

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

July 24.
House met at 10 o'clock. After some delay the Scrutiny Committee in the Gloucester case was struck. A number of questions were put to the Government about Railways, &c. &c.

The order of the day being taken up, Mr. McLellan took the floor, and said he had consulted many authorities, but could not find any to show that the prerogative of dissolution had been exercised by the Governor, without the advice of his Ministers, and thought the exercise in the present instance unjustifiable.

Mr. McLellan wished the House distinctly to understand that though he never pledged himself to his constituents, he had on the last occasion done so to sustain the Governor, as he (Mr. L.) had always been opposed to the Prerogative Law. He was only a plain farmer, but believed the Governor had the prerogative to dissolve. But he was not pledged to any Government.

Here a discussion arose as to the right of members to speak again who had already spoken. Johnson, Fisher, Smith and others asserted that each paragraph was a distinct proposition, and members could speak. Mr. Montgomery, Hatheway, and Boyd, asserted each should make only one speech. Reference was made to course in 1854, some contending only one speech allowed, others that speeches were made on several paragraphs.

Sutton urged necessity of doing business and getting home, and not spend all the session in speech making on points that were no doubt very fine.

The Speaker thought there should only be one speech on the whole Address, there being no amendment. There were no further speeches, and the division was taken, 24 to 15.

Bill to repeal the Liquor Law and revive License Law, introduced by Gray, and read a first time. Motion for second reading resisted by Smith and others, and debate on that subject not ended.

At half past 2 o'clock House went to Government House with Address, few of opposition, and none of late Council went.

REPEAL OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

The following is the Bill passed by the Assembly, only McLellan and Gillmor voting against it.

A Bill to repeal the Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the sale thereof.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1st. That an Act made and passed in the 18th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to prevent the importation, manufacture, and traffic in intoxicating liquors" be and the same is, hereby repealed.

2d. In all prosecutions for penalties under the said Act, pending (whether on appeal or otherwise) at the time of the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the defendant in any such prosecution, if he shall think proper, to require all proceedings thereon to be discontinued, on paying or tendering the amount of taxable costs, under the said Act, to the person entitled to receive the same, and on such payment or tender, such prosecution shall be immediately discontinued.

3d. Wherever Liquors and packages have been seized under the said Act hereby repealed, and have not been destroyed, the Governor in Council may order such liquors and packages to be restored to the owner thereof, on payment of the taxable costs of such seizure, and the payment of the duties, if any, to which the same are by Law liable.

4th. All duties imposed by an Act made and passed in the 18th year of this reign, entitled an Act imposing duties for raising a revenue on any article, the importation of which was prohibited by the act hereby repealed, shall be henceforth levied and collected as if the said act so repealed, had never been passed.

5th. The general or special sessions, or other bodies empowered under the said act to appoint agents for the sale of Liquors, may make such arrangements for the disposal of any liquors in charge of any agents appointed by them respectively—and for the compensation of such agents as they may deem proper—and therefore the bonds given by such agents shall be discharged.

6th. An Act made and passed in the 17th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and an Act made and passed in the 18th year of the same reign, intitled an Act to explain an Act intitled an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors, are hereby declared to be in full force.

7th. The Justices of any special sessions are hereby empowered to grant Wholesale and Tavern Licenses under the act last mentioned, on such terms and conditions and upon payment of such sum as they shall deem just and proper, not exceeding the sum mentioned in the said Act—the license so granted to continue in force until the first quarter sessions thereafter. All licenses to be granted and regulations to be made for the city of Fredericton under the said Act hereby declared to be in force, shall be granted and made by the City Council of said city, and in all incorporated towns the licenses to be granted, and the regulations to be made as aforesaid, shall be granted and made by the Town Councils respectively.

