

...without sufficient security... one member of the Legislature was not prepared to do so.

Hon. Mr. Smith, after complimenting Mr. Gray for his eloquence, yet said his speech resolved itself into this one point—how would he vote the Government \$30,000 for public works. He inferred from Mr. Gray's speech that he was glad the Bridge had fallen.

Gray rose to order, he would not allow Mr. Smith to misrepresent him—he had always expressed, as he felt, great regret at the disaster, but had Smith spoken of him as being glad if the Government would fall, he would be right. (Laughter.)

Smith said the speech of Gray was to overthrow the Government by opposing the grant for the Grand Falls Bridge.

Gray—"And yours to sustain it." (laughter.)

It is unnecessary to pursue the debate on this topic any further. Enough has been presented respecting the lines of argument used by the members pro and con. Smith read the contract, and asked in such words, "Do the opposition want to overthrow the Government on a point of law?" And then went on and on!

Several Bills came down agreed to by the Legislative Council, after which Mr. Wilnot spoke on the Bridge question; and the public works as at present are laid out.

He believed a scientific person should be in the service of the Board of Works; he would prefer a scientific head in that department to a political head. He expatiated taking the opinion of Mr. Tomlinson, who he believed the contractor, in preference to every other. Referring to the past, it was the great cry, Where are your measures? He would now ask the present Government, Where are your measures? He held the Government responsible for the loss of life and money at the Grand Falls Bridge.

The debate of this day on this subject is approaching its importance.

At 25 minutes to 5 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Wilnot began a spirited defence of the Government. He said the Surveyor General and others had inspected the Bridge while building; it was a considerable length on the tenor of the contract for the construction of the Bridge; and the Government is in the best possible position with regard to it. The Secretary expressed the fullest confidence in Mr. Tomlinson, the contractor, who, by building bridges in this Province was desirous to build up a reputation to take with him into other places. He believed the Bridge would be finished satisfactorily.

The Surveyor General went minutely into particulars concerning the Bridge, the contract, the inspection by himself, &c., &c. He did not think a case had been made out against the Board of Works or the Government.

Mr. Kerr said, had the Bridge been taken off the contractor's hands the House would know exactly what to do. After the expenditure of last year, he thought there should be explanations given before the House should vote any more money in supply. He read several sums expended on Railways, &c., from the Auditor's report, and the account of the Railway Board; as a difference of over £60,000 was between those reports, for the same items, the same duties, &c., such a discrepancy required investigation, and he could not consent to go on with any further grant in the absence of such information.

The Secretary said he was not prepared at present to give the explanation—but he was satisfied all would be found right; and the Auditor's account will perfectly tally with the Board of Works report, and did not think the seeming discrepancy was sufficient to defer going on with Supply.

Kerr declared that with our public accounts there is such mystery about them, he did not think there was ten men in the Assembly that could understand them. If it were satisfactory to the Secretary, it could not be to the House.

Lawrence agreed with Kerr that progress ought to be reported; before £30,000 was voted, full accounts of all the expenditures of last year should be laid before the House. He objected to the granting of £30,000 at any time—it was too large an appropriation in the present state of the Province. In the present state of the country he could not agree to add to its burdens. The United States Congress had decided that curtailment in public expenditure was necessary; it would be well for the House to take example thereby, and make retrenchment, these six offices at £600 a year should give their time in the Legislature without addition pay as legislators—that would effect a saving of some hundreds of pounds. He said the Government could not be justified on putting on 1 1/2 per cent. additional taxation on every thing required for men, women and children.

The grant of £750 for repairing Government Buildings in Fredericton is a strong argument in favor of removing the seat of Government.

