# **EW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.**

brought here for trial. The case was tried June last, and the jury came in and stated they had been unable to agree. Judge S' directed the whole panel to be dischar di ing them they had served too long a ged, Noramber the trial served on again iready. " Shall We know each other there ?" the first start have

> THE "RINALDO'S" - VOYAGE FROM CAPE COD TO BERMUDA .-- . . We left Cape Cod with a very low glass, and had no sooner cleared the land than down it came. We had close-reefed fore and main topsails, courses furled, and with steam on for two hours ran only fifteen knots. In clearing a vessel the helm was jammed one way; and shortly after the wheel ropes and preventive tackles were carried sway. Of course, the ship broached to ; and being unable to use the rudder, we had to let go the main-topsail sheet to pay off. Of course, the topsail went to ribbons; and it was morning before we got our wheel to work. All night the ship had been hove to ; and to our horror in the morning we sounded in 35 fathoms-so must have drifted towards the Georges Shoals. We kept her close to the gale and steamed full speed; and, thank goodness, got slear. Our port neetings, our cutter, and the gig, were washed away. For six days we poked about the coast of Nova Scotia. hoping the weather would clear ; then, not having seen sun, moon, or stars since leaving Cape Cod, and only twenty tons of coal left, we bore away for Bermuda. The ship was one mass of ice fore and aft, all the

N. Y. Albion,

Last week, the Financial Secretary of Nova Scotia, "laid percer the House the Trade Re-turns for the year ending 30th Sept. 1861, with his financial statements, and the Annual Returns of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1861. These returns are very carefully and clearly arranged, and in this respect manifest a decided improvement over those of former years. There has been a marked decrease in exports and imports. In the imports of but six articles, there is a decrease of over \$1,084,804. In the exports, there is a decrease of \$925,618. This falling off of trade, is to be attributed to the civil war in the United States. It is to be noticed that this decrease is mainly confined to the City of Halifax the other portions of the Province having been less affected by the war. In some articles of export, an increase is exhi-bited-of coal \$30,059; of lumber \$37,622, and

Boetry.

When we hear the music ringing Through the bright celestial dome, When sweet angel voices singing. Gladly bid us welcome-home To the land of ancient story, Where the spirit-knows no care, In that had of light and glory, "Shall we know each other there ?"

When the holy angels meet us, As we go to join their band, Shall we know the friends who greet us, In the glorious spirit land? Shall we see the dark eyes shining On us as in days of yors? Shall we feel their dear arms twining Fondly round in as before?

Yes, my earth-worm soul rejoice

And my weary heart grows light,

For the thrilling angel voices. And the angel faces bright, That shall welcome us in heaven, As the loved of long ago, And to them its kindly given Thus their mortal friends to know.

O! ye weary ones and lost ones, Drop not, faint not by the way; Ye shall join the loved and lost ones In the land of perfect day. Harp strings, touched by angel fingers, Murmur in my raptured eas; Ever more their sweet tone lingers, We shall know each other there.

Micellancous.

The Finances of Nova Scotia.

PILES-ON

of timber £33,000. A 10 M The Receiver General's account exhibits a balance against the Province of \$125,177 90 ; which is partially accounted for by the falling off in the exports, which saturally affected the imports. The total decrease of Excise Revenue collected in 1861, as compared with the previous year, amounts to \$83,070. The Light Dues col-lected are a hitle in excess of those of 1860..... From the gold mines, the sum of \$13,689 has been derived. But this is not all clear gain, as the expenses of the government, in connection with the mines, have been large. In conclusion the Hop. Financial Secretary expressed the belief, that if the war in the United States should continue, our trade would seek other channels.

The Duke of Newcastle and the Colonies.

