

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1859.

PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. KELLY presented a petition from the Indians, for exemption from Ferrage. It was recommended by one of the Indian Commissioners. Also petitions from the inhabitants of French village; Angus McDonald and others.

Hon. Mr. YEO from Trustees of School kept by James D. Gordon, for balance of salary. The same hon. gentleman presented a number of road petitions.

Mr. MONTGOMERY a number of road petitions, and one for compensation to Ferryman at New London.

Hon. Mr. COLES presented some road and pauper petitions. Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN for extension of road at Montague River; and for establishment of Small Debt Court at Montague Bridge. He also moved for a Committee to prepare a Bill to regulate the importation of fish. He enumerated the many frauds practised by dishonest traders, and pointed out the remedies to meet the evil.

Hon. Mr. COLES would make the Inspectors accountable for all fish which they should brand. Inspectors were anxious to make a little money, as well as other persons, and 1s. or 1s. 6d. per barrel, as a bribe, would easily obtain their brands. Until they would be made responsible there would be no security for the public.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON saw no necessity for a Bill, but if introduced, should not oppose it.

Mr. HOWAT believed a Bill necessary. Inspectors should be held responsible. It was too much the custom for Inspectors to go on board vessels and take the captain's word for the quality of the fish. He hoped this would be put an end to.

Messrs. Davies, Knight, and McDonald thought a Bill necessary.

Mr. CONROY suggested a monthly inspection of fish, for it was well known that fish branded sound and good at one season of the year, would not be so at another.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN's motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES presented a petition from Duncan McPhee and Hector McLean, contractors, for compensation for extra work at Prince Street Wharf.

Hon. Mr. COLES—These parties have been encouraged to make this application from the decision of the Court, in the case of Scott, against the late Government—he got the arbitrators to agree with him; and although he did not fulfil his contract, and had rendered himself subject to a penalty, still the Court did not allow the Government to impose it. The present contractors had not to drive as many piles as were at first contemplated, and therefore it was thought right to make the necessary deductions. If the House entertain this application, and a precedent be established sanctioning contractors to deviate from their agreement, you will have no end to these applications.

Mr. DAVIES said the petitioners were not his constituents—he had been handed the petition, and requested to present it. He would now move the appointment of a special committee to report upon it. Agreed to. Mr. DAVIES also presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Charlottetown, for compensation for damage done to Pownall Street Wharf, and also to contribute to its repair. The Steamer Westmorland, employed in the service of the Government, occupied its frontage—the most valuable part—during the time the navigation remained open, and the traffic, in consequence, was most detrimental to the property. It is but just, therefore, that the Government should entertain the application.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN presented road petition from inhabitants of Lot 38 and St. Peter's.

Hon. Mr. KELLY presented petition from Lots 35 and 26, for Wharf; and from Lot 37, to repair a Bridge.

Mr. HOWAT presented a petition from inhabitants of Crapaud, to deepen the Harbour.

Mr. CONROY, from inhabitants of Tignish for a Bridge.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Messrs. Col. Gray, Yeo, and Mr. Holm having presented a variety of petitions,

Hon. Mr. PALMER presented the following Despatches, &c.:—1st, Relating to the late contemplated Loan Bill. 2nd, Proposed Federal Union of the Provinces. 3rd, Fishery Reserves; and also Import Accounts for the Port and Harbour of Charlottetown—laid on the table.

The Sheriff of King's County, pursuant to order of the House, appeared at the bar and amended his return for the Third Electoral District of King's County, and then Thomas Owen, Esq., took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. DAVIES presented a petition from widow Gibson, of Charlottetown, for Naturalization and the privileges of a British subject. Referred to special committee.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH, for aid to complete a Wharf at Elliot River. Also a petition from Cavendish, &c., to open part of a road between New London and Rustico; also a petition from Mr. W. C. Burke, Ferry contractor between Rocky Point and Charlottetown, for aid to lease a house at Rocky Point, as a place of shelter for passengers.

Mr. HOWAT, from Daniel Scott, North River, for compensation for costs in an action with the late Government.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON observed, that if perseverance entitles a man to success, this individual should not fail; he had been most persevering, and if this application should go to a committee of supply, he would not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN presented several road petitions, one from inhabitants of St. Peter's and Head of Hillsborough River, to alter and amend the Law for the protection of the Alewives Fisheries. And another from inhabitants of King's County generally, to improve the Harbour of St. Peter's. The imperfect state of the harbour had proved a serious loss to the inhabitants last year, in the detention of produce laden vessels, and an effort should be made to remedy the evil. Many were of opinion that the harbour could be improved, and the inhabitants were resolved to try the experiment; they had already subscribed £100, and would increase the amount to £200—they prayed the Government to aid them in an effort which would prove not only beneficial to themselves, but also advantageous to the best interests of the country.

