

Tight Binding

POOR

Commissioner, and so communicated them to Messieurs Barings. Your Committee very much fear that the great advance of cost per mile on the construction of the Railway over the amount stated as above, will impede confidence in England toward this Province, and induce them to place but little value in the calculation of our public man with regard to the construction of our public works. Your Committee would further observe, that it has not yet been made apparent to them why the cost of the whole Road should be now estimated at £16,000 per mile, exclusive of interest, a sum so much in advance of the statements of the Chief Commissioner. From the Report of Commissioners, 1858, the line from Moncton to Shediac, an Iron Girder Bridge included, is reported to have cost about £6,500 per mile, exclusive of Stations and rolling stock. This work was done under the direction of the Honorable E. B. Chandler, and from the evidence of the Chief Commissioner, a portion of it at least is not surpassed for the ease with which the cars pass over the Road. The only evidence to show why the remainder of the Road is costing more, is that of the Chief Engineer, who, in answer to the question—If the control, and management of the construction from St. John to Moncton had been under your sole management, could not the Road have been built at a much cheaper rate? Answer—"I think it would, but that is an opinion of my own." In answer to the question—If he was interfered with at any time so as to cause increase by the Commissioners? He stated—That he considered the Commissioners had a perfect right to order and rearrange the works as they pleased, and they have several times told him so; considering them responsible, he did not think that they unnecessarily interfere; on the other hand, if they propose to hold him responsible, he was of opinion that they did interfere far too much.

"16. Your Committee on referring to the Report of 1858, page 42, find that the grading, masonry, and bridging of the 28 miles from Sussex to Salisbury, were put under Contract on the 8th day of October 1858, and that the tracklaying and ballasting was reserved to be let hereafter on a separate Contract. That in the Tenders for the construction of the line, tracklaying and ballasting was expressly excepted. Your Committee further find from evidence before them that the tracklaying and ballasting of the 28 miles never advertised, nor competition asked for the same, and the Contract was entered into with Mr. Stevens, signed by the Chief Commissioner, and the Specification attached signed by the Chief Engineer, and to which was also attached a Tender without any date, and that no security has been given by, or required from Mr. Stevens for the faithful performance of the work, which it appears is not required to be completed before the month of September next. The circumstances connected with this transaction involves a very important principle, whether the Railway Board or the Government can, without public competition, execute an important work of this description, involving an expenditure according to estimate in Report of 1858, thereby setting at naught the Law in reference to the construction of Railways; and as no sufficient reason has been given in the opinion of your Committee for such a departure from the Law, and as the excepting of the tracklaying and ballasting was calculated to mislead parties desirous of competing, your Committee cannot avoid expressing their disapproval of the course adopted in conducting such important Public Works. In connection with this subject your Committee would remark, that the Chief Engineer in answer to the enquiry—What quantity of ballast was stipulated for or intended to be put on this portion of the line? stated, "It had not been determined on." This statement, in connection with the whole proceeding relative to this work, is calculated to impress your Committee with the belief that there is something wrong. To the whole testimony in reference to this transaction your Committee invite the careful attention of the Legislature.

"17. In the Report of 1858, it is frequently stated that the first nine miles, from Gilbert's Lane to Salmon Brook, was completed; from the evidence before your

Committee it appears that such statements are incorrect.

"18. Your Committee have had before them one of the Members of the Government who attended at Saint John in the months of December and January to investigate matters connected with the Railway, and who stated that their enquiry related as well to the management of the work as to the claims of Contractors; and that after a full investigation, the Committee of the Government, with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner and Engineer, came to the conclusion that the Road would cost about £1,000,000. That investigation must have been very imperfect as it further appears from his statement that they did not examine particularly the monthly estimates of the Divisional Engineers, and did not compare them with the Certificate of the Chief Engineer with the entries of cash, or examine the Books connected with the Works. Your Committee regret that the Committee of the Government did not make a more thorough investigation before arriving at the conclusion as to the cost of the Road, as it now appears from the Report of the Chief Commissioner and Engineer made subsequent to their investigation, that £97,000 additional would be required to complete the Road, exclusive of interest.

"19. Your Committee recommended the evidence which has been carefully taken down be published for the benefit of the country, as the deep interest felt in, and the heavy burden entailed on the people, entitle them to a full knowledge as to the way the Public Works have been constructed and managed, as far at least as has been brought to light by the labours of your Committee.

