

did not frighten him. After the... of a few causes both the Government... would be brought forward... and would ask but justice from each... He would go for the Bill if all... ways were excluded. Such a law... make the Government more cautious... of officers for the railway, and... prevent many claims which might... arise.

McMillan said that after hearing the... he had made up his mind... the Bill, if applied to railways only... Wilmot briefly supported the Bill... as regards railways, but would go no... at present.

Leves is opposed the Bill. That House... the place for claimants to come. He... that if this Bill passed the lawyers... take full possession of this country... Allen said that so far as regarded... he meant to support the Bill, but... other. He did not think that the fact... principle being novel was any ob... They had lately seen a novel prin... introduced in allowing parties to... to give evidence. Neither did he... the provision of this Bill, which... notice to be given to the Provincial... stary, novel; the same notice was... in the case of suits brought against... of the Peace. He was not prepared... further at present than to apply the... to the railway. The case of the... lotté Bear Bounties, referred to by... Gillmor, was a good instance of the... sity for this Bill; if those claims could... investigated by a court of law it might... to a very different conclusion to that... which the House had arrived. The... was not the best tribunal for the in... gation of such matters: it had not the... vinery requisite. With regard to the... use, he held that it would cost less... these claims in a court than in that... se; for he could very well remember... in two or three days of the House, at a... of two or three hundred pounds, were... in investigating a petty claim of fif... or twenty pounds. How were the... tive to ascertain the merits of any...? They would appoint one of their... ber to inquire into it; so that after all... would have to rely mainly on the... ion of one man. People were not so... of law suits that they would rush into... as fancied by some honorable mem...; very few men but would take less... the law allowed them rather than... into a suit. It had been said that... were no instances of individuals being... ved to sue the state. He offered his... opinion; and he would quote Judge... y of the United States, to show that he... right. In his Commentaries on the... itation of the United States, vol. 2... § 541, in a note, he says:—"It is... ant the state has been allowed in Vir... a and Maryland, and some other state... statute." It appeared therefore that... was a remedy by action against the... ernment in some of the States. He... also quote from the same volum... opinion of this eminent jurist, on the... sity for such a remedy. On page 54... the same volume he says:—"It has... been sometimes thought that the... is a serious defect in the organiza... of the judicial department of the nation... ernment. It is not however, an obje... to the constitution itself; but it lies... all against congress, for not havin... rided, (as it is clearly within their... onal authority to do,) an adequate... ed for all private grievances of th... in the courts of the United States... No such judicial... eedings is recognized as existing in... of this Union, as a matter of cons... onal right, to enforce any claim or de... st a state. In the few cases in whic... exists it is a matter of legislative enac... Congress have never yet acted up... subject, so as to give judicial redre... any non-fulfillment of contracts by th... onal Government. Cases of the most... ed hardship and intolerable delay ha... eady occurred, in which meritoriu... ctors have been reduced to grievou... fering, and sometimes to absolute ru... the tardiness of justice which has be... dded only after the humble supplicatio... many years before the legislature. O... scarcely refrain from uniting in th... egestion of a learned commentator, th... this regard the constitutions, both of... tional and state governments, stand... of some reform, to quicken the la... tive action in the administration of ju... e; and that some mode ought to be p... ed by which a pecuniary right agai... rate, or against the United States, mig... ascertained and established by the ju... sentence of some court; and when... ertained and established the payme... ght be enforced from the national tre... y by an absolute appropriation."

of the Railway in operation at the Bend, and nine at St. John, he thought that there was not afforded such scope for grievances as required the passing of this Bill. He moved that progress be reported.

Mr. Botsford said that the arguments were entirely exhausted; and he should therefore in a few words give his opinion of the Bill. He was favorable to it; and thought that it might safely be applied to the Railway and the Post Office. Mr. Botsford went on to suppose a case of a farmer who lost thirty bushels of oats on the road, and ridiculed the investigation by the Government which would ensue. Mr. Scovil supported the Bill.

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The reputation of the soil of this county has occasioned every square yard of the narrow strips between the "Boundary line" and the St. John all to become settled, and our people are now seeking farms every year in the same body of land—though of a somewhat inferior quality—in the State of Maine.