Lawrence recommended filling the blank with £30,000 instead of £35,500. The Provincial Secretary he said was the only member of the Government that neglected his business to attend to the duties of his office, and the only one worthy of his salary. He again referred to the tariff, and objected to the 2 1/2 per cent. He would move an amendment that the blank be filled with £30,000.

and those guards and those restrictions which fetter our trade should be removed. While advocating measures for the maintenance of the principle of Free Trade as a principle—he had not departed from that principle. It is the American shipping (he said) which mostly interferes with our trade, and he would ask that a country with 30 millions of people go into full competition with an Empire of 230 millions of people, and in the Colonies that can protect their own trade, and full competition with the world, if they have the same privileges extended to them which have been extended to the American Colonies. His speech was patriotic, full of life, energy, and an able demand for Colonial rights.

Without asking if the British Government had urged the necessity of reciprocity.

Gray referred to a letter he had received on the question, remarking that the American Consul had expressed his opinion that under the Reciprocity Treaty the United States were not entitled to the advantages of the Colonial Coasting Trade.

Wilnot offered a few remarks on the resolution, recommending that they should look practically at the operation of our Navigation Laws, and if requisite make such changes in those laws as would guard and protect our Provincial interests. He mentioned the restriction on the American vessels in our Coasting Trade with a view to the repeal of our Coasting Trade, and the American vessels the relinquishing of our rights; he could not say on the subject of the proposed amendment to give way to "Supply," he would defer any further remarks on the present occasion.

The discussion here closed, and the Resolution was referred to the Committee on the subject, and a Joint Address to Her Majesty by the Legislative Council and Assembly.

HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

Lawrence's Amendment to fill the blank with £30,000, instead of £35,500, originated a lengthy discussion on the part of the members of the House.

End led off in a most scientific speech on the structure of the Grand Falls Bridge, impugning the loss to the action of frost on the iron—gave cases of guns being in the weather when they were axes breaking, &c., &c., Professor Olmsted, who could not have delivered a more elaborate essay on the principle of mechanics, nor have taken a wider range over the vast field of Natural Philosophy. He summed up his reasoning by attributing all to almighty frost! And expressed satisfaction that the Bridge had fallen, inasmuch as it is the utility or liability of iron chains to coil in winter climates was fully tested.

M'Phelin followed Ford, and did not think he had thrown much light on science by his scientific speech. He wished to know if the Board of Works had used such supervision over the Bridge as the importance of such a structure required; and he believed that the Commissioner had not done a seat in the Legislature the Bridge would not have fallen. He closed his address by objecting to the repairs of Government House, &c., and although he respected the members of the Government personally, yet as a Government he had neither confidence, hope, love or charity for them.

Mr. Hanington considered the estimate—£55,000 as judicious as one could be made in the present state of the finances of the country. He spoke in favor of the construction, principally on account of the bye-roads.

Tibbitts supported the £35,500, and pitched into Nova Scotia angrily; he considered that Province had done nothing for the Province, he spoke disparagingly. Money had been expended yearly for repairs on the House, and yet he would not have his stable present such an appearance in front. "Oh! Oh!" from Attorney General and Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Tomlinson would say but little, and he would not have spoken at all only that Mr. Lawrence was over charging the government with extravagance. As for himself, whenever the country was in distress with a view to supply. He expressed sorrow for the loss of life, &c., at the Grand Falls Bridge, and confidence in its efficient re-construction by Mr. Tomlinson.

Lewis would support the £35,000. Advocated bye roads, and hoped the government would not forget Albert County.

M'Phelin supported the government estimate. Wilnot compared the government to an agent, and the Province the principal. As agent, the government was in the Province to look after the interests of the Province and conduct them properly. He deprecated voting such a large sum of money for the streets of a distant town. He referred to the discrepancy discovered in the Auditor's report, between the Auditor's account and the Board of Works Report.

M'Phelin said he was sorry to see so many unjust impressions which such remarks were intended to create. He went into explanations, occasionally interrupted by Mr. Kerr, who still insisted that the Government was in error, and that the error, there yet remained a discrepancy of £1,770 not accounted for.

Wilnot resumed; and after addressing the committee at considerable length, and touching on his animated speech by saying he would oppose the Secretary's estimate thro' the House in the absence of explicit information.