"20. In conclusion, your Committee have to express their regret that after a protective enquiry, marked with more than ordinary good feeling and harmony, they have not been able to elicit their labours with that unanimity which all feel would have been desirable. With the conclusion arrived at by those who were associated with us, it is to find fault.—The People and the Legislature are the judges; to rise above all party and personal feeling, and to do our duty in accordance with our convictions and justice to those whose Representatives we are, and to the country at large.

J. W. LAWRENCE,
EDW. WILFESTON,
JOHN MINTOSH,
Committee Room, 2nd April, 1860.

The Journal.
Thursday, May 10, 1860.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Whatever may be thought of the correctness of the principle of encouraging domestic manufactures by customs duties there have never been two opinions upon the real value and importance of these manufactures, and upon the propriety of fostering them to the greatest degree compatible with the maintenance of sound principles of political economy. It is very much better that we should have what we wear and use made in our own country, and in our own neighborhood, than that we should purchase it abroad, although we purchase it just as cheap. The more we can widen the industry of our country, in kind as well as in amount, the more we shall add to the stability of its credit, the security of its trade, and its general prosperity; for we shall not only provide markets at our own doors for the products of our soil, but we shall provide a refuge against the evil day when any one branch of our industry may be afflicted with a temporary paralysis.

It is with real pleasure that we call attention to one species of manufacture which has been permanently established in Woodstock—that of Iron and Brass casting. Mr. Hay has set an example which we should be glad to see followed in respect to other branches of manufactures, and which could, we believe, be followed with success and profit. In

the matter of Ploughs he has endeavored to meet the wants of the country, by getting up some eight or ten of the patterns which have met with most favor in the eyes of our farmers. He has done the same thing with respect to stoves; and indeed in all castings of the most necessary and useful descriptions; and his enterprise deserves the attention and consideration of all purchasers of such articles. We do not know that there is any wisdom in purchasing at home that which you can get cheaper or better abroad; but we think it is most unwise to go to foreign countries to obtain that which we can obtain as good in quality and low in price at our own door.

THREE DAYS LATER.

New York, April 27th.
The steamship Africa arrived this morning.
The Parliamentary recess continued. Nothing about Heenan and Sayers. The Cabinet of the new Italian Kingdom was being formed under the Government of the King of Sardinia.
There were conflicting accounts about the insurrection in Sicily.
Palermo was in a state of siege.—Desperate fighting had taken place. These were bloody disturbances in Messina.
Liverpool, April 14th.—Wheat and corn slightly advanced. Flour quiet and firm. Provisions dull, with a decline on Beef of 2s 6d.
Consols 64 1-4 to 64 1-2 for money. A deep pressure in the Money Market.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 2nd instant, bringing four days later intelligence from Europe.
In the House of Commons, Horsman attacked the Foreign policy of the Government, and denounced the designs of Napoleon.
Lord John Russell defended the ministry, and asserted that they had not been unmindful of the honor of their country, or of the peace of Europe. An important question as to the maintenance of the neutralized districts of Savoy had arisen, and he believed before long the Great Powers would be in a position to take the points into consideration.
The Prince of Wales was expected to sail for Canada in about a week.
Capt. John Vine Hall has been chosen Commander of the Great Eastern.
The chief cashier, Pullinger of the Union Bank, London, is a defaulter; it is believed, to a considerable amount.
Nothing yet determined as to the fight for the Championship. The referee will not make a formal decision till next week. It is emphatically denied on behalf of both men that either desires the battle to be drawn and it is claimed for each that he could have won in a few minutes more. George Wilkes writes to the Times, denying that the referee stopped the fight at the request of Heenan or his friends, asserting that Heenan virtually won the battle but will be ready to run the struggle at an hour's notice, and will expect no other trophy than the belt which he came to win and which he honestly believes he did win. He believes he can win it again, and will not leave England till he brings the late contest to a new and due conclusion.
Considerable sums were collected at the London and Liverpool Exchange for Sayers, who was to attend the London Stock Exchange on the 21st to be presented with a hundred guineas. It was thought that strong steps would be taken by the authorities to prevent another meeting.

The Journal.

Another fight between Lynch, American, and Shaw English, for the championship of light weights, was won by the latter.
FRANCE.—The Chalons Camp is already being formed: double the size of last year.
Bourse closed 70.05. Market dull. Rumors strong bened that a Congress would soon assemble to arrange the Franco Swiss question. The French papers claim an almost unanimous vote

in all communities of Nice in favor of annexation.