The SPEAKER observed that the petition had not appended to it the Commissioner's certificate that the subscriptions had been deposited with him and therefore was not conformable to the Standing Order in such cases.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN moved the suspension of the Standing Order in this case, which was agreed to, as in the petition presented by Mr. Douce for cutting a Canal at Wood Islands. Hon. Mr. WHELAN then moved that the petition be referred to special committee—agreed to.

Numerous other petitions having been presented by various members, the House proceeded with the order of the day—Committee of Privileges on the petition of Roderick McAulay and others—Mr. McNeill in the chair. Committee having sworn, the chairman read minutes of Sheriff's Court, which were very voluminous, and occupied the attention of the House fully two hours. Adjourned at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 21.

House assembled at 10 o'clock. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. COOPER presented a Petition for the improvement of Souris Harbour.

Hon. Mr. PALMER held in his hand one of the printed sheets of the Journals supplied to Members. These sheets required constant handling. It was necessary also to make notes upon it, in writing. It was unusable for these purposes, and he thought the Clerk should be instructed to inform the Contractor that if the Journals are of the same material the House is not bound to continue the Contract.

Hon. Col. GRAY thought Contractors should send in a specimen with their tenders. The present specimen reminded him of the paper in the Journals about a century ago. It was not to be expected that when there was a difference of almost one hundred per cent in the tenders that the material could be the same. One of the tenders was, he believed, 37s. 6d., nearly double that of the present contractor.

Hon. Mr. FORG said the Contractor was bound by his tender to furnish the same material as the Journals of 1856.

Standing order with reference to Petitions suspended, to enable members to present those of parties living at a distance.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN moved the appointment of a Committee to report on all applications for new lines of road. Agreed to. He then moved that Hon. Mr. Thornton be Chairman of said Committee.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON objected. He thought Hon. Col. Gray should be the Chairman of the Committee. That hon. gentleman had presented three Petitions, all new applications for

important undertakings. He had not presented any of this nature; however, he had no objection to act on the Committee, if the Hon. Col. Gray should be the Chairman.

Hon. Col. GRAY felt he could not act as Chairman of the Committee. He was one of the Executive of Her Majesty's Government—his desire was to use the utmost economy, and therefore he might be biased, through his great anxiety to guard against increased expenditure.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON was finally appointed Chairman of the Committee. A great number of Petitions were presented, among which was one presented by Hon. Mr. Pope, from the Calvinistic Minister and Congregation of the Church of Bedeque, for incorporation; and another by the same gentleman, from inhabitants of Summerside, for assistance to purchase a Fire Engine.

Hon. Mr. PALMER presented the classified, and Hon. Mr. Pope the Treasurer's, accounts. To be referred to Committee of Public Accounts.

MONDAY, April 25.

Petitions were presented by several members, among which was one by Hon. Col. Gray, from inhabitants of Lot 62, for relief to assist them in sowing and planting, &c. And also by Mr. Davies, from J. D. Haszard, Esq., for amount of his account against the late Government for advertising, &c., the money had been withheld for a number of years, notwithstanding repeated applications; and petitioner trusted the present Government would have the matter adjusted.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said, no doubt the Petitioner feels disappointed—he expected something from the change of Government, and has got nothing. The Petition should be referred to a special Committee.

Hon. Mr. COLES said the claim of the Petitioner was for printing notices of land Tax, &c. The land was often sold at an upset price for the charges against it, without a sixpence of profit to the Government. If the Sheriff omitted to include all the charges, he was to blame—the Government should not be accountable. Petition ordered to lie on the table.