M'Phelin asked the question—whether the government estimate should pass or not, the test question, whether the government should continue to raise the money for the streets of a distant town, and now it should be fairly met and decided. He was satisfied with information he had received from the Secretary, and he was satisfied; let others do the same and answer to their conduct.

Mr. Kerr said he was in the presence of the Government as a man—he had always kept himself independent of whatever Government was in power, and although Mr. Mitchell might go to the Secretary and get information, yet other persons were not so highly favored; and because Mr. Mitchell was satisfied, that did not satisfy his mind. The system of auditing the public accounts was wrong—let them find the discrepancy right. He had discovered the discrepancy, as he stated it, and every member had a right to ask for an explanation of the information that he had in his speech referred to some remarks made by M'Phelin, that the County of Kent had not, and could not get justice. That an Hon. Member of the Government had spoken in the County rule it, and that he neglected the voice of the representative of that County in appointments, &c., &c., connected with the interests of the County; and Mitchell in communications declared that he was a member of the Government he would not listen to applications coming from him and the Government's political enemies. M'Phelin replied, and alluded to Mitchell opposing his own colleagues (Kerr and Wilnot) because they were in opposition to the Government; next he said who whose abilities and standing were equal to his.

Mitchell retorted, and Debrisair remarked that he wished to put himself straight before his constituents and the Government; respecting the appointment of County officers, he would make such recommendations as he thought best, and leave the responsibility of their acceptance or rejection to rest where it ought, on the Government.

M'Phelin opposed the grant in supply, until the money granted the Grand Falls Bridge had been satisfactorily accounted for. He charged neglect of the interests of the County of York on the Government by withdrawing the usual sum of £1,500 for the improvement of the River St. John.

Attorney General rose in justification. The money had not answered his anticipations and many complaints had been made of its useless expenditure.

A regular row now sprang up, by C. Perley stating that the money had been wanted; that Col. M'Laughlin had pointed out the river, and his workmen to be blasted in the river, they had taken the rocks into the bushes and blasted them there.

This grave charge brought out Mr. Gray in an indignant question to Perley, asking him why he did not at once lay the charge before the Government, and not wait until the now in bringing before the Committee the names of a highly respectable gentleman, as being guilty of such a serious crime in this wasteful public money—committing a direct fraud. He considered Perley's conduct highly reprehensible, and if such a course were pursued, the Legislature would become a public school for scoundrels.

Mr. Jones, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Moncton.

Mr. End followed Gray in a most scathing, scolding, withering rebuke; there was no witicism in this—it was, while it lasted, a torrent of biting eloquence, beneath which Perley must have sat very "ill at ease." The second Column was decidedly his advocate—honorable upright, generous, amiable, gentlemanly, a worthy soldier, a British officer of unimpeachable integrity.

Perley got up and reiterated all he had said, stating that he could prove it.

Gray jumped to his feet, and struck his desk. Smith sprang up and placed his fist on his desk.

Fairly spoke of Thomas.

Stearns (the Chairman) called "order," and others echoed "order," and notwithstanding all the cries of "order," there was for several minutes much disorder.

Allan defended the Colonel most gallantly, declared him not the man that would shrink the due performance of his duty; and referred to the County of York by the abandonment of the £200,000 for Railway construction between Fredericton and Woodstock.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., March 10, 1869.

Office: On the corner of Prince William Street, and Market Square, over Mr. Hutchings, Watch-maker.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, February 25, 1869.

Amid much gaiety, which prevails in spite of all things, the question is still asked—"Is it Peace or War?" The public mind has been so unglued that it is difficult to restore it to its former state of confidence. Time alone can do this. There are many reasons leading us to the conclusion that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. Every-thing is aware that if there is war it will be brought about by the Emperor of France, and not by the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor has not dared to say decidedly that he had resolved upon war—he waited an expression of opinion on the part of his subjects before he committed himself to a war policy; the people of France have most certainly and impressively pronounced in favour of peace, therefore we look upon it as conclusive that Napoleon will not go to war, willing, in the face of this demonstration. Then again, it is known that Russia, Prussia and England are determined to preserve peace if it is possible—no peace at any price—because if it can be had without the sacrifice of honor or principle. Our own opinion remains the same; that there will be no war, and for the reasons we have slightly touched upon above. Austria has with great ability, one not at all unworthy to cope with that of France, but her weakness arises from the diversity of nationalities which she is composed, and the fact that her frontiers are menaced at one moment by two formidable enemies. Throughout Germany the national feeling is very much aroused on her behalf.

