

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

Wednesday, March 4.
Shortly after reading the Journals this morning, Mr. Hatherly arose and put a question of some importance to the Postmaster General. He inquired of this official if the Notice which appeared some time ago in the Royal Gazette requiring Postmasters to ask the head of the department for "leave of absence," was intended to apply to Way-Office Keepers. In Mr. Hatherly's own Parish, the keeper of the Way Office had occasion to be from home a great deal of his time; the remuneration was small, and if he were compelled to ask the Postmaster General for leave of absence every time he went from home, he would resign his office.

The head of the Department replied, that on one occasion since he was in office, a Postmaster had gone to Canada and left his business in great confusion, consequently he found it necessary to have this Notice put in the Gazette, which he did not seem to think should necessarily be strictly adhered to.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, it was Resolved, that Mr. Hatherly be presented to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, the names of all persons, Members of the Assembly, who have been appointed on the part of the Government, Railway Directors on the European and North American Railway, and also on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway—with the date of their appointments—also, the names of any Members of the Assembly who have been appointed Commissioners on behalf of the Province, in relation to the Canada and New Brunswick disputed territory fund, together with the amount paid them respectively for expenses or otherwise, and also the name of any Commissioners appointed by the late and present Government, in pursuance of address from the Assembly relating to Mining Leases, with the amount of advances for expenses and Allowances, or otherwise, severally paid them.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole in consideration of a Bill to repeal the existing law relating to Mill Reserves. The Bill gave rise to a round of speeches, some of them of considerable length. Most of the members seemed to be of opinion that these Mill Reserves were a monopoly, and should be broken up.

The following is the expression of the Government Railway policy:

Hon. Attorney General rose and submitted the following answers to the question proposed yesterday by Mr. Connell:

Ans. 1st. The Government are proceeding and will proceed with the construction of the line from St. John to the town of Moncton.

Answer 2d. The Government do not intend to proceed with the construction of the Railway extension from Fredericton to Woodstock, or from Shediac to Miramichi, the ensuing season; but will continue the survey already commenced.

Ans. 3d. Yes.

Ans. 4th. No. Entirely unnecessary.

Mr. McAdam has announced his intention (providing Mr. Connell is unwilling) to bring in a Bill to abolish the grant to King's College. He thinks this is too large a sum of money to be paid away at once without receiving anything in the shape of a corresponding return for the same. It is also expected that a new College Bill (which has been framed by eminent legal gentlemen) will be brought before the notice of the House of Assembly, and it is not improbable that many days will be spent in debating about the College. It is confidently expected that some independent member will also be bold enough to take a prominent stand in the arrangement of preliminaries for the removal of the seat of Government to St. John. What with the miserable defects in the present Legislative Hall, the fact that two-thirds of the members desire a removal, and the evils too numerous to mention, that have been caused by the seat of Government remaining here so long, is ample evidence of the necessity of change and satisfactory proof that it would produce the most desirable results. It is generally believed that now is the proper time to make a move, as soon or later the change must inevitably take place.

Mr. Harding arose, and after reflecting some base slanders that had appeared in the government organs, proceeded to ask the Attorney General if he had sought an office at any time from the present Government, and whether his acceptance of the office of the office of Commissioner, to settle the disputed territory, was not at the request of individuals who believed it would be for the interests of the country, that he (Mr. Harding) should accept such appointment.

The Attorney General admitted in reply, that Mr. Harding had never applied for an office from the present Government, nor from any Government, of which he (Mr. Gray) was formerly a member. He also stated that Mr. Harding had discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Government.

His Honor the Speaker remarked that it was a crime and a misdemeanor for any member of a Government to offer money to, or attempt to bribe a member of the House. His Honor alluded to the Parliamentary practice in this respect.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the

House the documents asked for by Mr. Smith in reference to Mr. Boyd's appointment, from which it seems that "no fixed salary" has been attached to this office held by Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Smith thought this was a mark of great injustice towards the honorable and gallant Colonel for the County of Charlotte, that he should work without pay.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR.—I have not the least intention of entering into a paper war with the doughty champion who has taken up the defence of the Magistracy and Constabulary of this town, and therefore will not again condescend to notice any of his twaddle; but I must request you, this once, to afford me a little space—first of all, to show how my opponent, instead of disproving my statements, actually acknowledges and confirms them; and then, to express my disgust and contempt for the underbred, impertinent self-sufficiency which he exhibits.

