

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 4, 1883. DEBATE ON THE SALARIES BILL.

The Debate on this Bill—the second question arising out of which occurred on the 11th inst. a discussion of the Salaries Bill. The Bill is a measure of consolidation of the whole, and has been introduced in a much condensed or summary form.

Mr. CLARK moved the suspension of the consideration of the Salaries Bill in Committee of the whole House. Mr. FRASER. He was not in favor of the Bill. Should it pass into law, the provisions of it, as far as agreed to, would, instead of affording a saving to the public, entail an additional outlay of £200,000 per year.

Mr. CLARK. The united salaries of the two Crown Law-Officers—£200 for the Attorney General and £100 for the Solicitor General—would amount to £300 a year; whereas the Salaries of the two Officers for their public services, as estimated last year, to £400. Surely this, if the two Crown Law-Officers were, in future, to be remunerated for their public services, by annual Salaries, together amounting to no less than £300, is a saving of £100 a year to the public.

Mr. FRASER. I do not favor the permanent Bill of this kind. I would much prefer the establishment of a fair scale of fees, for all law-officers and officers of the Supreme Court. Lawyers' fees were exorbitantly extravagant; and if, for instance, a man had to sue for £10, the expenses of the suit would cost him almost, if not fully, as much as the debt.

Mr. CLARK. The average of the Prothonotary's fees, on eleven years, is £150, and the average of the Attorney General's fees, on the same period, is £247. This cannot be right. It is not setting fairly or impartially to add 200 a year to the emoluments of one, while cutting off £171 a year from those of the other.

principle of the Bill is to be adhered to, there must be a cutting down of the emoluments of office. The official duties of the Attorney General are not at all comparable to those of the Treasurer or of the Colonial Secretary; they do not equal a fourth part of either. On the contrary, in my opinion, discharge the whole of his yearly official duties in one month. He besides holds other offices of emolument, and has only time to devote to the business of a private lawyer. £200 a year is, therefore, a very ample remuneration for his public services in his capacity of Attorney General.

Mr. FRASER. I must say I have been much amused by the manner in which the Bill has been introduced. It is a very simple proposition, and has been introduced in a very simple manner. It is a very simple proposition, and has been introduced in a very simple manner.

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Mr. CLARK. I consent to take £150, because, if I do not, the amount may be still further reduced; it has been said by some hon. members that it ought not to be more than £100. I would not consent to cut down the emoluments of so good an official as Mr. Hodgson; if I could, I would do so.

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ATMOSPHERIC POST. An "Atmospheric Telegraph," recently mentioned, is now on the Exchange. Mr. Richardson appears to be doing something to the invention, if indeed it is his, which is qualified to decide, in merely a matter of the atmospheric railway, which time, promised much. The chance instead of propelling by atmospheric a train of cars over a long mail bag is to be propelled through this latter service the atmosphere is undoubtedly adequate, as will any one who will carefully consider. Let me explain a little for the your readers who are not engineers: a cylindrical pump 36 inches diameter, with a 48 inch stroke, fitted with a pipe 12 inches in diameter, 36 feet long. The capacities of the cylinder will be equal to the air in the cylinder to be expanded to double its volume, the pressure without is a whole or 15 lbs. to the square inch, within is only half an atmosphere. As the pipe is nearly level, the friction is nearly all that overcomes by the propulsion, and only a mail of 30,000 half-ounce letters, the pressure is not so great as to be propelled by such a force. In fact, he shot forward a hundred in a very few minutes, and then equilibrium being restored, a steady commencement, which would destroy its momentum. If, instead, many should be employed in exhausting the supposed 20 pipe, it is plain that the work would be done in a single hour or less. On horse power of steam, acting at points, would undoubtedly be a hour to produce a propelling force, much nearer to a whole leaving, indeed, only a fraction to answer the important purpose of spring or cushion at the rear, as to prevent the mail from being reduced to a homogeneous pudden arrival. So far as the mail itself is concerned, it will probably cost less to be carried by a locomotive apparatus over a rail amount of horse-power which, given time, drag it hence to sufficient bore to enable atmosphere to put it through in ten minutes. Multiplying the horse power to the exhaustion will reduce consumed in the same proportion this way we may have hourly mail, with no greater expense than that at present. As to the bags, it is another matter. The bags might be a little more than at present, yet I think they may be reduced to a trifle. A constantly in contact with coal heat from the friction will be as fast as it is generated, a little danger that the mail will be scorched. The apparatus, on a small scale, Mr. Richardson shows at the very ingeniously constructed, prettily. But, of course, no motive can demonstrate the feasibility of a large. Neither a diameter, which was success operation on the line of the Railroad, amount to a demonstration, experiments, however, show the force; how the aerial telegraph, and what are its prospects. Practical difficulties will be encountered when a great many which subscription books are directly) comes to be laid down this village and your metropolitan correspondent, I have a press I shall live to send my hasty scribble, and that The Tribune will be received and be circulated in less than an hour from the date of its publication. Whether the General Government always has to be impelled by "sharp sticks" for a long it will adopt the most obvious it will patronize the new rapid veto on its use for private mail question to be settled. If the case of the large experiment of confident expectations, it will, of course, in time, that the federal must adopt it for all important break down before private. The next step will be to employ persons as well as papers, and through this new channel of refer particularly to its admir and elasticity, that it is not make arrangements by which it or reprinted, having been used in New-York after his events has been got to press, may the next morning to the times, Francisco, alive and kicking. A MILITARY officer, one day, ing his company, happened from his horse—and, as he upon the ground, said to a friend, "I thought I had to be a horseman, but I find I am not." One of Cook's YOKERS to the...