When a man meets a beggar, or a person rhyming; lings, commenced draining interest which could not be done the taxation scheme, co alogue of misfortunes, he at a loss what to do, to from the needy he would held himself culpable, to a person who would go the next moment to the group than the ordinary interest should be paid by the Bank, and he thought the blank might be filled with 4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. the other. When a man meets a beggar, or a person rhyming over a extalogue of misfortunes, he at a loss what to do, to withhold from the needy he would hold himself culpable, to give to the person who would go the next moment to the grog shop, and sport over having duped a man by fabrications, he would conclude, that he was encouraging vice of every colour and character. Under such circumstances, I think it is the duty of the Legislature, to interfere, and to grant the people of this laland the privileges of a poor law, as in the neighbouring Colonies.

Legislatibe Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FEB. 18, 1859.

Message from the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Mr. Pope, informing the Council, that the Assembly had resolved on sending an Address to Her Majesty on matters relating to the Post Office Department; that it had appointed a Committee to draw up said Address, and desired the Council to concur in the object of the resolution presented, and the appointment of a Committee to acid in preparing a joint Address.

On reading the resolution at the table, Hon. Mr. HENSLEY would like to know on what glound the joint address was required? The matter came before this House "in such a questionable shape," that he should like to ascertain its nature, otherwise it would be assenting to the appointment of a committee without a definite object.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, on the part of the Council, retired to ascertain the requisition of the proposed address, and an returning reported—that Her Majesty's Government had been pleased to allow the Governments of Bermuda and New-foundland, equivalents for the expense they had incurred in conveying the British mails to and from Nova Scotis and the object of the proposed joint address was, to pray Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to direct, that an equivalent be allowed to this Colony, similar to that anjoyed by the aforesaid Colonies, for similar services performed.

The report being read, Hon. Attorney General moved, that an equivalent be allowed to this Colony, similar to that anjoyed by the aforesaid Colonies, for similar services performed.

The report being read, Hon. Attorney General moved, that

thought the blank might be filled with 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.

Hon. Mr. HOLL thought, as the Government was paying 5 per cent. on account of the debentures, it would not be fair to offer depositors in the Bank a less rate than this, and he should therefore move the blank be filled with the word five, which was agreed to.

House resumed and the Bill was reported agreed to without any amendment, and passed to be engressed.

Hon. Mr. SWABEY moved the second reading of the Bill to authorise the Royal Agricultural Society to export the horse Saladin from this Island.

Hon. Mr. RICE. I have no objection to the Bill being read, but cannot see any necessity that the Society had to ask

HOUSE OF ADSTALLY.

ATTERDOOR SITES. As the part of the common for common and the common of the comm

ncluded by saying, that he could not go | New against the opinions of his constituents.

The House was then resumed, and progress reported.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26th.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26th.

MORNING SITTING.

CROWN LANDS—ACADIAN FRENCH—INDIANS.

House in Committee on the Report concerning Sales of Crown Lands—Mr. Mooney in the Chair.

A pretty long dobate enseed, confined chiefly to the points discussed when the Committee heretofore debated, the merits and demerits of which were previously reported in a summary. The Hon. Speaker repeated his arguments in favor of the Acadian French, and moved the following resolution:—"That the Lands on Towship No. 15, be pet up at 4s. at acre, any Acadian French inhabitants not having any other land in the Colony, nor having ever previously received any deed or grant of Crown Land, having a right preferable to those of any other race, to a Deed of 50 acres of said Township, at the upset price; the same not to be transferable for five years after the date of the Deed from the Government of this Colony to such individual."

Hon. Mr. POPE opposed the principle as of too grasping a nature. He had no objection to the Acadian French or their descendants obtaining prepossession of portions of the land at the upset price, if for the purpose of a bone fide settlement.

Hon. Mr. COLES did not see that the Acadian French had moro—if so much—claim as the Indians, who, it was well known, were driven about from pillar to post, and have no place to call their own.

Hon. Mr. POPE approved of this proposition, and said there were many situations, on which the Indians could be settled without encreaching upon private property.

Mr. THORN TON fully approved of a provision for the Indians; which he thought might be allotted them. He hoped shat both the Indians and the Acadians would, at length, find that they were not forgotten.