Sir, I complained in my letter that the Magistrates and Constables failed in their duty by allowing many notorious and self-evident nuisances to exist, without attempting to check them—two of which I particularly enumerated. This, I presume, I had a perfect right to do, for, in their capacity of servants of the public, they are certainly amenable to public remark and comment. For this exercise of a right then, on my part, this would be Defender of the "Bench," is evidently greatly enraged, so much so, apparently, that perhaps he is not himself aware, that there is not one single word, throughout the whole of his letter, which can, in any way, be considered as an accusation or justification of the Magistrates. On the contrary, he actually admits the existence of the nuisances complained of; but thinks there is no harm in the one "for want of better amusement," and believes the other to be no worse here than elsewhere.

The silliness of such arguments, Sir, cannot need much notice. I confess I should be glad to learn what is the meaning of a "harmless nuisance," or wherein consists the wisdom of putting up with one, because (even if it were true) others folk are blockheads enough to do so. But, Sir, I deny either that "coasting" is harmless; or, that other towns are equally ill governed with this. In no other town of the Province will you find "coasting" permitted in the public streets; nor, in St. John, Eastport, Calais, Boston, or any other city, will you be assailed by rude and unmanly boys scrambling and actually landing your luggage out of your hands on landing from the steamboats. If your correspondent does not know this, I would recommend him to travel a little, when he will perhaps at one and the same time get rid of a little of his "native" simplicity, and some of that self-sufficiency, which is never more strongly developed than in a man of contracted ideas and little experience of the world. It is these qualities in your correspondent which led him to travel out of the record of the subject-matter on which he attempted to write, in order to enlighten your readers with his opinions of the conduct and behaviour of people coming from the Old Country, but which had as much to do with his subject as I have to do with the Grand Mogul.

It was, Sir, simply a piece of vulgar impertinence, for which ignorance is the only excuse, and so it may go for what it is worth. I only hope that the next time "A Native" wants to defend any of our native defects, he will do so to a better purpose than by his last letter.

I am yours obediently,

"NEMO."

FREDERICTON, 6th March.

To the Editor of the St. Andrews Standard.

DEAR SIR.—The Attorney General has brought in a Bill to revive for one year the old Election Law; his motive for so doing, is to put the Country in a position to meet any emergency that may arise; for instance, the resignation of a member appointed to office, or in the case of death, or a dissolution of the House.

It must be evident to all men, that in any of these cases there is nothing to fall back on, as the Counties by the neglect of the local officers are disfranchised, and Charlotte among the rest. I talked with Boyd upon the subject, and he says nothing would induce him to take any backward steps in legislation; that he is a strong supporter of registration, and the Ballot; and will never be satisfied until they are obtained; but that in this case, in order to meet any emergency that may arise, he conceives it to be his duty to support the bill. The Bill will be carried in spite of the opposition, as the supporters of the Government will stand unflinchingly together. Sutton's resolution to cause Boyd to vacate his seat, will be knocked into a Cocked Hat. Boyd's resolution to have laid before the House the names of all parties who have been appointed to office under the late and present governments, with the amount of advances, expense and payments to them respectively, will put quite a number of them at his mercy; you will recollect Mr. Smith moved a resolution to have laid on the table a statement of debentures issued to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, as also copies of all correspondence between the Government and Boyd on his acceptance of the office of Government Railway Director, together with the salary assigned, and what sums had been paid or advanced to him; the reply came in yesterday, which was in substance as follows:—no debentures, no correspondence,

no salary attached; this answer knocked the pins from under Sutton's feet, and he may now move it as soon as he pleases. I have talked with many of the opposition who assure me that though Boyd had a fixed salary, they would not vote to cause him to vacate the seat. Of course would be supported by the friends of the government and come out triumphantly.

McAdam's Bill to have Commissioners of the Marine Hospital at St. George and St. Stephen, will be a failure, but that part of it which goes to reduce the Tonnage duty for sick and disabled seamen will be carried. Gray's Election Bill is the order of the day for Monday next.

Notwithstanding all the squabbles among members within the walls of the House—out of doors all is sunshine among them, they seem to be the jolliest set of men that you could congregated together, some of the richest scenes imaginable frequently take place in the Barker House, but always ending in good humor.

Yours, &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK, A. CANTON RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Capt. J. J. ROBINSON, R. N. Commissioner.

JULIUS THOMPSON, Esq., Manager.

W. M. BUCK, Esq., Engineer.

GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Solicitor.

Charlotte County Bank.

Geo. D. Street, Esq., President.

C. W. WARDLAW, Esq., Cashier.

Wellington Hatch, Esq., Solicitor.

Bills and Notes for discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they will be over until next week.

Poor House Commissioners.

T. T. Odell, R. Stevenson, C. E. O. Hatherly.

The Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 11, 1857.

THE ELECTION LAW.

