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OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 14 SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1856. [Vol. 23

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, March 18

The Council went in Committee on a Bill to erect the upper part of the Parish of St. Patrick in the County of Charlotte into a separate Town or Parish, to be called Dumbarton; Hon Mr. Hill in the Chair.

This Bill was advocated by Hon Messrs Hill, Todd, Hatch, and Rice; on the ground of the great size and population of the present Parish, and opposed by Hon Mr. Botsford on account of there being no natural boundary laid down in the division line, it being merely designed to pass through the centre of a flourishing settlement without apparent cause for the division.

The House reported progress, in order to obtain additional information.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 25.

The Bill to incorporate certain districts in the Parish of Woodstock, received a third reading

Mr. McLeod brought in a Bill to increase the representation of King's County.

The consideration of the Railway Bills was resumed at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Landry made a short speech in support of the scheme.

Mr. Connell spoke for an hour: he advocated Railways, and the necessity of constructing a line by the St John river to Canada. He supported the scheme as being at present the best for the Province

Mr. Armstrong followed in a short speech, opposing the arrangement with Jackson and the 2½ per cent. duty.

Messrs. Botsford and Stevens also spoke briefly in opposition to the scheme

In the afternoon Mr. Ryan made a short speech, stating his intention to support the Bills

Mr Montgomery condemned the scheme as prejudicial to the interest of the Province

Mr. Macpherson spoke for nearly one hour, and his speech was admitted by all to be more productive of mirth than all the previous speeches of the Session. He hoped the Bill would pass.

His Honor the Speaker and Mr. Gillmor made the closing speeches of the day. The former gentleman supported the scheme, excepting one provision in the last Bill The latter gentleman warmly advocated the extension of the European and North American Railway line to Calais.

Twenty eight of the members have already spoken on the Bill Question not expected to be taken before Thursday

MARCH 26.

No business transacted this morning prior to the discussion of the Railway question—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, came down to the Council, and agreed to several acts; Mr. Cutler spoke for one hour in support of the Railway scheme, and upon the contract with Jackson & Co. as a stupendous humbug; Mr. McLellan made a short speech in favor of the Bills; Mr. McLeod followed approving of the scheme, altho' doubtful as to the anticipated result.

Mr Gilbert condemned the scheme as prejudicial to the interests of the Province.

Mr. Tibbitts spoke one hour supporting the bills, and warmly advocating a Railway to Canada.

Mr. L. R. Harding made a short speech in favor of the bills.

Question taken on postponement of bills for three months:—

Yeas—Gray, Wilmot Godard, Armstrong, Purdy, Street, Hayward Montgomery, Gilbert, Botsford, Stevens, McPhelim, Lunt, End, Kerr,—15.

Nays—Fisher, Tilley, Brown, Watters J. A. Harding, Steadman, McLeod, Ryan, Cutler, Ferris, Connell, L. R. Harding, Tibbitts, Johnston, Smith, McAdam, Gillmor, Speaker, Sutton, Allen, McPherson, Hatheway, McLellan, Landry, 24.

McNaughton absent, Boyd in the chair.

The several sections of the first bill were taken up and passed by a majority of nine. Progress reported. House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

MARCH 27

After reading the Journals this morning, at the request of Mr. McPhelim, the name of Mr McNaughton was added to the nays on the Railway Bill passed yesterday.

The second Railway Bill was taken up a few minutes after 11 o'clock—Mr. Sutton in the chair; first section passed without discussion.

To the second section Mr Gray moved an amendment "that no money be expended on the extensions until after the completion of the Line from St John and Shediac."

Amendment opposed by Street, Kerr and others—supported by McPhelim Hayward, Wilmot and Stevens. On the question being put, ten members voted for the amendment to same section.

Mr Gillmor also proposed an amendment to same section—lost, only one voting for it; section then passed.

Third section passed as amended by the Attorney General, "fixing the extension on the St John river to be commenced from Fredericton upwards, and placing the amount at not less than fifty thousand pounds," to be expended in 1857.

Six other sections of the Second Bill passed without much opposition, when progress was reported. House adjourned quarter before 6 o'clock.

What is not Charity.

It is not charity to give a penny to a street mendicant of whom nothing is known, while we haggle with a poor man out of employment for a miserable dime. It is not charity to beat down a seamstress to starvation prices; to let her sit chilled in wet clothes sewing all day; to deduct from her pitiful remuneration if the storm delays her prompt arrival. It is not charity to take a poor relation into the family, make her a slave to all your whims, and taunt her continually with her dependent situation. It is not charity to turn a poor man who is out of work into the streets with his family, because he cannot pay his rent. It is not charity to extract the uttermost farthing from the widow and orphan—It is not charity to give with a supercilious air and patronage, as if God had made you, the rich man of different blood from the shivering recipient, whose only crime is that he is poor. It is not charity to be an extortioner—no! though you bestow alms by thousands.