The annual banquet of the Australian Association took place in London on the 12th Feby., at which the Duke of Newcastle suid :-- " If the art of colonisation meant the foundation of powerful, happy, and prospercus communities, in distant parts of the world, he appealed to those around him, whether the Australian colonies did not disprove the statement of a lost art of colonisation. They carried on an export trade which occupied 1,500,000 tons of shipping, in the carriage of exports valued at £21,000,000, while the imports smounted to £25,000,000, of which no less than £16,000,000 came from the mother country. These facts disproved the idea, | tants of Canada, and he now found himself in that colonies were of use and advantage, even in the low pecuniary aspect of the question. With-in the last ten years, no less than £1000,000,000 worth of gold had been exported from Australia and principally to this country. This remarka-ble operation had been conducted, without the bad been asticipated by some persons, for dur-ing that very period of ten years, the number of acres under outitivation in those colonies rose from 60,000 to 300,000, and this export of wool bed increased in value from FS00 000 to f2 000. that colonies were of use and advantage, even in had increased in value from £800,000 to £2,000. 000. That was the material evidence of pros perity. But the colonies also, had adopted the laws of the mother country, and their Legislatures had generally followed the example of England, in framing their statutes. It was, however, true, in one sense, that we had lost the art of colonisation, for the rule by force of arms was gone; but we had acquired a better art ; the government of our colonies by the force of mu-tual affection and interest, and he hoped the day might sever return, when a single red-coat should fire a shot, or point a bayonet, in hostili-ty at any British colonist. If any colony wished to separate from a s-if they thought their strength was sufficient to allow them to stand alone we should not seek to restrain them by force. But he believed, that the present attach ment between Great Britain and ber colonies was such, that it would be a long day ere the union between them was severed; or sought to be severed, by either of them."

. that iged, tell-ready. In ing them they had served to again , ready. In November the trial came on again , and a jury, after a great amount of challeng? , was empan-nelled—one juror being excur.ed, from his re-marking that he was " opposed to drawing up a

guns looking like polar bears. -Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the "Rinatdo."-

Mob Outrage at Boston. Some of the Southern officers who have recently been taken prisoners in battle, were sent to the quiet City of Boston, in order to their confinement in Fort Warren, until regularly exchanged. By the following, from the Boston Courier of last Wednesday, it appears that Bos-

Gypsum, ton is not a whit behind other American Cities for rowdyism :---

"The insults offered by the mob at the depot on Monday evening, to the rebel officers who arrived by the train, were not only disgraceful to them, but to civilization itself. It is not the way with the truly brave, thus to assail the de fenceless, either by rude taunts, or threatened violence. To do so, under such tircumstances, was as cowardly and brutal, as it was impotent. For the credit of the city, we trust that when-ever other prisoners of this description may be brought here, a sufficient police force may be in attendance, to save the city from scenes which

could be only revolting, and mortifying, to all decent people.' Reception of troops in Canada.

The officers of the 62d Regt. were entertained by the citizens of Kingston, Canada West on their arrival there, and the banquet was bility.

In responding to the toast of "Col. Ingal and the officers of the 62nd Regiment,"-tha gallant officer said it was the culmination of a series of kindnesses which had been offered to the regiment from the date of their leaving Woodstock, when ordered for service in Upper Canada, at a time that a disturbance across the lines appeared imminent. From the farmers and backwoodsmen of New Brunswick, and from the habitants of Lower Canada. they received every attention that could contributed to the comfort of their noon-tide stoppings, and their night halts, while going through those snowy forest wilds. Coming up the country, they had received further attentions, and every sign of welcome, from the inhabi-

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- The Legislature of P. E. Island was opened on the 20th ult., by his Excellency Lievt, Governor Dun-das. He says—" Notwithstanding the serious embarrassments, which the unhappy condition of a neighboring people has occasioned to our foreign trade, I am glad to find that there has been no remarkable decrease in the revenue of the past year. I regret, however, to say that the expenditure, during the same period, though it shows a considerable decrease as ompared with the expenditure of the preceedng twelve months, has not been covered by

the revenue." His Excellency states that three Acts, passed at the last session of the Legislature, viz., the Elective Council Act, the Act for the organization of the Volunteer Force, and the Act for the Incorporation of the Ro-man Catholic Bishop-have not, as yet received the royal assent. The Act passed in the session of 1860, authorizing the issue of fish-ery licenses to citizens of the United States, for vessels built in P. E. Island, and owned them, has lately been specially confirmed by her Majesty. No communication on the land question has yet been received from Duke of ewcastle; but the Governor is confident that his Grace will not allow the present session of the Legislature to pass without communieating her Majesty's commands on a question in which the people of the Island are so generally interested.

Nova Scotia Trade Returns.