8th. All complaints for violation of the said Act passed in the 17th year of her present Majesty, which intitled an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors within the police district of the City of St. John, or within the police district of the Parish of Portland in the City and County of St. John and all proceedings for penalties under the said Act in those districts shall be severally made, heard, tried and determined before the Police Magistrate of the said City, or the sitting Magistrate at the Police Office here or before the Police Magistrate of the said Parish of Portland, or sitting Magistrate at the Police Office there—in whichever of the said districts the offence may have been committed, and not elsewhere.

9th. More than half the members were absent at the opening of the House this morning. The Bill to revive the Act providing for the expenses of the Legislature passed in Committee.

Mr. Gilbert moved that members of Government holding office be excluded from receiving pay as members of the House. Motion lost.

The Bill to enlarge the powers of the Justices of the Peace was postponed for three months.

Mr. Gilbert moved a resolution that the Commission of the Peace of Works and the Chief Commissioners of Railways be united into one office. Resolution not passed.

Several members complained of the delay in the official debates not being laid before the House at the time agreed on.

The Provincial Secretary laid before the House a statement of the Finances of the Province.

A long debate took place on Mr. Gilbert's resolution, declaring that each member should be allowed a certain sum, and no more to provide stationery, &c., which the reporter believes was finally lost.

The committee on the Gloucester scrutiny reported that the return should be amended, and that Mr. McNaughton be declared the sitting member. This decision was grounded on the fact that the scrutiny in Gloucester before Mr. McLoughlin, was illegal, as he was not qualified according to law to act as under Sheriff. Before the report was presented, Mr. End, in his place, read a long petition, declaring that he had not been allowed to get witnesses or go into the case properly, and asking the House to interpose and shield him from injustice according to law. The Report of the Committee is final, and he was therefore unseated, and Mr. McNaughton declared member.

The Bill to repeal the Liquor Law passed the Legislative Council without opposition or amendment.

House closed at 3 o'clock.

The following is His Excellency's Speech at the close of the Session:—

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the attention you have given to the public business.

The measure which you have passed and to which I have given my assent, for the repeal of the Act prohibiting the Importation and Manufacture of and Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, will have a material effect in improving the Financial condition of the Province; and intimately acquainted as you are with the feelings of the people, I do not doubt this measure is in accordance with their wishes.

In relieving you from further attendance, I desire to assure you of my cordial good wishes for the success of the avocations to which you will now return.

European Intelligence.

ONE WEEK LATER.

The steamer *Persia* arrived at New York on the 24th inst. with Liverpool dates to the 12th.

ENGLAND.

The chief feature of interest in London was the return of the Guards from the Crimea, after an absence of two years. They made their entrance into the city on the 9th, and marched through the principal streets to their barracks. The Queen and family, with Prince Oscar of Sweden and a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, waved them a welcome from the balconies of the palace. Half a million of persons were assembled.

Lord John Russell's motion in parliament on Italian affairs was fixed for the 14th.

There had been no reference to American affairs, excepting some interrogations concerning the boundaries of the Balize.

The spinning mills of Joseph Ainsworth at Bolton, have been burned. They contained 90,000 spindles.

IRELAND.

A serious riot occurred at Nenagh on the 6th of July and succeeding days, caused by the alleged bad faith of the government towards the militia. They had been ordered to disband and give up their clothing and arms which they refused to do; but instead broke open the magazines, seized the ammunition, and afterwards paraded the streets, discharging their muskets in the air. Assistance was telegraphed for, and one thousand troops of the line soon arrived, and after a short struggle succeeded in disarming the insurgents. Three of the insurgents and one of the regulars was killed, and about a dozen wounded. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. At the latest telegraph accounts all was quiet.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur officially contradicts the report that Napoleon proposes meeting the emperor of Austria at Lake Constance.

GERMANY.

The Zollverein is approaching a crisis, which may possibly lead to rupture between

the liberal northern and the protective southern states of Germany.

THE CRIMEA.

The definite evacuation of the Crimea took place July 6, on which day Marshal Pelissier embarked for home.

