlotte, £1357 10s; King's, £1317 10s; Saint John, £983 10s; Sunbury, £694; Northumberland, £1296 5s; Restigouche, £693 15s; Westmorland, £1130; Kent, £342 10s; Albert, £698 15s.

Mr. R. D. Wilnot, from the Committee appointed on the 16th of February last, to take into consideration the petition of Henry Gilbert and three hundred and twenty-three others, inhabitants of the City and County of St. John, praying that a school may be established in this Province for the education of Deaf and Dumb Children, submitted a report, as follows:—

"That they consider the education of children deprived by Providence of speech and hearing, a subject of absolute necessity in a Christian country, and one which should not only be aided by the contributions of the benevolent, but also from the funds of the Province.

"The Committee are not at present in possession of sufficient information on this subject, to recommend any Grant being made for the establishment of such a School at the present time, but they would suggest that the Government should give directions to the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties, to direct the persons appointed to take the census under the Act 12 Victoria, chapter 48, to make a return of the number of Deaf Mutes and their respective ages, and also the probable amounts that the parents would be enabled to contribute towards their education and support, with the view of legislating on this subject at the next meeting of the Legislature."

Mr. Woodward has again introduced his bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

An Act has passed, imposing the punishment of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, not exceeding four years, for malicious injury to the works of any Electric Telegraph Company established in this Province, such punishment to be in addition to any civil or other remedy for the offence.

The Bill for granting a bounty on the tonnage of vessels engaged in the fisheries has been rejected by the Legislative Council.

The Export Duty Act has been continued, but all stuff under five inches square and nine feet in length is exempted, except lacinated.

A Bill introduced by Her Majesty's Attorney General, to establish reciprocal free trade with the West Indian Colonies, passed the House on Wednesday last. This is an excellent measure, from which we hope much good may result.

On Friday the House, after transacting the routine business of the day, on motion of Mr. J. Earle, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Bill to incorporate the Orange Societies in this Province. As on the former occasion, the House was crowded in every part, and the debate continued without a moment's intermission from a little after eleven in the forenoon, until nearly six o'clock in the afternoon, when progress was again reported.

FRIDAY, April 5.—After the journals were read this morning, the House went into committee of supply for a short time. Several grants were passed, after which the House resolved itself into Committee on the state of the Province, and a warm debate continued until about half past 5 o'clock.

Mr. End, Mr. Woodward, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Dr. Earle, Mr. Ansley, Hon. Mr. Hannington, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Carnan, His Honor the Speaker, Mr. Street, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Brown, and Mr. End, followed in succession, each delivering a speech of considerable length, and several of whom proposed a different *panacea* to recruit the "state of the Province." The subject is, however, just where it commenced. Mr. Ward's resolution, and Mr. Brown's amendment, will not be sustained. Hon. Mr. Partelow and Mr. Ritchie gave notice that they would move other resolutions. The debate is to be resumed to-morrow, immediately after the journals are read. It is the opinion of some members that the debate will end in—nothing. Dr. Wilson moved for leave to enter on the supply book 2507, to be equally divided among the four Reporters.

SATURDAY, April 6.—The further consideration of the State of the Province had been made the order for this day, but owing to some cause or causes, the subject was not taken up. During a considerable part of the day the House was somewhat thin.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, the House went into Committee on a Bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue for services therein mentioned, which Bill passed.

Hon. L. A. Wilnot, by leave, brought in a Bill to facilitate the construction of a Railroad from the harbour of Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac; also a Bill to open a communication by Railway or Canal from the St. Lawrence to the Head of the Temiscouata Lake.

The Fredericton Corporation Bill was taken up, and passed.

A bill to provide for the putting up and curing of beef and pork was taken up in committee of the whole, and elicited considerable discussion. The Bill was brought in by Mr. Barbare, and it originated with the N. B. Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, home Manufactures, and Commerce. The Bill was very stringent in its particulars, and went to establish places for inspection throughout the Province. It required that the barrel in which beef or pork was to be packed should be made of a particular kind of wood and the meat should be cut

up into certain sizes, with various other nice distinctions.

Mr. Barbare, Hon. Mr. Hannington, Dr. Wilson, Col. McLeod and others supported the Bill.

Hon. L. A. Wilnot, His Honor the Speaker, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Woodward and some others spoke against it.

Hon. L. A. Wilnot, and Mr. Ritchie contended that the Bill was premature, and that the passing of it would operate materially against the farmers. They said it was better to encourage the growth of cattle and hogs, that the Province may produce a sufficiency for home consumption than to waste time and money in legislating on a measure to provide for the exportation of what the Province did not possess. They thought it was quite time enough to pass such a Bill when there was beef or pork to export; and when the Province produced a quantity sufficient to render its importation unnecessary. A motion was made to postpone the further consideration for three months, which was lost. Another motion was made to postpone for six months, and another for nine months. Both motions were also lost.

Hon. L. A. Wilnot moved a *proviso*, which was carried, and which was intended to render the Bill virtually nugatory. —[New-Brunswick.]

The House is not likely to adjourn before the end of this month. Several Bills connected with the establishment of the new County of Victoria have been passed, as also a great number of other bills of a local nature.

MONDAY, April 7.

There was a variety of business transacted. The principal things we notice. Mr. Ritchie called upon Mr. Partelow to bring forward his statement respecting the *Savings' Bank* deficiency, amounting to £2500. Mr. Partelow promised obedience in a few days. He said the times were hard, and it was hard to distress persons still in arrears.