He that defers his charity until he is dead, is, if a man weighs rightly, rather liberal of another man's than of his own.

A "ROMANCE OF THE PEERAGE."—By the death of the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Edmund Lyons becomes father of the present premier duchess of England. The "romance of the peerage" has few prettier chapters than this. The young Earl of Arundel and Surrey was travelling in Greece when he was attacked by fever and his life was despaired of. He was removed to the house of the British minister at Athens, Sir Edmund Lyons, when a "ministering angel," in the person of Sir Edmund's fair daughter, became his nurse, and by her devoted attentions she was believed to have saved the life of the young heir of the oldest ducal house in England, at the hazard of her own. The gratitude of the young earl to his fair preserver took the usual shape; but as soon as Sir Edmund Lyons found reason to suspect what was going on he wrote to the earl's father, informing him of his son's convalescence and begging that he might be removed, since he knew that his daughter had no pretensions to mate with such illustrious lineage. Sir Edmund's letter displayed so much honorable feeling, and the young man's attachment seemed so insurmountable, that the consent of the parents was obtained—They were married, and "they lived happily ever after," as the story books say.

ONE OF THE NATIVES.—We are informed that a large moose was started from the Pushaw road, two or three miles from this city, yesterday, which he left in an easterly direction. When first seen, he was walking along very quietly, evidently in a very profound revery—wondering, perhaps, how it happened there should be such well trodden paths outside of his native forest. When aroused by the sound of the sleigh bells, the noble fellow threw up his head, gave one smack of his lips, and struck for the forest in a style that showed his contempt for the ways of men. Our informant says that his first leap from the road over a log fence nearly six feet in height, was 23 feet—and that a dozen successive leaps through snow averaging 3 feet, with a very hard surface, average over 25 feet, perhaps. The last he saw of him, was, with his broad antlers laid back upon his strong shoulders, parting the thick brushwood as he disappeared in the forest. We hope the noble fellow has escaped the boys and hounds.—*Bangor Jour.*

THE PRICE OF OLD ALDERMEN.—A good thing is going the rounds about one of our new Aldermen, which is related in this wise. The Grand Jury summoned Alderman —— before them for the purpose of asking him some questions. He came, and the following conversation occurred:

Ald. ——, has any one ever offered you any money in the shape of a bribe, since your election?

Yes, sir.

Who was it? said one of the Grand Jury Mr. ——.

And how much did he offer you? said one of the other Jurors.

Twenty five dollars, responded the Alderman, with a curl upon his lip.

Did you take it? said the Foreman.

(Emphatically) No sir.

Mr. ——, the briber, was sent for.

Mr ——, did you offer Alderman ——, twenty five dollars as a bribe for voting so and so?

Yes, sir

Did he take it?

No sir.

Why didn't he take it? said one of the Jurors,

Well, he said that he couldn't sell himself for twenty five dollars, as that was *the price of old Aldermen—the new ones range higher.*—*Buffalo Republic.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The great scandal topic here is the indignation of the Sultan at Lord Stratford's conduct in compelling him to go to the masked ball at the British Embassy, in defiance of the strong opposition offered by his own people, especially by the Mahommedan priesthood.—The stories current, and indeed known to be correct, about this unparalleled event would seem to surpass belief. It is said that when Lord Stratford announced to the Sultan that his presence would be required at a ball, his Majesty protested with tears against such an infringement of his dignity: but the ambassador was inexorable, and after many threats and much coercion, so stern a command was given that the Sultan could not fail to attend, and he was forced to yield an unwilling assent. When this acquiescence became known and the particulars of Lord Stratford's mode of enforcing it had transpired, the chiefs of the Mahommedan priesthood gathered round their prince, and entreated him to resent the insult offered, and defy the menaces of the Christian Ambassador. It was too late, however, for aught but their resentment, and when the appointed day came, and Lord Stratford had the Sultan placed under the guard of an escort of British cavalry in the streets of his own capital, the Turkish population became furious at this unprecedented insult to an independent Sovereign. As the Sultan proceeded to the Embassy the priests howled, shrieked and wrung their hands in despair at the disgrace which had befallen the successor of their prophet. At length, unable to restrain their frantic rage, the priesthood, "en masse," went to Scutari, and burned down the quarters of the 13th regiment. They who were present at the ball testify to the discomfited expression of the Sultan and his disgust at the whole affair. The strange and unusual scene, however, presented by the motley groups of officials, officers, and Galata tradespeople in costume, assembled here at the bidding of the Ambassador to honour to his royal guest, will not be soon forgotten. The funniest feature in the farce, however, was presented by M. Sayer, the cook, who had been invited by Lord Stratford; and with a view of making himself as agreeable as possible to his Excellency he had gone dressed up as a bear, and repeated in the presence of the Sultan some doggrel verses in abuse of Russia. Various surmises are afloat respecting his forced visit of the Sultan to the British embassy, but that which is most generally accepted seems to be that his Excellency, seeing in the distance the impending storm about his conduct in General Williams and the fall of Kars, was anxious to obtain some public mark of favour from the Sultan, in order that the people in England might believe him to be on good terms with the Porte, hence the ball and the imposed visit of the Sultan.