The Parliamentary feature of the week has been the Government Church-rate Bill, which Mr. Walpole submitted on Monday. The good intentions which dictated this measure are recognized more than the policy which runs through it. Landowners belonging to the Establishment are expected voluntarily to change their lands hereditarily and forever for the support of the fabric; but it may well be doubted whether these gentlemen will be inclined to do anything of the kind. In that case, and if voluntary benefactions do not enable her Majesty to extinguish rates in a particular parish by an Order in Council, the levy will still continue. Then, however, the property of dissenters who conscientiously object to the payment of Church-rates will come into play, and those who choose to avail themselves of the privilege, and to give up their rights to attend and vote in the parish vestries, will probably be satisfied with this legislation in their favour. But Sir J. Trevelyan persists in demanding the unconditional repeal of Church-rates; while on the other hand, it is rumored that the Bishop and influential Churchmen receive the Government scheme cordially, from the belief that it will sever other links of connection between Church and State, and that it will leave the Church in some cases without adequate provision for the support of the fabric.

The Common Council of London who never lose an opportunity of going up with an address to Majesty and of kissing hands, have honored the Queen in the set style and have presented their congratulations to Royalty on the birth of the young Prince of Prussia. One sage councillor expressed doubts whether there was any precedent for congratulating a lady on the birth of a grandson; but the assembled civic magistrates readily resolved to make a precedent. Court news has it that the Princess Frederic William and her husband will visit England in May; that the baby Prince will be brought over "when he is able to travel"; that his young uncles and aunts at Buckham Palace right to attend and vote in the parish vestries, will probably be satisfied with this legislation in their favour. But Sir J. Trevelyan persists in demanding the unconditional repeal of Church-rates; while on the other hand, it is rumored that the Bishop and influential Churchmen receive the Government scheme cordially, from the belief that it will sever other links of connection between Church and State, and that it will leave the Church in some cases without adequate provision for the support of the fabric.

Arrival of the Steamship "City of Washington."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 16.

The City of Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 2nd, arrived to-day.

Remours continues that the French and Austrian troops will evacuate the Regal States, but nothing definite is ascertained. War preparations continued unabated, and these war preparations in the Paris faubourg.

Edin's mission in China was successful.

D'Israeli's Reform Bill causes the sensation upon all members of the learned professions, and upon parties having small investments in the Funds and Savings Banks.

Consols closed 95 1/2 to 95 1/4.

Breadstuffs steady, but without change from Arabis's advice. Provisions quiet. Sugar and Coffee fair. Tea quiet, but rather steady.

HALIFAX versus ST. JOHN.

We notice in the New-Brunswick Advertiser an advertisement to the effect that a steamer direct from England to Halifax, will come to St. John, provided a sufficient freight offers to induce her to do so. This looks to us a little like an attempt to cut us out; we should advise our importers rather to ship their Goods only to vessels coming direct to St. John. Our neighbours in the Sister Province anticipate the advantages of the Freight, not only out in the Steamer, but also over their Rail to Windsor, and from thence to this Port. Why not St. John whose imports are double that of Halifax, have her own Steamer, do her own work, and employ her own people. This is the grand secret of prosperity.

CHILD FOUL—Yesterday the body of a newly born infant was picked up in the water near the Eagle foundry, Courtenay Bay, it was taken in charge of the Police, and a Coroner's Inquest held same day. Verdict, found dead, supposed, if born alive, to have lived but a few minutes.

THE Great Eastern has been registered at Custom House in the name of the "Great Ship Company," as owners free from incumbrances.

THE September, 1869, will be the centenary of the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe. It has been proposed that the event be celebrated throughout Canada.