The following comparative return of exports from Nova Scotia, as between 1860 and 1861, is made up from official returns recently submitted to the Legislature of that Province :---

Exported in 1860. 1861. Decrease. Fish, viz: \$22,507 Alewives, \$29,760 211.787 1199,574 Codfish. 1418,461 Herring, 709,780 502.473 207.257196.017 547 386 357 369 Mackerel 100.450 95 229 Scale Fish Shad & Halibut, 32,904 18,100 65.118 Salmon & Trout, 96,184

\$2254870 \$675405 \$2929775 45125 85986 40811 90842 290784 191442

\$3306495 \$2486623 \$819872 It will be observed that the greatest amount of decrease is on fish, gypsum, and potatoes, three of the staple exports of our sister Province. The decrease like every other untoward event in these days, is, of course, attributed to the Civil War in the States, which is made the scape-goat for every disappointment and derange-

The following extract from a letter dated at New Orleans, Jan 9th is published in the London Times, and is youched for, as being writ-

"The defences of the city, are we believe, equal to any emergency, should the Federals, how-ever, effect a landing, the place will be made too hot to hold them. As to the threats about compelling the South to yield we treat them with contemptuous scorn. Never were the people more determined than at the pesent nour. Life, property, and home will be sacrificed to obtain independence. If 100,000 men fall during the struggle, another 100,000 would rise to avenge them. The North is now so thoroughly detested that no persuasions, no concessions—nothing, in fact, that the North could offer—would induce the people of the South to consent to re-union. The South has made many sacrifices during this war, and is prepared to make many more; but the Yankee statements that we are suffering for want

a personage as the neglected lady in Don Gioranni. Public opinion has long ago settled the rights of the question. The undisputed pracrights of the question. The undisputed prac-tice of fifteen centuries has consecrated our pre-sent laws. Yet to satisfy the passion of, it may be, twenty individuals, the peace of a thousand families is to be endangered and disturbed, be-cause Mr. Monchton Milnes must ride his hobby absolutely to death. It must be tolerably clear from the division of yesterday, that Mr. Monck-ton Milnes cannot hope for the realisation of his wishes. Let him adopt the sensible and practi-cal resolution of withdrawing his project, and console himself with the reflection, that it is before its time. He will, we are convinced, have the thanks of parliament. Even the most per-secuted deceased wife's sister, must be satisfied with the chivalrous devotion which the poet of Pontefract has offered at her shrine. Morning Chronicle .- Naturally, the public re-

gard the discussion more dispassionately than they otherwise might, in the conviction that the change proposed, however long delayed, is ine-vitable. The Walpole parallels will not last for ever, any more than the Warwickshire fanaticism against the Jews, who are really more tolerable in Parliament than in their counting-house -thanks to the ridicule which silences, under that roof, every illiterate beggar upon horseback. But when is the burlesque to be conclud-ed? We shall have the new law, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister will be authorised; yet, it has been calculated how much we pay or sacrifice for the time-serving of the Peers?

Church Review .-- No argument will do sway with the assertion that if a wife may not marry her husband's brother, neither may a husband marry the wife's sister. The Christian man does not infer from the Scriptures, which only speak of the masculine that therefore women have no souls. Such an interpretation is an interpretation warranted by many single passages. But the Church has not so interepreted them; and common sense cannot so read them; and the Church has read for women all that is laid down for men ; and this is a case in which the corroboration of common sense may be allowed, and appeal may be made to it. If then, the husbaud's brother is distinctly forbidden to the wife, we need no strength from a text upon which a doubt may possibly be thrown. Parity of reasoning will allow us to form this one conclusion only, that the wife's sister is forbidden to the husband, and he may not make her his. Even if men run restive under the restraints of the Church, they yet profess to seek the word of Scriptuze,-and it cannot be those who simply seek the knowledge of the will and way of God can doubt that the interpretation of the 'or biddal is before them, and that no amount of quibble will explain away the fact. Then, there comes in the authority of the Church of old. and of the Christian days, and none have sought until these latter times to find in Scripture a sanction and a permission for a man, for his own lust and desire, to take to himself the sister of his deceased wife.

SAWING CORDWOOD BY MACHINERY .--- A great sawing match took place lately at Lobo, Middlesex county, C. W., which was attended arose with reference to the work which could be executed by one of Bruce's sawing machines. Mr. Archibald McIntyre having one of those machines, undertook to cut fifty cords of wood within ten hours. A bet of \$40 was made by Mr. Donald Seaton that the work could not be done, and hence the issue. - Tuesday was the day appointed, and farmers from far and near came to witness the exploit. Mr. McIntyre having placed himself at the cross-cut saw. cut in nine hours fifty-three cords of wood, and concluded the task amid much applause. Other bets were then made, among tuem one es pecially, that a cord of wood must be cut in six minutes by the machine, A large number were quite sure this could not be done, but the saw went through the required number of cuts in four and a half minutes! Subsequently a good deal of fun ensued, and the day closed amid much hilarity.