After the honour paid to England, France claimed the same homage. And accordingly the Sultan's presence was required at another ball. On this occasion 10,000 French troops were drawn up between the French Embassy and the Imperial palace.—The number so alarmed the Sultan that he hurried to pay his visit at seven o'clock.—The French Ambassador was at dinner with his friends. However, they soon hurried into their uniforms, and received the heir of the Eastern Cæsars. It was observed that he was not at all reconciled to Lord Stratford; and persons well informed on the subject assert that he requested that the British Ambassador might not be put at the same table with him.—[Correspondent M. Advertiser.

PEWS.—*Their History.* In Anglo-Saxon and some Norman churches of early date, a stone bench was made to project within the wall running round the whole interior except the East end.

In 1319 they are represented as sitting on the ground or standing. About this time the people introduced low rude three legged stools promiscuously over the church.

Wooden seats were introduced soon after the Norman conquest. In 1287 a decree was issued in regard to the wrangling for seats, in common that none should call any seat in the church his own except noblemen and patrons, each entering and holding the first he entered.

As we approach the Reformation, from 1530 to 1540, seats were more appropriated, the entrance being guarded by cross-bars and the initial letters engraved on them.

Immediately after the Reformation, the pew system prevailed, as we learn from a complaint the poor commons addressed to Henry VIII, in 1546, in reference to his decree that a Bible should be in every church at liberty for all to read, because they feared it might be taken into the "quyre" or some "pue." In 1608 galleries were introduced.

As early as 1611, pews were arranged to afford comfort by being baized or cushioned; while the sides around were so high as to avoid being seen by the officers who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned. The services were often greatly protracted so that many would fall asleep. Hence Swift's pithy allusion:—

"A bedstead of the antique mode,
Compact of timber many a load,
Such as our ancestors did use,
Was metamorphosed into pews;
Which still their ancient nature keep,
By lodgin folks disposed to sleep."

With the reign of Charles I. the reasons for the heightening of the sides disappeared—[New Orleans Advocate.

AN UNPRECEDENTED ACT.—*A Judge Fining Himself.*—Judge W. B. Robertson, of the 6th District Court, on discharging the Grand Jury, Tuesday last, reprimanded himself for having forgotten the day fixed by law for the present term of Court in this Parish, and for this oversight informed the Jury that he should fine himself twenty-five dollars. He immediately drew check for the amount, and handing it to the Sheriff, instructed him to collect the same and give it to the Female Orphan Association of Baton Rouge.—[Boston Comet. 27th ult.

Among the 'quaint and curious' correspondence almost daily received at the Cosmopolitan Office in this city, we have been shown the following from a genius 'out west.' To the inquiry propounded him by the Circular of the Association, demanding 'how many papers are published in your place, population, &c.,' the reply was:

'No papers published here, because the people can't read. The population is as follows: Irish, 160, Amsterdam Dutch, 175; other dam Dutch 80; white men 7. There were formerly eight white men. Your humble servant has vacated the ranche and pitched his tent in Mineral Point, where if he can aid the Cosmopolitan in a moral or religious way command him.—*Sandusky Register.*

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.—Another great disaster has befallen our city. The long dreaded event of the breaking up of the ice, which for two months gorged the Mississippi, and all its tributary streams, has come at last, and brought with it a destruction of our marine interests far transcending any thing that was anticipated. Twenty hours since our levee was crowded with steamers, now not a hull remains. All have been swept down that lay opposite the central part of the city, crushed into a common ruin by the overwhelming masses of accumulated ice. Broken cables, chains with their links drawn to threads, a few shattered spars alone remain to tell the story of stately vessels that were justly esteemed the pride of the western waters.