The election of Mayor of Fredericton, came off last Monday, and resulted in the return of James S. Beek, Esq., by a majority of 110 votes over the Hon. W. H. Needham, Esq.

We offer our best thanks to Her Majesty's Printer for his polite attention in sending us the Report of the Superintendent of Schools.

Williams & Co. will also please accept our best thanks for their handsome gift, and highly useful number for January, of *Chambers's Journal on Medicine and Surgery*. We have no doubt of the utility of the work to the faculty, to whose perusal we recommend it.

The March Sessions were held on Tuesday. A large number of the lately appointed Magistrates, all looking very new, attended. There is usually a great deal of business at this Session. On a question respecting the rate to be charged for licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, the Mayor, in the course of the discussion, charged the Mayor with licensing his houses.—Freeman.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Fisher, happening to be in the Council Chamber at the last meeting of the Common Council, when the question of petitioning the Legislature against passing an Act to pay the interest on the award to those persons who had their properties taken from them for opening Canterbury-street, in May 1865, now nearly four years since, and who although kept out of their money all that time, have not received one shilling of interest, a most unjust and dishonest transaction I was struck with the lack of common justice displayed by Mayor Smith on that occasion. So devoid was he of that sense of public honesty, that he actually, and unblushingly, boasted that he had called the meeting, expressly to defeat the petition to the Legislature, sent up by the sufferers, and I regret to say for the honor of the City, that he was not without his minions in enigma, to back him. It is only just however to divide the sheep from the goats. There were honest men at the board who endeavored to save the City from this foul blot on their escutcheon.

First, there were the Carlton members, the whole of whom washed their hands clear of the stain, and among the members of the Eastern side of the harbour, Alderman Armstrong and Ald. McAvilly, both protested against the fraud. The Mayor as usual with him, took it upon himself to act as spokesman, and by way of inducing the uninitiated to adopt his views, he stated what he knew to be a palpable falsehood, viz: that the petitioners had asked for "compound interest." This is not true, I have made enquiry, and I find, what they have asked for is, that they may be allowed interest on, on bonds and mortgages, and nothing more, and in which he was backed by his jockell Willens, (worthily associated), said Wilson after having frequently stated out of doors as his belief that the sufferers were fully entitled to their interest, yet he had the audacity to stand up in his place, and moved that the City seal be attached, and that the disgraceful document be sent to the Assembly, as the views of that body, which was carried by a small majority, and which would probably have been still smaller had they been a full board. And these are the men, Jack and his master, who expect to be again elected to all another year the officers, they have so fully disgraced. It may not be generally known, that that street, the land of which it worth the City at least £5,000, cost the public only £240. Altho' there was £1400 the first year assessed, a considerable part of which has not yet been accounted for. This apparent solicitude for the interest of the City is all a sham, as did he possess one spark of patriotism, he would not now be battersing to the tune of some hundreds per annum, on the taxes of the City, extracted from the miserables at the poor. Sir, this conscientious mayor who does not scruple to convert the public market square into a den of thieves, and who has introduced into rents for his shabby shabbies, is honored at the thought of the public paying a tenth part of the value of Canterbury Street, because a part of the money will go to men who

have too much discretion and too much honesty, to support him as Chief Magistrate of this City. His name Jack & Co. equally unwelcome is slipping into the water Company's chest for nominal services, raising the rate of wages, honor, at the thought of paying honest people their due, while his prayer by night and his hopes by day, are all concentrated in how much he can by book and crook extort (keeping within the law) from the public revenues. The Legislature however know the people they have to deal with, and unless I make a false estimate of their integrity, will do them in the premises, and do it too, unthanked, just what they may deem equitable and commonly honest.

I am Sir, yours,
A CITIZEN.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

FREDERICTON, March 11.

Mr. Mitchell moved a resolution of importance to-day. It seeks the appointment of joint committees of the upper and lower Houses to prepare an address to the Throne, asking for the reinforcement of the Imperial Act of 15 and 16, cap. 47, and desiring the right of registry for British vessels in such foreign countries as now have a corresponding privilege in British ports, as well as complete reciprocity in right of passenger and cargo of such vessels in foreign ports and in the coasting trade of these countries.