If Victoria, Restigouche, and Carleton Counties were properly opened up for settlements by good roads, these localities would present a more inviting tract for immigration than Aroostook. In the first place, the soil is of a better quality—much of it; secondly, the extent of the district will admit of a very much larger community of farmers; thirdly, it is surrounded at no great distance, on the south and east, by growing centres of industry, and good harbors. All these advantages combined, will give it a reputation as a valuable farming Territory, that Aroostook never can attain.

Facts can be produced to show the lands throughout this whole region, to be equal in fertility to the best upland in the Province. Wheat has now been successfully grown for a dozen years on the "Ridge" on Taxes River. On a portion of upland in the county adjoining Victoria on the east, 116 bushels of good wheat have been grown from an acre and seven eighths. I have seen wheat grown in Illinois, the yield of which, farmers considered average, yet in respect to the quantity per acre, it was inferior to samples of wheat frequently raised on the Beauguin.

Perhaps Bluehouses, and our Bluehouse government wish to reserve this patch of woods for an extensive park for hunting, and for "wood ranging." The writer is one of these wild Bluehouses, who are fond of wood ranging—but not of hunting;—yet he would consent to the settlement of this, and other wild tracts, to put an end to legislation about bears; not that he wishes to deprive "the wise men of the land" of work. Fortune might then favor us with other matters about which to legislate. We shall trouble ourselves but little about the so-called comforts of civilization, springing from orderly and populous communities—at least, till we know more about them.

But there are other arguments in favor of having more people on New Brunswick soil. We can only now get three dollars for a bear's nose; and some unlucky day Mr. Tibbets of Quebec may deprive us of that little sum, and leave us nothing but the bear-skin. Further, every healthy citizen we can induce to settle among us, is the representative of so many dollars; and is really equivalent to a given sum in cash, to the whole country. The price of a Virginia slave is \$200, and hence, must be worth that amount to the owner, and to the State. And if a slave is equal to \$200 worth of property, a free laborer, most certainly, must be equivalent to a larger sum. Productive labor ought at least to be worth as much under the protecting care of British institutions as under American; and this we find to be more than true in New Brunswick, where an almost incredible amount of industry is displayed, considering all the different branches of industry carried on and the paucity of its inhabitants. Thus, I think it will appear obvious enough that settlers would be worth more to New Brunswick in a pound shillings and pence point of view, than bears and moose, and that it would be better to legislate more with reference to the former, and to have less legislation regarding the latter.

The first thing to be done toward the settlement of a country, is to advertise well and thoroughly all its advantages—make them known nigh at hand and far off. A noted land company of Illinois, a country with less political freedom than ours, and with a sylvian climate, have scattered abroad information of their fertile soil, salubrious climate, and "free institutions"—the latter always in capitals,—all over Europe, even beyond the Norwegian mountains. The idea of so much freedom and "social equality," takes like a charm in feudal Europe. Until the soil, climate, institutions, natural advantages, &c. of a country are pretty well known, people will never go into it with a view to settling.

The next thing is to make good roads through it. The road along the eastern side of the River St. John passes through all the counties under consideration, except Restigouche, and is in a most wretched condition. And what few settlers are working their way into the interior of the country, and up the valleys of the smaller rivers, have to struggle along without scarcely any roads at all. Can it be any wonder that the eastern side of the St. John is making such slow progress? New Brunswick is losing sadly every year, by allowing these northern counties to remain in such a backward condition, regarding roads and Bridges. The establishment of all the public works on the opposite side of the river has had a prejudicial effect on the progress of this Territory, and may be considered a course of doubtful policy. It was scarcely enough for us to be cheated out of Aroostook. Now we go further and good-naturedly locate our public works so as to make this Territory a central place, and thus too, not only aid its settlement, but we actually increase inducements for our own people to become citizens of the United States. Indeed it is little short of compelling them to do so, by leaving our own Territory locked up for want of travelling facilities to reach a market.

Scotland was committed.—Mr. Kerr explained that this body desired an Act of incorporation to enable them to hold and manage any money property, which might be given or willed to them for the purposes of the Church.