The insurrection was quelled and tranquility restored in Messina; but the insurgents were still reported in force in the mountains. The troops were unable to dislodge them for want of artillery.

The Papal Government sent a dispatch to the European Powers not only protesting against the recognition of the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont, but hoping they will cooperate to put an end to this iniquitous spoliation.

The Pope appointed Count Merode, of Belgium, his Minister of War; Gen. Benedick appointed to the civil and military government of Hungary, vice Archduke Albert. He is commissioned to carry out sundry reforms; happy effects are predicted.

Spanish ministerial changes are expected. It is supposed that Coucha will enter the new cabinet.

Gen. Ortega was shot on the 18th. It is thought that clemency will be extended to his accomplices.

The ice was breaking up at Petersburg, but remained firm at Cronstadt.

A Calcutta telegram of April 1st reports the excitement in the Indigo district subsiding. No serious disturbances feared.

May 8th 1860.
Circassian, arrived at Newfoundland 6th.

Bells Life contains formal demand from Heenan for Belt some paper also treats claim preposterous and asserts chances favor Sayers, and had Sayers referees witnessed the thirty seventh round would have awarded him Victory. Prince Wales not visit Canada till first week in July. Two hundred pounds collected in the House for Sayers. Savoy over 10,000 favor annexation. English & French ambassadors left Versailles for China. Baron Bruck committed suicide. O'Donnell about return Spain. Chinese making first defensive operations. Chinese rebels threatened trade at Shanghai.

The following description of the fight between Heenan and Sayers we copy from the Globe of the 3d inst.

From the London Times, April 18.

We need scarcely enter on any recapitulation of the events which led to this match, all of which may be summed up in a few words, that Sayers holds "the belt" as the Champion of England, and in virtue of his office, while he retains it, is bound for three years to accept all challenges, no matter from whom. This challenge accordingly came from America on Heenan's part, and, in spite of the immense natural advantages of his challenger, Sayers was bound at once to accept it. All relating to the day and place fixed for the match was, of course, kept a profound secret, as the police, to do them justice, left no means untried to prevent its taking place. Nevertheless, in spite of all precautions, a special train was hired, which started from London bridge, at 4 A.M. yesterday morning. The train was one of immense length, containing some thousand persons, all of what are called the upper classes, though each person was muffled up to the eyes in shawls and wrappers, so that it was hard whether your companion *de voyage* was or was not the redoubtable Sayers or Heenan himself. All along the line police were posted, with mounted patrols, at regular distances; but the train turned off at Reigate, and after a long run came out in the Farnborough station, close to Aldershot.

The instant the enclosure of ropes and stakes, 24 feet square, was formed, Sayers stepped into it, and was cheered tremendously. Heenan, who followed, was greeted in the same manner, and the two men, who there for the first time met, warmly shook hands, and then stepped back to take a long and careful survey each of the other. There was a toss for corners, which Heenan won and chose that in which he would have the highest ground, and with his back to the sun, leaving Sayers the spot where the glare was full in his face. Umpires for each man were appointed, and a referee for both and these preliminaries over Heenan pro-

ceeded to strip to his waist. It seemed impossible to restrain a murmur of admiration at the appearance which he then presented. In height he is about six feet two, with extraordinarily long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. His appearance yesterday was truly formidable. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. There seemed not an ounce of superfluous flesh. His ribs showed like those of a greyhound, save where they were crossed by powerful thorax and sinews and as he threw up his long sine arms and inflated his huge chest with the morning air he looked the most formidable of the tribe of gladiators who have ever entered the arena. Every movement showed the sinews and muscles moving like little machinery beneath their thin covering, and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. Sayers looked at him long and earnestly, and as one who felt in his very movement a dangerous customer, and he too stripped in turn. The contrast between the men was then still more marked than before. Sayers is only about five feet eight; his chest is not broad, nor are his arms powerful, and it is only in the strong muscles of the shoulders that one sees anything to account for his tremendous powers of hitting. Sayers, too, looked hard as flint; but his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight, and strength, and above all, length of arm, made it almost a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all. When to these disadvantages are added the superior height of the ground on which Heenan stood, and the light of the sun full in Sayers' eyes, it will be seen how tremendous were the obstacles with which he had to contend. As far as training went, however, the utmost had been done for both, and it would not be a lost lesson if some of our young volunteers imitated the boxers in these respects. Their whole system of training may be summed up in two or three words—moderation in eating and drinking, exercise, and constant use of the sponge, bath and rough towels.—With these aids any man can train; without them he can do nothing. Heenan's skin, yesterday was, as we have said, fair and white as marble—Sayers' was as dark as that of a mulatto; and the "fancy" lean strongly to the opinion that the former was too delicate, and would bruise too much,—and this was true. As the men stripped the spectators sat down outside the ropes, about six feet distant, in an outer ring, in which were gentlemen of all ranks—members of both Houses in plenty. Authors, poets, painters, soldiers, and even clergymen were present.