The mover introduced it by a capital speech and after some few remarks from Mr. Wilnot and others, the feeling of the House being evidently in favour of further discussion it was postponed to to-morrow.

At 11:30 House resumed Committee of Supply. The Public Works Bill is still under discussion. To vote or not to vote, the asked for appropriation for Public Works has continued to occupy the attention of the House this P. M.

Members have been in the discussion very disagreeable but few new facts have been elicited however.

Mr. Mitchell opened up a new phase. Several members had warmly contended that the appropriation should not be granted until details of all expenditures with the Board of Works were before the House. Mr. M. showed that those details had been before for three weeks in the appendix to the report of the Board of Works.

A running fire of figures was introduced by way of episode between Messrs. Kerr, Tilley, and Wilnot, who made a general remark of finances.

Mr. Lawrence withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Gilmore moved an amendment to fill up the blank with £36,000 deducting the £1,250 from estimated grant to aid Steam Navigation at the North.

On the question the amendment was lost. Yes—Gilmore, Lewis, McTellan, W. E. Perley, Tilley, Fisher, Smith, Waters, Brown, Connell, Read, East, Lewis, Steadman, McAdam, Tappley, Postley, Ferris, Hanington, McMillan, McLeod, Wright, Gilmore, C. Perley, Cadip, Tibbitts—24. Nays—Allan, M'Phelin, Kerr, Gray, Wilton, Lawrence, Rosford, Mcintosh, Scott, Wilton, Gilmore—12.

Progress reported, supply resumed on Tuesday next.

FREDERICTON, March 12.

Very few of the members present to-day may have left for home to spend Spring, consequently not much business been done.

Some little progress was made in several local Bills.

Mr. Tibbitts gave notice of motion for Address for returns of Canada and New Brunswick Disputed Territory Fund Commissioners.

W. E. Perley had his name changed to register side of final division last night on Public Works Grant, which was misplaced on the Journals.

Some conversation respecting Mitchell's Resolution of yesterday, which was finally postponed until Wednesday next, at 2 P. M.

Adjourned at 1:10 till Monday morning.

FREDERICTON, March 14.

Scarcely a quorum of members have been present this morning.

Mr. Phelan presented a petition for the re-appointment of Joseph Westmore High Sheriff of Kent.

Attorney General introduced a Bill to establish a boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The head quarters Commissioners submitted a report accompanied by plans and specifications of proposed public buildings at St. John, signed by J. Robertson, G. W. Porter, and W. S. Caine. They report that the buildings for Legislative Hall, offices of the departments, &c., can be erected for £25,000 to £30,000; suitable ground can be obtained for £1,000 to £10,000; suitable House for Governor for £10,000 to £12,000; land for same from £2,000 to £4,000; additional for excavations, enclosing, additional furniture for Legislature, &c., £10,000 for newly furnishing Governor's House, and removing public offices, &c., to cost £8,000. Against this to be placed value of furniture, lands, buildings, &c., £10,000.

The Custom House building is offered for £20,000, necessary alterations, &c., to cost £8,000. State can let lower stories of building for 10 years at £500.

The Commissioners intimate the possibility of land being given for the erection in St. John. All the above estimates apply to Eastern side of the river.

Thomas Murray submitted the minority report. He states that the plans and specifications on which the estimate is founded do not exhibit necessary accommodations. The plans are defective in many particulars. He says that the estimated cost of the buildings is £25,000 to £30,000, but that the actual cost would be £40,000. The proposition that the citizens of St. John would give land without compensation is unsatisfactory and gratuitous.

The Provincial Secretary laid Railway and other papers upon table.

The Bill to incorporate the Victoria Bridge Company passed with amendments.

The labours in the Assembly this P. M. have been far from interesting, and the few hon. members present were not able to get up an excellent.

Williston, from Church of England Globe and Church Land Committee, made a Report, submitting a Bill, and asked leave to make a further Report.