Mr. Mitchell opposed the Bill on the ground that there was no representation of the laity in the synod. In place of the ruling elders, who now formed part of the synod, and who were not responsible to the people, he would have one or more of the trustees, who were elected annually, to represent each of the congregations in the synod. He did not wish to trust the temporalities of the Church to the Clergy.

Mr. Kerr replied that Mr. Mitchell must change the constitution of the Presbyterian Church as it had existed from the time of John Knox to the present day, before he could carry out his proposition. Mr. Mitchell moved the postponement of the Bill for three months, which was negatived without a division.

The first section was carried with the addition of a clause preserving the rights of property of all other churches. Progress was then reported. Soon after the House adjourned.

Another Glance at the House from the Reporter's Gallery. FREDERICTON, March 14. The House is very thin to-day. Many members who went home on Saturday have not yet returned; and there is a bare majority to transact business. After the conflict between the opposition and Government which occupied Thursday and Friday last there is a lull. Not a word is said about Government measures; scarcely a question is asked of any member of the Government; universal harmony prevails.

The question up at present is Mr. Kerr's Bill for the settlement and support of the Poor throughout the Province. Some remark that there is no law respecting the Poor in the Revised statutes drawn from the Speaker the observation that there are a great many poor laws in them. Let us take a glance at some of the most prominent members.

In the first row of desks, almost opposite to the Speaker, sits a large, stout gentleman, with massive, prominent features, a full, and somewhat shallow face, dark hair, and sharp, dark eyes. He has a bold, aggressive look; he seems perfectly self-possessed, and shows a consciousness of power. His manner is aggressive, as well as his look; and his very way of sitting betokens the same spirit—for his desk is shoved out beyond the line of the others; and he reclines in his arm-chair with his feet stuck out before him, ready to jump up and pounce upon any member or any measures which excites his ire. If you know much about the history of the House for the past four or five years, and had become interested in the characters of the leading members, it would scarcely take a second glance at this gentleman to tell you that this must be the Honorable Albert J. Smith.

Mr. Smith is one of the readiest and best debaters in the House. He has a good strong voice, with a good deal of body to it; and he has a physical power which, when he is aroused, enables him to use his voice effectively. When thoroughly warmed up no man in the House speaks with more power as far as mere manner goes. He is not argumentative; his strength lies in declamation. He rarely makes a long speech. But it is not so much for mere oratory as for his general manner that he is noted. He is aggressive, and not unfrequently even overbearing. While others are speaking, if the question is one which interests him, he cannot restrain himself. While an opponent is addressing the House he keeps up a running fire of remarks, denials, exclamations, and questions. It does not much matter whether the speaker is a personal or a political friend; Mr. Smith seems to be very independent, and when differing from a fellow Liberal is just as ready to attack him as though he were a Tory. He snubs his friends, and throws sharp words at them. His aggressive gladiatorial spirit stands out in his every word and act.

By the chances of party life Mr. Smith has been thrown into what is called the Liberal party; and he supports his party unflinchingly where, its interests are at stake. But in principles and opinions he is strongly conservative. He has fre-

quently expressed himself unfavorable to the introduction of Municipal Institutions into New Brunswick; and he is almost always found in opposition to measures of a novel or democratic character.

Matters and things at Head Quarters. FREDERICTON, March 14. The election for Mayor of this city took place to-day. The candidates were the present Mayor, Wm. H. Needham, and James S. Beck, Esq. The latter was elected by a majority of one hundred and ten. The election of Town Councillors takes place a fortnight hence.

It is very difficult to say when the session will come to an end. The appropriations will not probably occupy much more time, and the Revenue Bill will, we believe pass without much opposition. But the Railway investigation must occupy much time. The committee met two or three mornings and then resolved to send for the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Light, and any of their Staff that they might choose to bring with them. The committee will do nothing now till they arrive. This investigation will probably lengthen the session. This apart there is nothing, so far as we can judge, to prevent the prorogation taking place about the end of the month.