There appears to be no small stir among the Opposition in consequence of the Atty. General having brought in a Bill to revise the old Election Law until 1st May 1858. The object of the Hon. Mr. Gray is a laudable one as in the event of a vacancy occurring by death, or otherwise, there is no law to hold an election at present. We will not stop to enquire why this is the case, it is humiliating enough to know that several Counties in the Province are disfranchised by the present law, or rather, in consequence of the cumbersome machinery with which it is clogged.

The Government, it seems, are preparing for an immediate appeal to the people, believing and justly too, that they will not only be sustained, but that they will gain a good working majority—without those adventitious aids said by the Opposition to have been used at the late Election. This measure gives a flat contradiction to the threats and boasts of the Opposition,—it shows that the Government are not afraid to go before the people. It is much to be regretted that the Ballot and Registration do not exist in the old law, as the present Ministry would have a "fair field," whereas in the present instance they must contend with bribery, corruption, misrepresentation and even intimidation, which was freely used by the Opposition at the last Election.

Instead of finding fault with and badgering the Government on every occasion, it would be much better and more patriotic on the part of the Opposition to assist in carrying on the business of the Country. They call for measures. Why it is universally admitted, that no matter how popular or how much required the measure, or how liberal it may be, if introduced by the Ministerial Members, it will meet with a factious opposition from their opponents, who it is said are bound to oust them if they can. It is not surprising then, that the Hon. the Attorney General is desirous of re-creating a law, which, with all its defects, will give the people an opportunity (in case of a dissolution), to send men who will legislate for the benefit of the Province, and not take up the time of the country fighting for place and power.

We notice Mr. Fisher has introduced an amendment to the Election Bill—in the hope of defeating the Bill and thereby upsetting the Government,—but, even should he succeed in carrying the amendment the Bill is not a Government measure.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS TO HER REV. WM. BISHOP.—A number of persons including our publishing the Address and Reply this week; but will they appear in our next number.

We have devoted the first page of this day's paper to the Speeches of Messrs. G. D. Street and Jas. Boyd, on the Address, having, in a previous number, given those of Messrs. Gilmour and McAdam.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of "Another Native" is received.

The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January, 1857, has been received from Leonard Scott & Co., of New York. Its contents are, as usual, interesting.

European Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 6th.

The steamship Persia arrived at noon. Mr. D'Israeli moved in Parliament an amendment to the Financial Budget contemplating the repeal of the Income Tax, which would possibly overthrow the Ministry. The Persian difficulty had taken a new turn, the Persian ambassador having suddenly broken off negotiations.

The London Advertiser asserts that Government is in possession of despatches announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British.

MARKETS.—There is no change in Commercial matters. Breadstuffs extremely dull, except Corn, which is 6d. dearer. Common Congou Teas, 1s. 6d. per lb.

THE BURELL MURDER.—It has been reported that Governor King has sent written directions to the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, requiring him to take the necessary legal measures for the removal of Dr. Conner from his office as coroner. The charges upon which the Governor has proceeded in this matter, have, it is said, been drawn up by Mr. Clinton, counsel of Mrs. Cunningham, and are based upon the course of conduct, he pursued in the investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Harvey Burrell. The coroner is, it appears, to be impeached on the grounds of incompetency and improper conduct; but he is determined to contest to the last the power and authority of the Governor, and for that purpose has already engaged counsel. The case will probably come before the proper Court in the course of three or four days.—New York Herald.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Feb. 27.—Steamship Illinois, from Apia, arrived at this port about 7 o'clock P. M., with California mails of 30th inst. She connected at the wharves with the steamer Sonora, which brought down about \$1,700,000 in treasure, the bulk of which was transferred to the Illinois, but the exact amount is not stated.

The California news is generally unimportant. A committee of the Legislature reported that \$124,000 had been taken from the Treasury. The Treasurer accounts for the disappearance by exhibiting a bill for the Pacific Express Company, to pay next July interest on State debt. The validity of the bond was questioned, as it did not acknowledge receipt of the money. The Treasurer had been called on to give additional security for money in his keeping, and a proposition to impeach him was before the Legislature.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mariposa county it was resolved to resist Fremont's claim to the Mariposa tract.

Iowa Hills, Placer county, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

FURTHER NEWS FROM KANSAS.—New York, Feb. 27.—The Kansas correspondent of the Tribune gives the following additional particulars of the outrage at Leecompton. The despatch is dated Leecompton Feb. 19. "An affray took place here last night in which Sheriff Sherrod was killed, and 3 other men wounded."

A meeting of Gov. Geary's friends was held at the capital to sustain his course and to express disapprobation of the recent outrage to him. Sherrod declared that any one voting for them was a liar and a coward. The excitement grew intense. Sherrod drew his pistol and fired, wounding a man named Shepard. Miscellaneous firing then commenced and was continued for a long time. Mr. Shepard was shot through the head by a young man named Jones, who came from Pennsylvania with Gov. Geary.