Progress made by House in Committee on Kerr's Bill relating to settlement and support of the poor; on Tilley's Medical Bill, and on Kerr's Bill to incorporate Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Attorney General introduced Bill to place certain public buildings under control of Board of Works.

Council submitted third Annual Report of Postmaster General.

Adjourned 6:15.

FREDERICTON, March 16.

Intelligence was received this morning of the death of the father of his honor the Speaker an understanding was come to that House should soon as possible go into Supply in order to release him from the necessity of attendance, and likewise to adjourn on day of funeral.

Tibbitts asked to be relieved from service on Railway Committee, as he saw no prospect of the voluminous accounts receiving a proper investigation in the short time which would be devoted to them. There was halt somewhere that the accounts had not been in before.

Bolton General said returns required by law had been in for some weeks, and all other documents asked for had now been received, having been prepared in what he considered a remarkably short space of time.

Wilnot expressed doubts of a satisfactory investigation being had present Session.

Request negatived.

At 11 o'clock Supply resumed. Amount asked for Education, £5,000; passed; for cell mills, £150, passed; Fisheries, £20, passed; Provincial Penitentiary, £1,000, passed; with little discussion on either.

Supply has been concluded this afternoon. Appropriation passed as asked for—£2,000 for maintenance of Lunatic Asylum; £200 for Prætorial Law; £100 for penitentiary; appropriation of £200 for re-arrangement of immigration, was discussed in South and McPhelin expressed opinion that correct representation of this country in Mother Country would rather prevent than encourage Emigration. Other gentlemen, who spoke warmly, defended Prætor as

offering every reasonable inducement to emigrants, and newly arrived in the general principle of the proposal to extend the sum asked for by disseminating reliable information respecting this province in the Mother Country through the press and by means of lectures.

The next main amount proposed was £1000 for miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses. This after some little discussion, Provincial Secretary having explained how the same amount voted last year had been expended, was passed.

Provincial Secretary stated that £170 had been paid Railway delegates, and there still remained due them £330, to be taken out of present grant.

Revenue Bill will be taken up to-morrow, or Friday. Adjourned at 5.

FREDERICTON, March 16.

The Railway Committee met this morning. Mr. Cadip presented a petition from W. E. Shaw against the tax on foreign Insurance Companies.

Mr. McLeod presented petitions signed by 1,300 persons in favour of removal of the Shire Town of Kings County from the present location to Carleton Place.

Mr. Lawrence presented the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of St. John asking the extension of the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate to Carleton.

At 12 o'clock the Revenue Bill was committed, and the sections were successively passed down to the table. On the amendments articles, to which Mr. Gray moved as an amendment to substitute 10 per cent instead of 12 per cent. He said the proposed addition was unnecessary, but if it was the amount of the proposed addition to Revenue, £7,000, could be obtained thus:—The Treasurer at present in collecting duties adds simply one-sixth, but by the existing law the pound sterling should be calculated at 24s. 4d. This last year would have made a difference on British imports of £7,000. This year with the present proportion of the pound sterling to the Revenue to the whole amount required.

Mr. Lawrence argued that looking at the present prospect in the commercial world the old Revenue would be insufficient to meet the requirements of the Province Secretary and other gentlemen contended that the 7,000, would be required, judging from the receipts of the first quarter and that the most judicious mode to raise it would be as proposed in the Bill.

Mr. Gray's suggestion would bear hardly upon the industrial classes and upon the shipping interest particularly.

On the question for the amendment the Yeas were—Messrs. Kerr, Gray, Wilton, Lawrence, Rosford, Allan, Tappley, Ferris, Hanington, McMillan, McLeod, Wright, Gilmore, C. Perley, Cadip, Tibbitts, Chambliss—24.

On the original motion the same division was reversed.

Some notice being given of the order of the day—for Friday, Adjunction Bills; Saturday, Judges Fees Bill; and Monday, Withholding College Grant Bill.