Markets.—Breadstuffs advanced; Flour six pence to one shilling; Wheat two pence; Corn six pence to one shilling per quarter, with restricted business. Consols 95½ to 95¾. Little change in other waters.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—As we are about purchasing a supply of type, &c., for our office, we respectfully request those indebted for Job-work, subscriptions, &c., to pay our collector who will call upon them. We have endeavored to do our duty, and it now only remains for them to do theirs by paying promptly.

It will be seen by our Legislative summary, that the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech on the opening of the Session, was carried by 24 to 15, without any attempt at amendment, and that the Liquor law was repealed by a majority of 38 against 2. (Gillmor and McLellan forming that miserable minority.) The House was prorogued by His Excellency on Saturday afternoon.

Geo D. Street, Esq. M. P. P., and the hon. Col. S. Hatch and Boyd returned on Monday last.

The letter from our correspondent "Lynx" was received too late for the present number. As we have published the telegraph despatch of the proceedings of the last day of the Session, containing most of the information in his letter, his purpose will be answered. He will be somewhat amused to learn, that one of the Representatives for this County is supposed to be the writer of Lynx.

This we imagine has arisen from the fact of a friend having addressed his letters. His incognito, it is needless to say, will be faithfully preserved by us.

We are indebted to Moses H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Fisheries, for a copy of the circular which will be found in another column, and which has been forwarded to the Collectors of Customs at the various Ports of the "Union," from the Department of State at Washington. Its importance can scarcely be over estimated in connection with the provisions of the revised Statutes relating to the Fisheries, and which we have annexed for the convenience of those who have not the opportunity of referring to the blue books.

In the speech which Mr. Perley delivered on the occasion of the late dinner in the Town Hall of this place, the hon. gentleman said that he had always considered the County of Charlotte as one of the most important in this Province. He knew of no portion of this vast continent that was more favorably situated for carrying on an extensive commerce, or more highly favored by Providence with the means for doing so. It extended from the beautiful Chepuncticook Lakes on the North West, and stretched out its island arms to Grand Manan in the South, comprising within its limits capacious harbors and noble rivers teeming with fish, and abounding in untold wealth yet to be developed. Its magnificent forests with its numerous and excellent mill privileges, its fertile and productive soil, and its extensive fisheries, were equal, if not superior in value to those of any other country and offered inducements to the emigrant whether as merchant, lumberman, farmer or fisherman. The hon. gentleman proceeded to speak in the warmest terms of the kindness and hospitality he had invariably experienced from all classes of the inhabitants; declaring that whether he had come among them, floating down their rivers in a bark canoe, or travelling by the more common mode of ordinary conveyance—he had ever found the most cordial welcome; from the rough fare of the lumber camp, or the plentifulness of the farmers table, to the more sumptuous entertainment of the richer merchant. He then alluded to the discussions which had taken place between Mr. Marcy, Mr. Crampton, and himself, relative to the protection of the spawning grounds at the southern Head of Grand Manan—stating that Mr. Marcy had objected to the prohibition of taking herrings there from the 15th July to the 15th Oct., but that on his representation that such prohibition was for the protection of that fishery, (on which the line fishing greatly depends,) and to prevent the total destruction of herrings, which has taken place on all the American coast, from Cape Cod northeastwardly, to Grand Manan, Mr. Marcy had consented to acknowledge and maintain the regulation. He went on to say that his representations struck Mr. Marcy so forcibly in connection with the fact that the Americans have now no herring fishery on the New England coast, where herrings formerly abounded, that he (Mr. Marcy) had requested General

Thomas, the Under Secretary of State, to consult with him (Mr. Perley,) on the subject, in order to ascertain if the herring fishery on the American coast could by any possibility be revived, and he then argued in convincing language how conclusively this proved the importance of protecting the spawning grounds at the Southern Head of Grand Manan. The hon. gentleman then spoke of the Railroad from this place, and of the immense advantage it would be, in more extensively opening markets for the fisherman as well as for other branches of commerce; but our space prevents us, even now, from doing the full justice to his interesting speech which we had intended. He concluded by predicting woes to the fisheries of our coast, if the spawning grounds are broken in upon, and stating that the Americans would give hundreds of thousands of dollars to restore their herring fisheries, which they lost by neglecting to protect the fish while spawning.

[CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 25, 1856.

To E. G., Collector of the Customs at

Sir,—It is understood that there are certain Acts of the British North American Colonial Legislatures, and also, perhaps, Executive regulations, intended to prevent the wanton destruction of the fish which frequent the coasts of the Colonies, and injuries to the fisheries thereon. It is deemed reasonable and desirable that both United States and British Fishermen should pay a like respect to such laws and regulations, which are designed to preserve and increase the productiveness of the fisheries on those coasts.

Such being the object of those laws and regulations, the observance of them is enjoined upon the Citizens of the United States, in like manner as they are observed by British subjects. By granting the mutual use of the insular fisheries neither party has yielded its right to civil jurisdiction over a marine league along its coast. Its laws are as obligatory upon the citizens or subjects of the other, as upon its own. The laws of the British Provinces, not in conflict with the Provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, would be as binding upon citizens of the United States, within that jurisdiction, as upon British subjects. Should they be so framed or executed as to make any discrimination in favor of the British fishermen, or to impair the rights secured to American fishermen by that Treaty, those injuriously affected by them will appeal to this Government for redress.

In presenting complaints of this kind, should there be cause for doing so, they are requested to furnish the Department of State with a copy of the law or regulation which is alleged injuriously to affect their rights, or to make an unfair discrimination between the fishermen of the respective countries, or with a statement of any supposed grievance in the execution of such law or regulation, in order that the matter may be arranged by the two Governments.

You will make this direction known to the masters of such fishing vessels as belong to your Port, in such manner as you may deem most advisable.

(Signed) W. L. MARCY.

It is believed that the principal regulations referred to above, are the following from the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, Vol. I title 22, chapter 101:—

"7. The Wardens of any County shall when necessary, mark out and designate in proper positions 'Gurry-Grounds,' putting up notices thereof, describing their limits and position, in the several school houses, and other most public places in the Parish where the said gurry grounds are marked out, publishing the like notice in the Royal Gazette; and no person after such posting and publication shall cast overboard from any boat or vessel the offal of fish into the waters at or near the said Parish at any place except the said gurry grounds.

"12. Within the Parish of Grand Manan, West Isles, Campo Bello, Pennfield, and S. George, in the County of Charlotte, no seine or net shall be set across the mouth of any lake, river, creek, or harbour, nor in such place extending more than one third the distance across the same, or be within forty fathoms of each other, nor shall they be set within twenty fathoms of the shore at low water mark.

"15. No herrings shall be taken between the fifteenth day of July and the fifteenth day of October in any year, on the spawning ground on the southern head of Grand Manan, to commence at the eastern part of Seal Cove, at a place known as Red Point; thence extending westerly along the coast and around the southern head of Bradford's Cove, about five miles, and extending one mile from the shore; all nets or engines used for catching herring on the said ground within that period, shall be seized and forfeited; and every person engaged in using the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

In reply to Fisher, do Government intend to bring forward any measure relating to Railroads. The Attorney General said, the Government will carry out the existing law relating to Railroads, until other Legislative action is had thereon, and it is not their intention at the present session to introduce any measure on the subject.

Never in the memory of either the oldest, or youngest inhabitant, have the crops of all kinds, grass included, displayed a more flourishing appearance, both here and in the upper sections of the county than during the present season. The principal fear among the farmers consists in the possibility that the continued growth of their grain and foot

crops will render them too heavy for securing them in proper order.—Reporter.

