Tight Binding

throats, whether they liked it or not, was not such as the leader of a Government should pursue. He discussed the question whether the House could legislate upon the subject; and thought that according to the dispatch from the Colonial Secretary they, in passing this Bill, were legislating against the Royal Instructions. He thought the Bill passed last year would have received the Royal assent had proper representations concerning it been made by our Government.

The Provincial Secretary replied. He could not understand why the Government should be censured for this Bill, for the College question was an open one, and while the Bill had been brought forward by a member of the Government it was not a Government measure, but was opposed by other members of the Government. Neither could he understand why objection should be made that they were forcing this Bill on the House; the majority were decidedly in favor of the Bill, and the minority must yield to the majority.

Mr. Charles Perley said that the Government were doing very wrong in urging on this Bill. When the Government brought it in the Postmaster General should have resigned; were he in his colleague's place he should resign to-morrow.

The Surveyor General denied that the Bill was a Government measure.—Mr. Smith thought that it must be apparent to every member that the bill could not pass this session. He should therefore move that its further consideration be postponed three months.

Mr. End characterised the opposition to the Bill as vexatious When the Attorney General refused to accept an amendment which was moved to it they cried out that he was endeavoring to thrust the Bill down their throats; when he consented to an amendment they accused him of vacillating.

Mr. Gillmor made an attack upon the Bill, the Government, and the Attorney General. He contended that they ought to have again passed the Bill of last winter for the suspension of the grant; and he would go for anything by which that Bill could be fairly presented to the Imperial Government for their decision. He thought that it was doing injustice to that Bill not to pass it again and allow it to go home. He blamed severely the Government for their conduct in this Bill.

The Solicitor General defended the Government warmly.

The Speaker said that he was opposed to this Bill, but he could not understand why when the principle had been affirmed more than once by the House members should again go into the discussion of its principle as every section came up. He, for one, should not record his vote for the motion for postponement; and he would tell his hon. friend from Westmorland (Smith) that were he (the Speaker) to offer further opposition to the Bill he felt that his opposition might properly be put down as vexatious. It would be better for them to allow the committee to go through all the sections of the Bill, and then take a final vote upon it. He could not agree with hon. members that this should be a government question; a government could, and should, agree upon a course of general policy; but they could not be expected to agree upon every question which might arise. He thought that the best thing that could be done with the College was to give it to the Episcopalians, and to divide the endowment among the different denominations for the support of their educational institutions.

Mr. Mitchell declared emphatically that he never would consent to split up the endowment and give it to the different denominations. He censured the Atty. Genl. and the Government for the Bill now before them, and expressed a belief that the course of this debate would split up the party, and prove eventually ruinous to it.

Mr. Lawrence said a few words in defence of the Attorney General's conduct in respect to the Bill.—The motion for postponement was then put, and lost by a large majority.

Mr. Hanington said that he should now offer no further opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Smith said that his hon. friend might do as he pleased—*he should* offer further opposition to the Bill; he should do what he considered his duty in the matter.

Mr. Hanington replied warmly that if Mr. Smith had taken half as much trouble to have obtained the Queen's sanction to the Bill passed last winter as he had in opposing this Bill it would now have been law, and all this trouble would have been been saved.

Mr. Smith commenced an angry reply, but was interrupted by the Speaker.

Progress was then reported.

FREDERICTON, April 9.

Mr. Tibbitts's Bill to make the Chief Commissioner of Railways a member of the Executive and the Legislature was taken up early in the day, and discussed far into the afternoon. The Bill itself was opposed on the grounds that the construction of railways by the Province would cease in a year or two; that it would be an injury to the works to bring the Chief from his labors to attend in the House two or three months in the year; that the work was being satisfactorily conducted now, and therefore a change was unnecessary; that to pass the Bill would necessiate the narrowing down the choice of a Chief Commissioner to the narrow bounds of the dominant party in the Assembly; that the time taken up in elections, attendance at the House, and in the general works of the Government, would endanger the proper supervision of the Railway works. On the other hand it was argued that the Railway department was the most important in the Province, and that if any Chief should be in the House, the Chief of that department should be; that the members of the House were the chosen men of the country, among whom as fit men could be found for any department as there were in the Province; that the arguments against having the Chairman of the Railway Board in the House applied equally well against the whole system of departmental Government; that the late Commissioners having been removed for political reasons, and it being acknowledged that in the event of a change of government the present Commissioners would be liable to be removed, the political character of the Board had thus been fully established; and if the Board were to be political it should be placed in the same position, and be held responsible in the same manner as other political departments; and that the railway construction would not be ended in one or two, or even *ten* years.