Mr. PALMER did not altogether approve of the hon. Speaker's proposition in favor of the Acadian French. He thought man to the proposition in favor of the Acadian French.

The Bill was read a first time, and its second BILL TO PREVENT THE RUNNING AT LARGE OF SWINE

BILL TO PREVENT THE RUNNING AT LARGE OF SWINE AND GEESE.

Mr. HAVILAND'S Bill to prevent the running at large of Swine and Geese, at all times, and Horses, at certain times, in the street and squares of Georgetown, was read a second time, and then submitted to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. FLXNN in the Chair.

and squares of Georgetown, was read a second time, and then submitted to a Committee of the whole House.—Mr. FLYNN in the Chair.

On the first clause being read, the Hon. Mr. Pope moved an amendment for the extension of the provisions of the Bill to other parts, by leaving out the words "Georgetows," and substituting "the whole Island." The Hon. Treasurer supported his motion by many sound arguments, coatending that the frequent disagreements between neighbours, the watching to keep the pigs from injuring the crops; the improved fences required, and the necessity for being continually on the watch, at a time of year too, the most precious of all in this country; not forgetting either, that, if the cost of them in keep during the winter were taken into account; if would be found to be a certain loss.

Mr. PALMER seconded the motion. He had no practical knowledge respecting the subject; but he had been told by those who had; that it was more for the interest of the farmer, in many ways, to confine swine than to allow them to run at large. He was glad to see, that the agricultarists themselves were becoming daily more sensible on the question; for many of them had expressed their wish that he would support a measure of this kind. When the question was last mooted, several hon. members sold, the prevention would be a great injury to the settlers in the green woods, and besides that, it was not necessary. On a former occasion, when the subject was discussed, it was urged that when the country was only partially settled, the pigs did no harm in running at large, but received much susteinance, particularly from beach-nuts. But it should be remembered that the latter was not an every year crop, and, that even if the motion of the hon. Treasurer should be successful, it was not likely that the law would be strictly enforced in unsettled parts.

Mr. YEO felt bound to oppose the motion of amendment.

remembered that the latter was not an every year crop, and, that even if the motion of the hon. Treasurer should be successful, it was not likely that the law would be strictly enforced in amostiled parts.

Mr. YEO felt bound to oppose the motion of amendment. We might be very well in towns; but it was very different in the country. In the latter, such a restriction would be rainous to many poor settlers.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON said, that to the westward a greet number of pigs were kept, which, in the summer and fall, were dependent for food upon the fish along the shores, and particularly in the fall, upon the mast or beech-nats in the woods; and, if they were to be prevented from so running at large, and seeking their own subsistence, it would be quite impossible for the generality of the settlers in that quarter, and indeed in many other quarters of the Island, to keep pigs at all; and the restriction would consequently operate very injuriously to the interests of all such settlers.

Mr. M'NELL allowed, that to many it would be a benefit if it could be carried out; but expressed his fears that it would not be so to all. Some few, he said, no doubt would not find it so.

Mr. LAIRD argued to the contrary: Even the few alluded to by the hon. member, he (Mr. Laird) did not doubt, would find it to be an advantage in many respects, if they were compelled to shut up their swine. They might that live in peace with their neighbours, and have more time at their disposal for more profitable employment than looking after their stray swine.

Mr. MOUNEY was for waiting a few years longer. Let it first be seen, asid the hean member, whether or not the peater cop could be depended upon. If the time should arrive when they could again depend upon them, there would not any but his aphaton might change, for the poor brates might not them grant a being shut up.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the time was come to put as end to the nuisance. Some contended that the pigs did no harm if confined on the public roads; but let them visit some p

many ways.

[WE are unable to give the remainder of this debate, the Reporter is manuscript being in another office.]—Eo. Gas.

FISH BOUNTIES AND PREMIUMS,
Hes. Mr. WARBURTON, as Chairman of the Committee to report on Petitions for Tonnage Bounties, and Presented the following Report which, after a long discussion.

pointed to report on Fettitons for a unage nonness, and a transmission, was submitted the following Report which, after a long discussion, was agreed to.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the claims of the different persons who petitioned the House for Tounage Bounties and for Premiums on the catch of Mackerel, beg leave to report.