was a member of the Government at that time, Mr. Backhouse died, and his office became va-cant. At the time of his death, he had a son about 18 or 14 years old. Andrew Weldon, bro-ther to John Wesley Weldon, applied for the office. Mr. Chandler actually exacted from Weldon an agreement, that one third of the profits of the office should be paid, to the widow of Mr. Backhouse, and sister-in-law of Mr. Chandler. To effect this an agreement in writ-ing was made between John Wesley Weldon. and the Hon. E. B. Chandler at that time a member of the Government, that one-third of all the perquisites and emoluments arising from that office, should be paid to him for the widow. Andrew Weldon took his office upon these terms :

and things went on this way until £1,200 was actually paid out of the monies of the office to him, for Mrs. Backhouse. Weldon grew weary at last of the tax, and protested against it.— The result was that he was displaced, and young Backhouse, who had attained the age of 21 meanwhile, was put in his place, and holds it to this day.

day. It will be noticed that it is here stated that Mr. Backhouse held the office of Registrar of Deeds, &c., twelve or fourteen years ago. The facts are Mr. Backhouse died in 1840, twentytwo years ago. I was not a member of the government at the time, nor did I become such until the year 1848, so that the statements are entirely erroneous. Again, the inference from the statements of the Attorney General is that the office became vacant by the death of Dr.

Backhouse. This was not the case, it was vacant by resignation. Allow me to state the facts,-In the year 1889, it became necessary for Mr. Backhouse to remove from Sackville, his ormer residence, to Dorchester, in order to be nearer the Court House, and better to serve the convenience of the whole country. He had just finished a house for his own residence when he was taken ill, and in the early part of the winter of 1840, he found it impossible to attend to the duties of his office. Mr. Backhouse and his faunity entertained strong hopes of his recovery, although my own opinion was that these hope were groundless. He was at last forced to the conclusion that it was necessary for him to re-sign, and in order to provide for himself in the event of his recovery, he made an arrangement with his assistant in the office, a gentleman then and since residing in Dorchester, to resign, as it was called, in his favour, the conditions being that on his (Mr. B's.) recovery, the office was to be restored to him, or rather that the incumbent would resign, so that he could be reappointed .---The resignation was written and forwarded to Fredericton. In the meantime Mr. Andrew Weldon having heard of the resignation, made an application to the government for the office, and had through his brother sufficient influence to obtain it.

When the brother of Mr. Weldon, at that time a member of the government, and who had no-thing to do with the resignation or arrangement connected therewith, came to understand the nature of the understanding had by Mr. Backtouse with the gentleman in whose favour he wished to resign, he immediately had the gene rosity to write Mr. Backhouse a very feeling letter and this is the only written document to by a large number of people. The contest | my knowledge ever in existence on this subject) in which he stated that should be recover, his brother would not hesitate to resign, and that he, Dr. Backhouse, should be re-appointed .--This letter likewise contained the assurance that in case of his (Mr. B's.) death, his widow should receive a certain share of the proceeds of the Office. I think one third was the proportion named, and this, I believe, never exceeded £40 or £50 in any one year, and the gross amount paid Mr. B. could not have exceeded one third of the sum (£1200) named by the Hon. Attorney General. Whatever may be thought as to the principle of this care for the widew after the husband's death, it is one which has been, and no doubt will be, to some extent, fol lowed under similar peculiar circumstances.-Of the letter reterred to, Mr. Backhouse was very careful and had a copy made and fyled in my office as a guard against any casuality remember that he frequently during his sick-

> sure his mind that he had not, by his resignatlon, lost all claim upon the office in case he rein America, embracing ANGELL, BISHOP, CURTIS, fits very much, and he then refused to make the previous allowance to Mrs. Backhouse, and there being no bond or contract of any sort and the offer having been made originally by Mr. Wel-

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ness had the letter read to him, in order to as-

tion, lost all chaim upon the blue in the second se

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Matters at New Orleans.

ment of business.

ten by a person of high position and respecta-

The Conflict in the States.