Several members opposed the idea of bringing the Chief into the House, but wished to have one of the other Commissioners there.

A motion to postpone for three months was lost, 16 to 22 *Ayes*—Speaker, Smith, Watters, Tilley, Fisher, Brown, Kerr, Read, End, McClellan, McMillan, W. E. Perley, McLeod, McAdam, Wright.

Noes—Gray, Williston, Lewis, Mitchell, Steadman, Lawrence, Botsford, Allen, McPhelim, McPherson, Montgomery, Tapley, DesBrisay, McIntosh, Scovil, Vail, Wilmot, Hannington, Cudlip, C. Perley, Tibbits, Chandler.

Progress was reported.

The Attorney General moved to proceed to the order of the day, the King's College Bill. Mr. Tibbits moved that the question be not now put, which if carried would have killed the Bill. It was lost; only seven members voting for it. The question was then taken upon the original motion which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The first, second, and third paragraphs of the 8th section, were carried without dissent, Mr. Smith then moved an additional paragraph, that no pension or retiring allowance, or sum of money in lieu thereof, be paid out of the funds of the College. This was a direct blow at a vital part of the measure, and led to a lengthy and warm discussion. The opponents of the Bill supported the amendment on the ground that we should not establish in this Province a pension system; its supporters that it might become absolutely necessary in order to reorganise and recuscitate the College to remove and make some allowance for one or more of the Professors. After a long discussion the vote was taken, when there appeared 19 to 19, Mr. Ferris having gone home, and Mr. DesBrisay being out of the House. The Chairman Mr. Tapley, decided for the amendment. Mr. Fisher immediately gave notice that when Mr. DesBrisay returned he should move to reconsider this vote. This brought down upon him a shower of indignation from Smith, Mitchell and Gillmor. Mr. Smith then moved another amendment, to subject the appointment of Professors and other Officers, and the fixing of their Salaries to the approbation of the Governor in Council. This was immediately agreed to by Fisher and Tilley.

Mr. DesBrisay having returned Mr. Fisher moved a reconsideration of the pension amendment. Then the storm broke out afresh, and the Attorney General was attacked and threatened and warned to almost any extent; nevertheless he persisted. As the storm increased in fury Mr. Tilley rose and said that he felt that the time had come when he should make a few remarks in all calmness. Observations had been made as to members of the Government persisting in urging this Bill through. He felt that some of these remarks might be intended for him, and he wished to say that he felt the holding of office a burden and a task from which, on personal grounds, he cared not how soon he was relieved. He would not consent to hold office a moment after he could not command the confidence of all his party. But so strongly did he feel about the College, and about this Bill for its reform and renovation, that were the Government and the College to come into competition with each other he should feel compelled to give up the former for the latter. He had no doubt that his friends felt just as warmly and sincerely on the other side of the question, and he thought that it would be much better if they should approach it with calmness and moderation.

This speech stilled the clamor a little. A motion to report progress was lost, 25 to 13, and the reconsideration carried, 20 to 19. Progress was then reported.

FREDERICTON, April 11.

When the College Bill came up at twelve at twelve to-day matters had assumed a new and more favorable aspect. Mr. Smith rose to say that as there appeared a majority of the House determined to support the principle of the Bill, and as the Attorney General had consented to allow all the amendments which he had proposed, he should offer no further opposition to it.

Mr. Charles Perley expressed his regret that Mr. Smith should have receded one inch. The Committee then went through the Bill, making by general consent several amendments. After the Bill was thus gone through Mr. Smith again brought forward his proviso that no sums should be paid out of the College Fund for pension or retiring allowance, which was lost by a considerable majority. The Attorney General attached a suspending clause, and the Bill was reported agreed to.

Mr. Steadman brought in the report of the Committee to whom were referred the petitions of Mr. Burtis and others complaining of losses occasioned by the Railway in various ways—some by under estimate of Land Damages, some by being refused any damages at all, some by the dividing and cutting up of their lands by deep excavations and embankments, and some in consequence of no provision being made for farm crossing, or any allowance of damages in lieu thereof. The Committee report that they had before them Mr. Burtis, the Chief Commissioner, and the Engineer of the Railway Mr. Gray, G. L. Hatheway, one of the Appraisers, and other witnesses; that Mr. Burtis since the first assessment of damages has sustained by an alteration of the Railroad new damages, for which he is clearly entitled to be paid; that there are several cases of deep excavations and high embankments which divide one portion of the farm from another, where no crossings or bridges have been provided by the Railway Board. They enumerate several cases,—those of the Hon. John H. Gray, Charles H. Ketchum, J. Thomas Ketchum, John Hendricks, and Ephraim Steeves, and recommend that in all these cases, and in all similar cases, necessary crossings should be provided.