That the prayer of John Robinson be rejected.

That the highest premium for the catch of Mackerel be paid to Michael Campion, he being the only person who complied with the Fish Bounty act.

That Martin Collins be paid the second premium. Donald Morrison the third premium, and William Hodges the fourth premium.—And that Benjamin Allen of Boughton Island be paid the Tounage Bounty according to the provisions of the Act.

Your Committee in conclusion recommend to the House that no application for the Bounty or premium under the Fish Bounty Act, be in future entertained unless the several provisions and conditions of the Act be fully complied with.

(Signed) J. WARBURTON—Chairman.

ERRATUM—in a speech of the Hon. Mr. Pope, on the Report concerning Education, published in our last.—Owing to an accidental omission of a line or two, by the compositor, the sense of the first sentence of the speech was left incomplete. With the omission supplied, the sentence will read thus: "Hos. Br. Pope commenced his observations by making some distinctive allusions to the petitions which had been presented to the flouse, with reference to the question of Free or State Education; and concluded his remarks concerning such petitions by saying, that he believed the people were in favor of the educational scheme of the Govornment, so far as they had been correctly informed concerning it.

(From the Newbrunswicker, March 4.)

Important News!

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE !

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship Franklin, with five days later news from Engand, arrived at New York hast Tuesday morning.

The London Times hints, that some great movement may be expected on the 22d February, and that orders had been given to the ratious Generals to be prepared.

The alarm created by the threatening attitude of France, was

The slarm created by the threatening attitude of France, was becoming very great.

Recruiting was going on throughout Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 16th ult., Lord John Russell, braught forward his measure to provide for the national definious. It is proposed to add to the Army about as many men as have been sent to the Cape, which is about 5000, and for the Militia, to ensent to the Cape, which is about 5000, and for the Militia, to ensent by bellot, ence-fifth of all the men in Great Britain, between the ages of 20 and 23. They are to be liable to only 14 to 18 days' service in the first year, and 14 days in the three succeeding years. Except in case of invasion, they cannot be called to serve, beyond the limits of their respective counties. In large towns, the Police are to be armed and organized as militia. The proposed measure is not to apply to Ireland.

Lord Palmorston supported the measure, while Mr. Hume opposed it; and it is not think to respective each of the contraction of the

Police are to be armed and organized as militia. The proposed measure is not to apply to Iraland.

Lord Palmoraton supported the measure, while Mr. Hume opposed it; and it is not likely to pass, without strong opposition and much debate.

The Government have commenced prosecuting the Irish Press for publishing wicked and malicious libels against the Government.

The Overland mail with dates from Hong Kong to December 20th, and Bombay to January 17, arrived on the 15th February. The Barmese have acceded to the demand of the British Government. About 500 housesin Hong Kong had been destroyed by fire; and two officers of Artillery, blown up by Gunpowder during the conflagration. The Commercial advices are considered more favourable than any received for several months.

The War in South China still continues. The dispute with the Barmese had ended by the Governor, Gereral of India obtaining complete redress and astafaction.

Firm of D. C. Mackey & Co., of Calcutta, had failed—debts £200,000, assets valued £90,000.

Accounts from the Australian gold-diggings to November 1st, had been received, and state, that the excitement had very mage, increased. The yield of gold was immense.

Trade in Paris was in a more decreased condition tent is rapidly swelling. The order from S. Free rious Freecus required to not at the approaching of

cument alongside of wh would appear as an hon-laws have not been pub-will be such as effectual be dealt with solely by a proclumation of the Em Russia. It is however, ing for the Coup 'd.Eis itation, it is said, will a of Normanby presented letters of recall. of Normanby presented letters of recall. General Arnaud is ab in Africa. It is still affi Belgium, and has ma against which, the Swi Britain.

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LATER REVOLUTION AT GR

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ARRIVAL OF THE GROOM mail ateamship Georgia a o'clock, from Chagres on on the 14th.

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The Georgia brings 86 at Havana on the 14th, and wof the Ohio from New Yo The propeller Pioneer New York, with 40 passes Sixteen hundred men a including 160 mechanics, on har last trin. The reason har last trin. The reason har last trin. on her last trip. The roastation, by the return of the willest of thirty miles of the mouth of the Chagres
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