At a few moments after two o'clock on yesterday the alarm was given that the gorge had commenced to break, and slowly, at first, and majestically the floating fields began to move; then gathering force and rushing in upon the boats it lifted some out upon the bank while thirteen others were carried below and stranded upon the bars, cut into ribbons. A few of them that drifted into the bend of the river, although strained in every timber, fortunately escaped further damage. For sometime the ice continued to float off, but after a few hours again gorged, causing additional destruction to those steamers that still lay at the shore. Anxious suspense then ensued. The Mississippi was rising rapidly, and it was well known that the next break-up would be even more terrific than the preceding one.

At a quarter before 8, the tolling of the bells, and the confused shouts that burst upon the stillness of the night, told, that the ice was again in motion. Ten vessels, including two wharf boats that had been sheltered from the first violence, were torn from their fastenings, hurled one upon another, and sent crashing and drifting along the front of the levee. The scene was truly appalling to those who were merely spectators, while the heroic exertions of the commanders and officers who stood to their decks amid the falling of timbers and the sinking of vessels, doing all that men could do to save them, was a thrilling exhibition of true courage in the moment of extreme peril. A dark night and beating rain that ensued added dismalness and dreariness to the occasion, and left those who might struggle with the elements almost a hopeless task before them. The additional boats that were thus wrested from the shore, met a like fate with the steamers that had been carried off in the afternoon.—[St. Louis Democrat.

A Paris correspondent gives us the following sketch of the Earl of Clarendon, now Peace Plenipotentiary in Paris.—

"The British Earl, who is now the cynosure of all eyes, is a tall, elegant looking man, 56 years of age. He wears about him an air of lassitude, but of extreme courtesy. His forehead is not high, but broad, and in everything he utters, there is a graceful point, without being exactly epigrammatic.—He is a man who has hitherto always risen to the occasion whenever called upon.—Without any extraordinary acquirements, his mind is well stored, and his perceptions on all matters are based on good common sense. He speaks French with no apparent accent, and his choice of words is singularly happy. Moreover, he has one grand desideratum for negotiator—his temper cannot be ruffled for a moment. Lord Palmerston considers him to possess talents of the highest class. Altogether, with the Prime Minister to refer to by telegraph on the slightest difficulty, and this Prime Minister the most wary diplomatist of the day, England cannot complain if she fails in her wishes, that she was not adequately represented."

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday, the gentlemen employed in the Boston Stereotype Establishment, presented a splendid pair of epaulets to their associate, Capt. George West, recently elected commander of the Mechanic Infantry.

THE BODY OF ROBERT SCHULER.—We have good reasons for knowing that the body of this man, whose name when alive was so potent in Wall st., came here in the steamer Arago, from Havre, *wrapped up like a package of goods.* The body was here uncalled for, in a warehouse from Saturday to Monday, and on that day was taken by his relatives for interment.—[New York Express.

A little girl died lately of lockjaw in New Orleans, which was occasioned by getting a nail in her foot while walking among old boards in a yard.

SENSE OF TASTE. An exchange, speaking of a drink he once had occasion to indulge in, says he couldn't tell whether it was brandy or a torchlight procession that was going down his throat.

It is stated that the corn stored at the different points along the Illinois River, amounts to 1,369,000 bushels, and that it will be considerably increased before the canal opens.

A ferry steamer while crossing the Delaware to Camden, on the 15th, took fire and got jammed in the ice midway across, upwards of 30 lives were lost.

The Canadian Ministry triumphed over their opponents on the 14th—72 to 42.

A Committee of the New York Legislature have reported in favor of an Asylum for Inebriates.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Cure of Piles, after fourteen years' affliction.—Mr. M. C. of Montreal, was a martyr to this complaint for 14 years, rendering him an object of misery to himself as well as to his friends; he shunned society lest he should let those around them observe his affliction, and thus he suffered secretly. As he had tried every remedy without success, he at last gave up in despair all hopes of recovery; but resolved to give Holloway's Ointment and Pills a last trial, and fortunate it was he did so, for these potent remedies cured him in five weeks. He feels so grateful for the cure effected, that he wishes these facts to be made public for the benefit of similar sufferers.

WAR EXPENSES.—The existing war has already cost England $250,000,000, which is six times as much as the whole of the expenditure of the government for the same time for purposes of peace. It seems to think that such a vast sum, capable of giving so much beneficial employment, should be wasted for purposes of destruction, and for spreading misery over a large surface of Europe. Add to it the expenditure of France, and we obtain an enormous aggregate, as much lost to the nations themselves as if it were cast into the sea. Russia, too, must have lavished other millions, besides impoverishing the country, and decimating the people; and in the whole we have a gigantic example of the calamity which the ambition of one man can inflict upon a suffering world.

(A young lady thought it was ungenteel to say she was *billious*, so she complained of being *Williamous*. These are the days of refinement.