The Boston Courier has some sensible remarks

on the improbability of the Civil War being brought to a speedy close, and upon the refusal of Congress to pass a resolution which simply declared that "the war" was for the restoration of the Union in which it says :---

the Union in which it says :---"For ourselves, we do not expect to see this conflict come to a very speedy close---and cer-tainly not to any satisfactory end, while such a spirit prevails. The passions of men on both sides, are to be conquered, before reason can have full operation upon their minds. And party interests must become subject to the great cause of the country, so that with a single eye, we shall look to the welfare and honour of the whole, be-fore that glorious day, which we hope to see, and be glad, shall come, of a restored, reinvigorated, and presperous Union. Congress will yet pass resolutions still more specifically calculated to work out that grand result, than that now reject-ed by the House. At present, they are clated by successes in themselves gratilying, and salutary, in their approximate effects ; but far from fitted to encourage the visionary expectations of those, In their approximate effects ; but far from fitted to encourage the visionary expectations of those, who look already upon the insurrectionary States as conquered Provinces. We may yet have re-verses, —we believe there will yet be a desperate struggle, and many a hard contested field. It was upon the day of Bull Bun, that the reluc-tant House, somewhat iguominiously hurried through the indisputable Union resolution of July 23d. Let us fervently pray, that to no such experience we shall be again indebted for a revi-ral of its lately flickering loyalty."

The Execution of the Slave-trader, Gordon The New York correspondent of the Boston Traceller thus speaks of the execution of Capt.

"This is the first grea at triumph-the only conon for this capital offence under the laws re-g to the slave frade which has been achieved as alt will strike that they were afraid he would

realization of being a string of age. His father wa followed the sea all ed an honest

a had been on four slave yoyages the two messaril," He sailed from Havana in eccessful. He salled from the had ber of 1860, in the Eric. After he had about a month the crew pame aft and al where the vessel was going. He said till was said till r. ... They spenored

Kingston, the place of his boyhood, surrounded by triends, and entertained in so hospitable

The Boundary of New Brunswick. A late article in the Westminster Review. on the American question, has the following with reference to the Ashburton Treaty :--

"The whole question turned upon the interpretation of the treaty which terminated the revolutionary war in 1784. Unfortunately, its language was differently interpreted by the contracting parties. It provided that the Ame-rican frontier should begin from the North West angle of Nova Scotia, viz: That angle which is formed by a line drawn due North from the Source of the St. Croix to the highlands. along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves in the St. Lawrence. from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean? But what was meant by the rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean? Could the Northern tributaries of the St. John be thus described? Or were those waters really intended which flowed directly into the sea. In other words, was the line to be drawn north and south of the upper

bend of the St. John? The United States contended for the former; the English colonists for the latter, construction Pending the dispute, the American government produced a map, pub-lished in 1755, (twenty-eight years before the signing of the disputed treaty) which they pre-sumed to have been before the commissioners who settled the terms of peace. "In this map, it is true, the debated line was drawn south of the upper bend of the St. John ; but it is worthy of remark that its geography was plainly erroneous, and that the errors in its latitudes and longitudes were patent to any one at all ac quainted with the locality. Add to this, that the map bore on its face the name of Captain Pownall, who was, at that time, Governor-in-Chief of the four New England Colonies; and we shall be able to estimate its value as an impartial witness in the cause. It may have been a venial weakness of a colonial governor to encroach as much as possible on the possessions of his neighbors; but it was hardly creditable in a great power to endorse the act of their subordi-nate, and rely on it as bona fide testimony, when they found his handiwork could be employed to their advantage. Mitchell's map, however, as it was called, finally turned the scale, and the Ashburton Treaty was signed. What was the astonishment of England when it was discovered immediately afterwards, that when she made this concession, the Government of the United States was in possession of another map, --not Mitchell's nor Pownall's-but authenticated by a note in Franklin's own handwriting, and sent by him to the French ministry, and deposited in their archives. "On this map (we here quote the words of Mr. Spence) appeared a strong red ink line, drawn by Franklin's, own hand, and

ing fine, drawn by Franklin's own hand, and referred to in his note." The U.S. Government was also in possession of a map found in Jeffer-son's collection, on which again a similar red nk line delineated the true boundary. Frank-lin's map was discovered by Mr. Jared Sparks, who, in forwarding it to the United States Gov-ernment, wrote thus :-- "The line is bold and distinct in every part, made with red ink. There is no other coloring in any part of the man is no other coloring in any part of the map. Imagine my surprise at discovering that the line was wholly south of the St. John. It is exactly was wholly south of the St. John. It is exactly the line contended for by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than she has claimed. All this evidence was produced before the Senate-Jofferson's map as well as Franklin's-the two as Mr. Rivers observed, coinciding minutely and exactly." After reading the history of this piece of cajolery, Englishmen may well be excused if they look with mistrust on the clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the settlement of the disputes about the Newtoundland fisheries, or even the re-appearance of the volumesers at