The Attorney General rose and moved the following, which was carried, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Resolved, That this House having been informed of the death of John M. Johnson, Esq., the father of his Honor, the Speaker, do now unanimously express their most sincere sympathy with the unexpected bereavement, and agree to adjourn to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

At Wickham (Q. C.) on the 9th instant, by the Rev. W. E. Scott, A. M., Mr. George P. Case, to Miss Louisa J. daughter of Mr. Wm. Baird.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Vanwart, of this city, aged 52 years.

On Saturday, Mrs. Mary Dowdy, aged 29 years. She bore the infliction of her great age with patience, and her last illness with resignation. Her decease was eminently peaceful.

On Saturday last, after a short illness, Mr. Geo. Kece, aged 63 years.

On Tuesday, after a short illness, Charles Melville, only son of John Melville, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, in the 8th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening the 15th inst., of Tabernacles, Mr. William Lyman, in the 24th year of his age.

In P. M., on Sunday morning, at the residence of her daughter (Mrs. Solomon Hecy), Catherine Matilda, relict of the late William Young, Esquire, of this city, died 96 years.

At Wolfville, on the 11th inst., Sarah Amelia, only daughter of W. C. Campbell, Esq. aged 18 years. Her protracted illness was borne with unflinching patience, and her death was that of the resigned and peaceful child of God.

Redfield's Publications.

Just received at "Houser's"

A fresh supply of the Publications of J. S. Redfield, New York, viz:

ALPHABET AND WOMEN of the 18th century by A. Housley.

Philosophy and Aesthetics, by do.

Aunt's Laws of Scottish Civil Law.

Mazzini's Miscellaneous Works.

The complete works of Edgar A. Poe.

Calvary or the Conquest, by Dr. Bird.

Doctor Doran's Works.

Pind's Poems; Life of Curran.

Fortinbras; or the History of the late King of Denmark.

Las Cases and O-Meara's Napoleon.

Life of W. H. Servan, with Selections.

Sketches of Poetry, various editions.

History of Louisiana, by Charles O'Geyrae—French and Spanish dominions.

Chapman's American Drawing Book, complete, with a great variety of other Books.

sent by B. O'BRIEN

March and April Styles.

We have now on hand an assortment of our BESTLY MADE and the present, and following month in FINE CLOTH CAPS—

No. 1 is a very neat Cap fitting straight, 10 inch crown, with a neat narrow band sewed with folding seam, lined with plush, lined with a top and cross piece neatly bound and stitched. This Cap has been much admired and already is in great demand.

No. 2 is a similar crown Cap, with cape half way round, bound with fine silk binding, and fastened with buttons and loops at each side. This also is a very neat style.

These goods are all manufactured on the premises—No. 70, King street, March 11.

LOCKHART & CO.

20 HAIR-PENCILS COLONG TRAY; 10 DO. PIMENTO; 20 Boxes TOBACCO.

For Sale by H. H. DEVEBER & SONS.

Announcements.

THE GREAT-EST FASHION BOOK IN THE WORLD—Selling Fashionable Ladies' Dresses of the latest Parisian styles, published in advance of all other Fashion Books, on the 1st March, June, September and December; and designed at a text book for Mantua Makers and Milliners throughout the United States and Province. Price 50 cent per copy.

Messrs. DENNEY, Publishers, Philadelphia.

B. O'BRIEN, Agent, St. John.

P. S.—A sample copy just received per mail. Feb. 26 1869.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.

In consequence of the enormous demand for the above Paper, the Subscriber has made arrangements to have an extra supply in future.

After this week Single Copies can be supplied, prices as usual.

B. O'BRIEN.

P. S.—Mrs. O'Connell's new story, the "Laird of Norham," commenced in the number for 19th Feb. which has just been received.

Feb. 26, 1869.

EXECUTORS.

ALL Persons having a claim against the late John M. Johnson, Esq., are requested to present the same to the undersigned within Six Months from the date of the above notice, in order to be paid.

JAMES C. KING, Executor.

Kingston, King's County, Ireland.

L. P. OAKS, Solicitor.

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