The particulars of each round we considerably condense, as it would occupy more space than we can devote to day. On the first round they went up quickly at the call of time, Heenan choosing his position under the direction of McDonald. After a little sparring Sayers struck Heenan in the mouth, drawing first blood, Heenan then struck, but did not hit Sayers, and following the blow clenched and threw Sayers. At the fifth round the betting became even on Heenan. At the sixth round Sayers dealt Heenan an awful blow under the eye, completely puffing it up.—Sayers got the best of the seventh round. The eight was a round of terrific fighting, lasting fifteen minutes, in which Sayers' right arm was rendered almost useless.—Several rounds were fought after this with success more or less varying each taking and giving heavy blows, and with his battered face into such contortions as might pass for smiles. At the 23rd round Sayers kept shifting, and Heenan struck him on the back. Sayers after pitching a little forward recovered, and dealt Heenan a severe blow in the mouth. Heenan then rushed in, clenched and struggled for the throw, and they went to the earth together, Sayers slightly uppermost. The 24th round resulted in Sayers being knocked down. On the 30th round Sayers dealt Heenan three tremendous blows.—On the 32nd round Heenan showed distress, and when he confronted Sayers did not show that alacrity of battle he had exhibited before, still however he suc-

ceeded in knocking Sayers down, the 33rd round Heenan lifted Sayers by the feet, and threw him to the ground. We again quote from the Times:

Sayers still came up fresh, and not half the awful marks of punishment visible on Heenan, who was now a glistening object. In all the close, immense strength prevailed, and the champion easily threw both the 22nd and 23rd rounds Sayers was knocked his legs. Still he came up gallantly, carefully, and generally managed of the struggles to give one or more heaviest blows on Heenan's left eye was now almost gone like the other, but was even on both men, and again varied with every round. Sayers was knocked down almost as under a tremendous blow were cheers from the American fields echoed again, which were by the English whenever they sent his huge opponent reeling by the tremendous blows which were dealt on the eyes. At this time policemen came upon the scene, their beat to force their way into the crowd, which now amounted to 3000, kept them back by the ropes, shouting and cheering huzzas to the utmost.

During all this the men fought varying success, the heavy blows of the face of one or the other above all the din. Sayers weaker each time he was knocked legs, and Heenan more blind. ed all a chance whether the English would be struck senseless remain sightless, and at his in era now tried getting away, a his opponent round the ring these times he got a heavy neck, which enabled him to overtake him, when they closed blow, Heenan striking his fellow on the head while on the An appeal of foul play was overruled, as the blow was to be struck in the heat of Heenan, it was truly said, to see whether his antagonist down.—The fighting was still Heenan almost as strong though apparently much dinged to get it over before he sight. In the 33rd round Sayers' head under his left ported himself by the stake held his opponent bent down meant to strangle him. Sayers more free himself than if a on him. At last he got his and gave Heenan two drops the face, covering them but Heenan, without rel turned himself so as to g night's neck over the rope, on it with all his force. turned black in the face, a been strangled on the rules of the ring provide otherwise be fatal counting the umpires called simult the ropes. This was do both men fell heavily to ers nearly half strangled.

The police now made for to interfere, which seemed equally determ and the ropes of the first the enclosure itself was dense crowd, which sent batants six square feet pires, referees, and all w and the whole thing bu mob round the two men this four other rounds. midst of this dense a either side, who, how men to fight in the fair consistent with their room to fight at all.

At length the police to where they were f not much larger than the referee ordered to continue. To do them ed very willing to lea was so blind that in could not see Sayers, peering round a tree face, which knocked Both men then left ring, Sayers, thoug