Sherrod has two wounds in his thigh and one on his head. Two others are slightly wounded.

The Sheriff men seeing they would be overpowered, offered no further violence after Sherrod fell.

Young Jones was arrested by a posse of Sheriff's, and after the meeting was broken up, Gov. Geary called the troops to prevent his being lynched.

The Governor has also organized a company to defend himself, but disbanded it at dusk last evening.

More violence is apprehended, as great excitement still prevails.

The Legislature has passed a territorial election law based on the census, which provides for the constitutional convention. Only those who may be in the territory in April and whose names shall be registered are to vote at the October election. The governor has sent in no more votes.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Recent heavy rains in Northern Illinois, and in Wisconsin, caused Rock river to rise to unusual heights. The Galena bridge at Sterling, is swept away, three miles of the track submerged, and the road bed in many places gone. The ice is piled up six feet, and serious damage has been done between Sterling and Fulton. It is estimated that the road is damaged to the amount of \$100,000.

ANOTHER DUEL.—Baltimore, Feb. 27.—Another duel took place at Savannah on Monday, between Mr. Hugenbrink and Kimbrough. They fought with rifles and the

former received a wound from which he died the following day.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—The day appointed for the nomination of candidates for the vacant seats in Annapolis, Cumberland, and Guysborough counties, and Pictou Township, is the 18th of March, the polling to take place on the 25th of March. Mr. William C. Whitman has issued his card as the opponent of Mr. Johnston in Annapolis. We are not aware that any candidates have offered themselves to the other constituencies as yet, to oppose the members of Government.

DR. BAURICK in his travels on the Cape of Good Hope says: "I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the back country, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which they keep hung up by a string around the neck of the bottle, to a peg over their hammocks. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the throat and lung disorders which are quite prevalent among them. I thought it was a comment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only remedy, that people buy to use. Asking if they used the same manufacturers Pills they told me that better purgatives grew all around them than any body could produce."

THE FUGITIVES IN CANADA.—The District Tribune publishes a card from Henry Garret, in which he says:

"I have just returned to city from a visit to Canada. I have visited every settlement of the colored people in Canada. As I am frequently inquired of by those appearing to be interested in their welfare—whether they are capable of self-government and industry, I can say that they are doing well, and other persons, according to their chances."

A man named Forner, living near Miltonburg, Ohio, on the 15th ult., lost a dollar that he could walk home, a distance of five miles, barefooted. He won his bet and lost both feet, which were so badly frozen as to require amputation.

Valuable Medicine.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly rapidly increasing. During the last year, the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by, during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of "Perry Davis Pain Killer."—Prov. Gen. Advertiser.

DEATH.—At Colchester, Canada West, on the 4th Feb., after a short illness, John Snell Esq., aged 84 years, a native of Bristol, Eng., Mr. Snell emigrated to New Brunswick upwards of 33 years ago, and settled in St. Andrews, where he resided until last November, when he removed to Canada West, with his son and family. The deceased was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and was deservedly respected by all who knew him. His many friends here sympathize with his respected family in their bereavement.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Mar. 10.—Schr. Enterprise, Brewer, New York, Flour, Corn &c.—T. B. Wilson, and J. F. Hanson & Co.

Schr. Adela, McKenzie, of and from St. George for New York got ashore on Shorefall Shoal, near Monomoy Point, night of 24th ult. She threw overboard part of deck load, and came off, and went into Monomoy Point. The next day she sailed for New York, but got ashore again at same place: was got off and taken into Monomoy harbour where she remained 27th.

Spoken Nov. 17th, lat 20 South, lon 29 West, ship Emperor, from St. John for Australia.

Ship Monmouth, at Liverpool 7th ult., from New Orleans, reports Jan. 3d, at lat 36, lon 67, passed several large water casks, two of which had the letters "J. H." painted in white on the heads; Jan. 4th experienced a very severe storm.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Sailed 23d Jan., ship Royal Windsor, Callos.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

March 4, 1857.

THE right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1857, from Bertha applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of March instant. Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any Lots of Land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

("In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.")

All Berths within ten miles of the proposed Lines of Railroad will be subject to the prior-right of the European and North American Railway Company, to take Timber, or other material for the construction of the Railway.

No. Name Sq. Miles Situation

441 Wm. Muirhead 2 Dungarvon-River.

442 Wm. A. McLennan 7 Odell River.

443 Laurens D'Aigle 2 Baker's Brook.

444 Wm. A. McLennan 2 do.

(2nd) JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.

Wanted, two Boys from 12 to 14 years old, who can read and write well, to learn the Printing business. Apply at the Standard Office.