Mr. Gilbert was glad that something was to be done with regard to the mysterious affairs of the *Savings' Bank*. The hon. Provincial Secretary said that distress prevailed, and that delinquents had to be indulged. Too much of this indulgence existed. In former times a man would be hanged for a shilling; but now any person can embezzle £3000 with impunity; and instead of being hanged, or brought to account, he must be nursed.

A number of motions were moved in Supply; but very little money was granted. A motion to remunerate Dr. Bayard for services at Sheldrake Island, also another for Dr. Ruddick in certain fever cases, were rejected.

The Attorney General moved that a sum of money be placed at the disposal of the Government, to conduct an exploration of the coal strata in this Province. Also rejected.

The House goes into the "State of the Province" on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY.

The principal business done in the House to-day was the consideration of a few Bills. In each case some discussion was called forth, but that was principally among the law members of the House. On motion of Hon. L. A. Wilnot the House went into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the N. B. Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce. This Bill provides that when the Society makes up a certain sum by subscription, it will receive double that amount from the Province. The House has been very thin to-day, many of the Members being on Committees.

Mr. Brown said there were two very important debates which had been put off from day to day. The Session, he hoped, was fast drawing to a close and he would like to see those debates disposed of. The debates were the Orange Bill and the State of the Province.

Hon. L. A. Wilnot said if no other would move in the State of the Province he would do so himself. He would name Monday for taking up the subject.

Mr. End said the House seemed to have nothing to do, yet there was a large amount of business to be disposed of; he was for going into the State of the Province at once. After some further observations it was resolved that the House go into Committee on the State of the Province, to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journals. A Bill to alter and amend the law relating to the establishment of an Alms House and public Infirmary for the City and County of St. John, passed a second reading; also a Bill to prevent the destruction of moose in the Province.

Mr. Woodward by leave, brought in a Bill to repeal the law by giving a bounty for the destruction of bears and wolves. The House went into Committee on a Bill to allow and amend the law relating to the administration of justice. A hot discussion here arose, and several of the law members attacked each other rather severely. The debate became quite personal and some members charged others

with making 'bunkum' speeches. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRAYER IN THE JURY ROOM.—*The Verdict against Webster.*—A writer in the Boston Traveller, who signs himself "one of the Jury" on the Webster trial, states that at the suggestion of the Foreman, religious services were held in the Jury Room every evening during the continuance of the trial, and that "the burden of every prayer was for wisdom to guide and direct unto a right decision, and for blessings most rich and precious to descend upon the prisoner and his afflicted family." The writer then goes on to speak of the manner in which they (the Jury) arrived at their decision:—

"I now come to the closing part of this momentous trial. When the witnesses for the defence had given in their testimony, and the counsel for the prisoner announced the evidence on their part closed, a feeling of pain and anguish must have come over the mind of every juror—"What! can no more be said,—no more be done in behalf of the unhappy prisoner! Is that the evidence—the only evidence on which we are to base our verdict of 'Not Guilty'?"

"At that very time, with the light which the able charge of the Chief Justice afterwards gave us on several points of 'the law and the evidence,' I think I speak the sentiments of nearly if not quite all the Jury, when I say, that they were as fully prepared for their verdict as when they retired to the Jury Room, after listening to the most able and eloquent pleas of the prisoner's senior counsel and the Attorney General—so strongly, so fully had the evidence pointed to the prisoner as the guilty man—AND TO NO ONE ELSE. After the Jury had gone to their room—with the various evidences of guilt spread out on the table before them, and the door locked upon them; shut out as it were entirely from the world, with nothing but the eye of Omniscient God upon them—so painful was the sense of responsibility, so unwilling were they to come to the result which all felt they must come to, that 30 to 40 minutes were spent ere anything was done—when at last the voice of the Foreman was heard calling them to order and reminding them of duty, however painful; and when they had all taken their seats around the table—then it was that one of the Jurors rose and said, 'Mr. Foreman, before entering upon the further consideration and decision of this most important matter, I would propose that we seek for Divine wisdom and guidance.' The proposition met with a cordial response, and the foreman called upon a juror to offer prayer. This was done, most feelingly and sincerely. We then proceeded to the most trying and painful part of our arduous duty. The various articles which were put into the case were examined by the jury, and particularly those things which seemed to bear most strongly against the prisoner. The final decision of the question was resolved into three parts:

First. Are the remains of a human body found in the Medical College on the 30th Nov., 1849, those of the late Dr. George Parkman?

Second. Did Dr. George Parkman come to his death by the hands of Dr. John W. Webster, in the Medical College, on the 23d Nov., 1849?

Third. Is Dr. John Webster guilty, as set forth in the indictment, of the wilful murder of Dr. George Parkman?

When the vote on the first question was put, twelve hands arose immediately. Some little discussion then took place, when the second question was tested—and twelve hands at once arose. The third—the most important question of all—was next to be tried. Quite a pause ensued. One juror in his sympathy of kindness for the prisoner (who was his personal acquaintance or friend) and his afflicted family, shrunk from the "fiery ordeal," "Can't we stop here?—can't the law be vindicated and justice satisfied, if we pause here? Must we take the life of the unhappy prisoner?" Some discussion ensued—the mind of the juror seemed more calm—and he expressed his readiness to vote on the final question, which was then put and twelve hands arose. The die was cast! and John W. Webster was pronounced Guilty of Murder."

Slavery in Texas.

A citizen of Texas has written to the Tribune a letter which confirms the opinion that a decided majority of the people of that State