A serious accident has occurred on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, by which upwards of 100 persons have been killed or wounded.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A severe attack of Gout cured by their use.—M. Martin, of Paris, Canada, was frequently attacked with gout, which confined him to his room for weeks together; he adopted many means to get cured of this painful disease; but each time it returned it was with increased violence, and additional trouble to subdue. Sickened with the system of medicine hitherto adopted, he commenced taking Holloway's Pills, well rubbing the Ointment into the parts affected, these two remedies conjointly used, cured him in a little more than nine weeks, and he has not since had any return of the complaint, although it is now nearly two years since this cure was effected.

No medicine ever offered to the public, has met with the success that has attended the sale of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. This remarkable remedy has attracted the attention of counterfeitors, who have in many places managed to palm off their worthless imitation. This fact has caused the proprietors of the genuine to put up the Pain Killer in entire new dress, each bottle having two fine steel engraved labels—one the proprietors note or obligation. This will prevent its imitation hereafter.

Shipping List.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—

July 25.—Schr. *Ulica*, Meloney, Boston,—

general cargo.

CLEARED.—

July 25.—Ship *Osprey*, Williams, Bristol—

deals by Henry Frye.

NOTICE.

A Special Sessions

will be called at the Court House in Saint Andrews, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on FRIDAY, the eighth day of AUGUST next, to take into consideration the granting of LICENSES, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors until next September Sessions.

All persons desirous of taking out Licenses, will apply on that day—Dated 29th July, 1856.

By order of the Justices.

W. HATCH, Clerk.

Provincialist I ins.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

Engineer's Office, E. & N. A. R. R.

Moncton, 11th July, 1856.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Chief Engineer's Office of the European and North American Railroad, until FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, for finishing the Gravel, Masonry, Bridging, Tracklaying and Ballasting of the 1st Division of this Road, extending from Shediac to the Head.

Proposals may be made for completing the entire work, or for each part separately, or it may be tendered for in sections, at the option of the Contractors. The Government reserving the right of adopting whichever mode may appear the most advantageous.

Plans, Specifications, and Forms of Tender and Contract may be seen; and the time for the completion of the work, as well as other information, may be obtained at the Engineer's Office at Moncton, after the 15th inst.

ALEX. L. LIGHT,

Chief Engineer of Railways.

July 16.

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS TEACHER to take charge of the St. Andrews Roman Catholic Male School on the first day of August next—or as early afterwards as practicable. Applicant to be well recommended by a Catholic Clergyman. A liberal salary will be given. Application to be made to the

Rev. ANDREW BARRON,

July 22, 1856. St. Andrews.

Notice to the Public.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND, will close at this Office on Friday Aug. 1st, at 6 A. M., via New York, per British packet—Tuesday 5th, at 6 A. M. via New York, per U. States packet. Sunday, 10th, 9 A. M., via Halifax. Tuesday 13th Aug., at 6 A. M., via New York, per U. States packet.

The Postage for the United Kingdom, via Halifax, is 7½ single rate, via New York by British Packet 10d, and by United States Packet is 5d, pre-payment optional.

By Order,

G. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews,

July 28, 1856.

Molasses.

EX "UTICA" from Boston, now landing—

25 Hhds. CARINAS MOLASSES, a prime article for retailers.

For sale low

J. W. STRLET,

May 9, 1856.

House and

To sell or Let—sion given, comfortable COTTAGE, Frederick street, on it is situated in one of the Town, in a Court House. The water in the yard, with Fruit Trees—ry—besides curran—Terms of paym

St. Andrews, 15th

CRUSHED SUGAR

Ex "Imperial" from JUST R

TEA—20 Chests

CRUSHED SUGAR

PIPES—20 Boxes

SHEET LEAD—

WHITE PAINT.

DECK SPIKES—

Boxes TIN, &c.

July 5, 1856

Best Sup

Just received ex

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20 Barrels best super

July 9th 1856.

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St. Andrews, Feb.

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References—Hon

James Walker, D I