The Legislative Council passed the Presbyterian Bill with amendment in the incorporating clause characterizing it as "the Church known as the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick." We do not see that this mends the matter a whit. The Government Bill respecting Agriculture has not yet made its appearance. It is to be hoped that it may not be forgotten. The Government measures are not so numerous or so important that this need be burked.

A report has just reached us of the death of John M. Johnson, Senior, father of the Speaker. The deceased was a resident of Chatham Miramichi. Charles McPherson, M. P. P., who is in England on business, is not expected to return before the close of the session.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Fourth Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works is before us. This is an elaborate and very useful document, giving a succinct and comprehensive description of the condition of each Great Road, an account of the various Bridges built by the Board during the present year, accounts of the operations of the Dredging Machine, the impovement of the St. John River and South West Miramichi, a Report from Mr. Vernon Smith on the Harbor of St. Andrews, an account of the expenditure on the public buildings, detailed statements of the several expenditures, the report of R. W. Burrows, C. E., on the falling of the Grand Falls Bridge, &c. Attached to the Report in a large map of the Great Roads throughout the Province. These maps are very useful and cost but seven cents each.

PARISH SCHOOL REPORT.—We have received a copy of the Seventh Annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, a pamphlet of 63 pages. The Appendix contains extracts from the Reports of the four District Inspectors; the Report of the Master of the Model and Training School; and tabular abstracts of the School Returns. More thorough examination and more particular notice of this important document must be postponed till after the close of the session.

A BELLIGERENT NEGRO.—A Cincinnati paper tells of a belligerent negro in a magistrate's office in that city who was incited, noisy and demonstrative. He threw a chair out of a window, sprawled a clerk, severely punished an interfering constable, touched with his fist the left ear of a "defendant," corrected the magistrate himself by knocking him into the stove, to the great damage of the pipe, &c., and finally "whipped" the whole party collectively, who assaulted him with canes, law books, ledgers, and a large hammer, after which he retired highly elated.

CIVILIZATION.—The Minnesota papers say that the Indians in that country are becoming rapidly civilized—obeying laws, lying, stealing, and swearing equal to the white men; and the other day a young squaw committed suicide by hanging herself on a tree, on account of disappointment in love.

The Journal. Thursday, March 17, 1859.

Editorial Correspondence.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, March 12. The 22 o'clock resolution was suspended for the day.

Seven unimportant Bills were passed or had progress made in them.

Mr. Mitchell brought up again his resolution respecting the Navigation Laws. There was a brief discussion upon it; and the resolution was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Many members were absent, having gone home to spend their Sunday; and there was little inclination to work. At one P. M., when the House was about separating for dinner Mr. Wilmot suggested that they should adjourn till Monday which was accordingly done.

MONDAY, March 14. The Report of the Commissioners to inquire into the removal of the seat of Government to St. John was brought in this morning by the Provincial Secretary. They estimate the maximum expense of sites and buildings for the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, and for the two Houses, the Supreme Court, and a number of the public offices, with furniture, at £59,000.

The Report is signed by the Hon. John Robertson, and Messrs. Porter of Charlotte and Caie of Kent. The fourth Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Murray, of Spring Hill, presents a separate report, dissenting from the opinions of the others, as not based upon sufficient information, and therefore deceptive.

The Provincial Secretary also laid on the table an immense heap of Railway documents asked for by an address moved by Mr. Gray.

The Postmaster General brought in a Bill relating to Municipalities, which on his motion was with another Bill of a similar nature, referred to a special committee to report upon. The Speaker named the committee Messrs. Connell, Allen, and Tapley.

Progress was made in a Bill to devote some ground in St. Andrews to the purpose of a public Square. The Victoria Suspension Bridge Company Incorporation Bill was committed and agreed to.

Mr. Kerr's Bill to regulate the settlement and support of the Poor was committed, and progress was made therein. The Bill was then referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Kerr, Chandler, Smith.

The Postmaster General brought in a message from His Excellency transmitting to the House a copy of the Report on the Post Office for the last year.

The Medical Bill was committed; but as several amendments were immediately moved, and the House was thin, Mr. Tilley requested that progress be reported, which was done.

Mr. Kerr's Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of