By way of Epilogue.

FREDERICTON, Tuesday, April 12.

Our labors as reporter and Legislative correspondent are to day brought to a termination. To-morrow we shall turn our back on Head Quarters for a time. We cannot leave without a few words on personal matters.

In the first place we feel bound to put on record an expression of our appreciation of the Barker House. Under the management of Mr. Fairweather it sustains well the high character which it won under Colonel Robinson. A more comfortable, orderly, well arranged, convenient, and well-provided hotel-home it would be difficult to find. By the worthy proprietor himself, by the active and agreeable clerk, Mr. Charles Hasey, and by every one under their direction, every attention is given to the wants of boarders, and every means adopted to make the House an agreeable place of abode. We can well believe those who declare it to be the best hotel in New Brunswick; and we are glad to be able to say that it has this winter been as well patronised as usual.

Next, we have to return our thanks to the many persons who have shown us no little kindness during our stay. The arduous and unceasing labors of a reporter prevented us from seeing as much as others did of the Frederictonians themselves, or of those who were making Fredericton their abode during the session; but they did not prevent us from meeting with much courtesy from many quarters—quite as much among political opponents as among political friends.

The accommodation provided for reporters in the House of Assembly has been somewhat better this year than heretofore, but is still very poor. The half of the "People's Gallery" has been fenced off for them, and has been painted, papered, and ventilated—or rather an attempt has been made at ventilating it by cutting a large hole in the ceiling, directly over the desk of one of the reporters. The effect of this hole was to create a current of air downward—for everything in the House goes by contraries—and to give the reporter sitting underneath a very severe cold.—The air of the gallery is nauseous in the extreme,—so much so that one inclines to seize and forcibly compress one's nose on entering it. After sitting in this poisonous atmosphere from ten in the morning till five or six, or seven, in the afternoon the whole system is prostrated, and the unhappy sufferer finds himself utterly unable from mental and physical lassitude to write out the notes he has taken during the day. To sit in the noxious and disgusting atmosphere of this gallery day after day and week after week, is an actual punishment, the severity of which no one who has not tried it can comprehend. In the House as at present arranged it may be difficult to make proper accommodation for reporters; but we *do* say that if members have any due appreciation of the value and usefulness of a, to them, most valuable and useful class of men, they will in future, merely as a matter of self interest, pay more attention to their comfort, and make such arrangements as will enable them to report with comfort and facility the speeches of those whose chief object in speaking seems to be to set themselves right before the country.

In conclusion we have to reverse a decision in a letter of last winter respecting the ladies of Fredericton, and notwithstanding that it may seem an acknowledgment of fallibility, we do so with much pleasure. Let Truth prevail: the ladies of Fredericton *are* pretty, beyond a doubt,—as the Gallery of the House during this session have frequently testified.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received the first number of *The Albion*, a new weekly literary paper published in Saint John by Mr. G. W. Day. It is a revival of the paper of the same name commenced some ten years since by him, and discontinued. The price is a dollar and a half per annum.

The *Genesee Farmer* for April is at hand.

N. B.—If Wm. French, who ordered the Journal in a note dated February 1st, will give us his address we will have much pleasure in sending him the paper.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.—On Saturday last, the 16th current, the River navigation for this season was opened by the appearance of the Steamer *Bonnie Doon*, Captain Smith, at our wharf On Tuesday the *Bonnie Doon* made a second trip.

THE SEASON.—The weather for the few last days has been cold and windy. The roads are drying up; and it is to be hoped that the worst of the spring travelling is past.

BEEF.—Mr. Spaulding, of the City market has been and is exhibiting for sale now, some as fine beef as one could desire to see.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE

ARRIVAL OF THE "AR

HALIFAX,

The "Arabia" arrived at H morning. The Derby Cabinet dissolve and appeal to the cou Derby in the House of Lor attacked Russell's course, and zed Palmerston's recommendat sell's amendment as a direct date fixed for dissolution.

In the House of Commons Palmerston defended himself f putations cast on him by mi criticized Derby's course. D nounced that in a day or tw make a statement respecting f tions and affairs.