r even the re-appearance of the volume an Juan. One thing, at all events, is they can have little desire to see the reconstruc-tion of a federation which imparts such a fatal bias to the policy of its public men. • • • • If not immediately, at least in the not distant future, the historian of the American Union, reviewing dispassionately its relations with this country, will do justice to the moderation dis-played by English diplomatists though it has

of the necessaries of life are, like most kee statements simply false. Beef, mutton, ham, flour, and poultry are plentiful and cheap Wine and other luxeries are obtained, as before, by those who consume them, but at an advanced price. The trade in these articles is

carried on with Havanna. Over 40 vessels are engaged in it, and so far only five captures bave been made.

"Coffee is the only article of ordinary consumption that is really scarce, but even this is to be had at 75c. (3s.) per lb., a price which in reality is not dearer than that paid by the Western farmer who, under the Northern system of legislation and finance, has to give four bushels of corn to procure one pound of coffee. We have, as we must have, our money difficulties; but, while the North are accumulating no surplus, we have retained the whole of our crops of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco. Our expenditure is doubtless large, but our debt is so much less than that of the North that even should the war last another year this accumulation of produce will pay it off, and leave a balance in our favor of \$100,000,000. Our negroes were never more contented or peaceably disposed; such a thing as an attempted insurrection is unknown, and they are allowed all their usual privileges unchecked and untrammelled. The South are able to carry on the war until they achieve independence."

SEAL HUNTING .- Sailors and fishermen are great believers in "Luck." The fisherman curses his luck if the finny denizens of the deep do not regard his devices to entrap them into the meshes of his net, or upon the sharp barb of his hook, and untold sums in gold-" yellow shining and cold"-would not tempt lack Tar to embark his precious fortunes on board a bark—be she a clipper, or one of that ancient class yelpot "tub,"—if she be notoriously unlucky. There does seem to be some reason for the superstition. Last year a goodly fleet of sealing eraft-numbering one hundred and sixty sall-fitted out from the port of St. John's, Newfoundland. They returned empty from their cruise. One or two, and one or two only, secured small fares, but the greater numoer returned with hardly a seal on board the loss was enormous. This year, but thirty had fitted out in consequence. Now, the ice had floated down from the far North, populated with seals; it has touched the shores of P. E. Island, and of Newfoundland, and brought the prey to the fisherman's door. The thirty sail will doubtless return richly freighted, and so might the large fleet of the year before, had it tried its "luck" again.

Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister.

Mr. Monckton Milnes has again brought this subject before Parliament by a Bill for repealing the present law, which prohibits the marriage of a widower with his deceased wife's sister. The principle of the Bill was sustained in the House of Commons by a majority of eleven. and without offering any opinion on the matter, we furnish some of the comments of the leading London journals on this subject :---

Daily Telegraph.—Justice, expediency, and logic, were all alike upon the side of the Bill, the second reading of which was carried yester-day by a majority of eleven. As it stands, this division will carry hope into many a household. There is a break at last, in the winter of their discontent - a gleam of the bine sky, and sun, through the dark clouds. It is not only a wrong, but a scandal and a danger, that the prohibi-tion against those natural unions should continue to cumber the statute books.

Morning Herald, Feb. 20th .- The yearly roun ndiand fisheries, as volunteers at events, is clear: a the reconstruc-trts such a fatal ien.  $\bullet$   $\bullet$   $\bullet$   $\bullet$ the not distant merican Union, lations with this moderation dis-s, though it has

The Hon. E. B. Chandler's Refutation of the Attorney General's Statements. From the Official Debates of Legislative Council.

PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Hon. Mr. CHANDLER .- I wish to call the attention of your henors to a personal matter. It will be remembered that I took occasion, a few days since, to make an enquiry of the Governmeat as to the reasons for which I had been removed from the office of Clerk of the Peuce and Common Pleas for the County of Westmorland. The reply was " That the recommendation for such removal was not made upon the grounds, or charge, of either official misconduct, or incompetency." This was entirely satisfactory to myself, giving

me all the information that I required, in the assurance that I had not been removed for any incompetency or misconduct, and I was quite willing that the public should discover for itself if there existed any other reasons of a political character, or otherwise, for my removal. I notice by a report of the proceedings of the other branch of the Legislature which appears in the Colonial Empire, that an hon, member of that body saw proper to put a question of the same nature to the Government, not, however, I must say, at my suggestions, or with my knowledge, -although I consider such a question should be asked and settled thus in this or the other Branch-and my assertion on that point I trust will be sufficient. The reply given to the question in the lower

House is very different to that given here; there the removal was justified on political grounds entirely. On that subject I forbear at present making any observations; but on one or two of the statements made on that occasion I desire to remark. The first has reference to the feeling existing between the gentleman who asked the question in the Lower House, (Mr. Gilbert) his family, and myself. The statement has been made, in the debate referred to, that the family of that gentleman and myself have been at en mity for twenty or thirty years, and I, especially, in political antagonism to the late Mr. Gilbert. Now. although for many years opposed politically to the late Mr. Gilbert, I am not aware that either of the gentlemen just mentioned, or their fami-lies, ever attacked my personal character, or U-belled me in any way relating thereto; and when it is stated that such has been the case, I think the parties must labor under a mistake. There may have been, as likely there were, strong things said during the excitement of elections, partak-ing of the general character of electioneering stories, and I may have been frequently branded stories, and i may have been requently oranged as belonging to what was called the family com-pact; an old tory, and other popular electioner-ring epithets. I have, it is very true, opposed the late Mr. Gilbert, at some elections, and he no doubt was defeated several times through my opposition, but for the last few years previous to his death we were on terms, if not of intimacy, at least of neighbourly intercourse; and in 1856

I strongly supported him at the elections, and I may say he succeeded in obtaining a seat through the influence of myself and friends, and although he did, after he redeemed a positive pledge, o the did, after he redeemed a positive pledge, of supporting the Government on the question of Dissolution, vote against the Government of which I was a member, still I did not regard that as any ground of personal quarrel. And I may just add that we, before and since, had con-siderable may just add that we, before and since, had con-siderable pecuniary transactions, and business without dispute or annoyance on either side. So far as the younger Mr. Gilbert, (the member) is concerned, I have had no contest with him poli-tical or otherwise. I can safely say if any thing has been said by any of the family against my private character, that I have entirely forgotten and do not desire to be reminded of it. But there is another matter which has been, it ap-rears to me very annecessarily drawn into the there is another matter which has been, it ap-pears to me, very unnecessarily drawn into the discussion in the other branch. The hon, the Attorney General is reported as stating. "There was an incident he would allude to it had long ceased to be a personal matter, and was a matter of history, and public notoriety."" Now every event atter, it takes place may be said to become a matter of history but that fact

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don quite voluntarily, no blame could attach to him in the transaction; So matters went on until some irregularity of an official nature on the part of Mr. Weldon, which came under the notice of an Election Committee on a scrutiny efore the Assembly, led to his removal and thereupon the present incumbent, was appointed. I have now, your honors, made certain explanations by which you will perceive that very great errors in statements with reference to dates and occurrences have been committed. I do this not for the purposes of provoking debate; that would be irregular and improper. I do so merely from a sense of justice to all concerned. There are

other points contained in the report of the discussion in the other branch, to which on some fitting occasion hereafter: I may allude; but for the present, with the remarks I have made, will let the matter rest.

Hon, Mr. MITCHELL .-- I hope I am not to understand that the arrangement made in this case with the widow is to be regarded as a principle adopted by a former government. I certainly could not assent to the doctrine now. I presume. however, the remarks of my hon. friend, merely were intended to refer to the personal matter which he has so clearly explained --explained, too. in a way which if correct, certainly places the matter in a new light. Hon. Mr. CHANDLER .- It is merely a personal

explanation. Hon. Mr. STEEVES .- As such I regard it, do not suppose my hon. friend intended to allude to any particular parallel case as occurring in

the present day. Hon. Mr. Borsrond.-The only object, evidently, which my hon. friend had, was to set himself right in a matter in which he affirms he has been misrepresented on several points. The hon: gentleman has done so, and he has, in thus noticing the remarks made in another branch of the Legislsture, only claimed his parliamentary rights. His statements of the occurrence have been remarkably clear and positive, and those of us who have the pleasure of the acquaintance of the hon. gentlemen. know full well how to appreciate any statements he may make.

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