The Sedition trials at Belfa sulted in a disagreement and the Jury.

Vote of thanks to be prop Governor General of India and er-in chief and other other offi form of thanksgiving for the re peace to be presented.

The Cunard company offer a deputation at the Admiralty ury departments to convey m between an Irish port and Am hundred pounds out and hom

Candidates for Parliament the country with addresses. deprecated the action of minis solving Parliament at this jun ropean affairs.

VERY LATEST FROM LONDO at 1 o'clock 95 a 94 3 4. M remarks construed into an adm there is no hope for peace. M troops and war material in Fra ues on a large scale. Orders sent to Brest for vessels repair be ready for sea upon a day's n Russian Minister of Foreign A pected at Paris. Soundings taken in the Red Sea for India perfectly successful.

New gold fields have been near Melbourn.

Piedmont, in spite of the pea continues her preparations for making the most strenuous augment her army in every p She has already called out the serves," which have been orde their regiments, and she is sai immediate contemplation the of the second "reserves" also this, she has invited native v enrol themselves as a National has accepted the services of for teers, who have crossed the fr number of several thousands. looks ominous, and would look if it were not for our convictio mont, in all these gigantic pre rapidly exhausting her pecuni ces, and has not the means to and continue an aggressive w she should be rash enough to d incident which is reported, b credited, would be significant, true. It is that a detachment cavalry, from Pavia, crossed th to Sardinian territory, for the reconnoitering, and subsequent Upon what authority this s made does not appear, and we fancy that the Austrian author present critical position of aff have countenanced so irritating ing—so palpable a challenge. of Vienna is understood to ha Lord Cowley that Austria w case take the offensive; and, h stinate and headstrong she may respects, it is neither her inter policy to throw the first stone

Russia appears in a new ch the pacificator of Europe; and that the Czar is all the more keep the peace among his neig cause he is not altogether free of disquiet at home. His de to abolish serfdom, and to ame condition of the peasantry of has made him unpopular with who take no pains to conceal ti tion, dissatisfaction, and dis Committee of the Government have just presented a report in declare deliberately that this be the ruin of their order, and Russian nobility "must shortly to an institution of which the p be a mere reminiscence of histo tion." The same report "dem neration for the lands ceded to t and advises the nobility to br communication with them." factory to know that, in spite of ness, obstinacy, and infatua nobles, the work of emanci steadily on.

Correspond

OUR GRAND FALLS

Every now and then w non, a prayer, a lett mething of the kind, s s that one has sometin re than once to compr absurd it is. As a ge er, all these productio an unknown source, a trace any of them ba e generally and, if we s they are a clever le fellow for his own ent. Here is one, how a deed, which is no bona fide article. It was friend who took the t om book C pages 14 a a County Records, wh me be seen by those ough to desire it. ord as it is in the orig ames, which are of ithout altering either als, or adding to the s follows:—

"This Indenture ma October in the year of and eight hundred an ween John Doe of the s in the County of Ca f new Brunswick far wife of the one part an the same place farmer Witnesseth that the Mary his wife for and the full and due perfor itions by the said Ric allow the said John D the full and entire use the house which they furnished during their life of the survivor an each and every year w tiples in good order an half to the survivor d Eves viz: twenty-Bo wheat two bushels of pounds of rice twelve one bushel of barley of good pork eighty p one fat lamb one b pounds of hog's lard t dles a cow (milch) times to be milked an same a horse with ha cariole when require wood cut and brou stove lengths six-pou pounds of sugar twel six pounds of snuff o per one half pound of of chocolate one doz box and snuff box mens homespun suit required two dannel ton shirts five yards one yard and half of ton a good hat every every four years one chief every three ye dian boots every y boots every year tw ery year one pair tens every two yea mittens every year cap every year one ground enough for put in order and s quire it also two year and one wolf one silk cap and bl two pairs of women of wool every year shoes or boots ever required a woollen four cotton handk a silk handkerchie of ribbon every y and two aprons ev ens mittens every lb. of pins and six quarter of a poun ter of a pound of soap and half a p a pocket knife eve comb every year year one umbrell of a quintal of co church during th pints of croton o lon of seal oil e provide for the w everything else for their comfort health and after Doe and Mary h Roe shall cause rites of the Chu of their souls e shillings each a and a libera each performance of ditions by the said John Doe selves their hei given granted ed and by these bargain sell an Richard Roe &c

[Here follow sold and conve