ALIEN BILL.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND moved the second reading of the Bill. Its object is to enable Foreigners to hold Real Estate in this Colony. Such a Bill will induce wealthy foreigners to settle among us, to prosecute the trade in fish, which will make money abundant in the Country. It was introduced last year into the Legislative Council, but was unfortunately lost. In adopting the Bill, it is for the House to consider what quantity of land Foreigners shall be allowed to hold; or if they should be allowed as much as they are able to pay for.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought such a Bill necessary. There was no objection to it on his side the House; they should, however, limit the amount of Land to be held by Foreigners under the Bill. They should be allowed to hold as much land as would serve to carry on their business, in connexion with the fishery, or to become farmers; and he should think 500 acres sufficient for these purposes. (Hon. Mr. Haviland intended to name that amount.) He would not allow the land to be monopolized by Foreigners. The great objection against the present Proprietors is, that they are absentees, and possess a monopoly of the soil. It would be of no use to displace one class of monopolists, to make way for another. He should prefer the present system under the Proprietors, to the monopoly of the land by strangers. He felt convinced that an unlimited purchase of land by Foreigners would never satisfy the Country.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON had no objection that the Bill be read a second time, he would reserve his observations upon it for the Committee. The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, the House went into a Committee—Mr. Yeo, Junr. in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND thought it might be as well to limit the Americans in the purchase of land. The Yankees might, with the mighty dollar, purchase all the land in the Colony. He was glad to hear the Hon. Mr. Coles say, that the present Proprietors were not so very black after all—they might be blacker, and that he preferred them as landlords to Foreigners. He coincided in opinion with the hon. gentleman, and thought the Bill should be limited to 500 acres.

Hon. Mr. PALMER was of opinion that caution with Foreigners in the purchase of land was necessary. They could frame no Law, how carefully soever, that would not be taken advantage of by foreign speculators. They should guard against speculation and land jobbing, which would raise the price of land. Such contingencies may appear improbable; but we all know that capitalists do, and will speculate, and therefore it is necessary there should be a limitation to guard against the evils of speculation in land. Perhaps 500 acres are too much at present. Trading does not require that amount; and there are no large farms here, as in Australia or New Zealand, to pasture three or four thousand sheep—would think two or three hundred acres sufficient.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the difference immaterial. Mr. MACDONALD would not restrict the amount to be purchased, and held by foreigners—would allow them to purchase any amount—even whole Townships.

TUESDAY, April 26.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH, chairman of the committee on Expiring Laws, brought up the report and moved the first reading of the following acts:—Appointment of Clerks and Justices of the Peace; Seduction Act; Act to prevent smuggling. On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, House resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Yeo, jr., in the chair; and after some discussion as to the expediency of continuing the Act of last session, as regards the credit and interest upon bonds, the chairman reported, and the House agreed to the late Act, with this difference, that the 6 months credit shall extend to all bonds from £30 upwards, instead of £50. On motion of Hon. Mr. Palmer, the committee of Privileges resumed the investigation of the petition of R. McAulay, Esq. Adjourned at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

House met at 11 o'clock. The Bill for raising a Revenue was read a first time. House in committee on the Bill, Mr. Yeo, jr., in the chair. Bill agreed to without amendment. On motion of Hon. Mr. Palmer, the committee of Privileges, on the petition of R. McAulay, Esq., was resumed—Mr. McNeill in the chair.

CLOSE OF THE ENQUIRY.

Committee of Privileges reported the result of investigation, that 14 votes for McDonald, and 6 votes for McAulay were bad, giving McAulay a majority of three votes.

Hon. Mr. PALMER moved two resolutions,—one embodying the reasons for the result of the scrutiny—the other, that Mr. McAulay do take the usual oaths and his seat as member for Georgetown.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN moved an amendment which was lost in committee, and which the Speaker refused to receive, inasmuch as it appeared to reflect upon the integrity of the majority, and therefore could not be inserted in the Journals.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND then moved and Hon. Col. GRAY seconded the motion, that the entire evidence before the committee be inserted as an appendix to the Journals.

THURSDAY, April 28.

House met at 12 o'clock. Hon. Mr. McAulay took the oaths and his seat. Hon. Mr. Longworth moved the order of the day, "Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned." Hon. Mr. McAulay in the chair—Seduction Act to continue five years; Appointment of Coal Meters Act, 10 years. Reported and agreed to. Act to prevent Smuggling to continue 10 years. Bill for raising a Revenue read a third time and passed. Adjourned. Resumed at half-past 3 o'clock. House in committee—Mr. Conroy in the chair—on report of committee on applications for new lines of road. Report agreed to, without any amendment. Adjourned at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 29.

House met at 10 o'clock. The Acts for the prevention of Smuggling and Appointment of Coal Meters were read a third time and passed. Hon. Mr. Wightman's Bill to regulate the trade in fish was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. McNEILL presented the following petition from John Renton, John Haggart, and others:—"That whereas it is impossible in some cases to obtain a verdict of guilty by the English law of trial by jury, even when the guilt of the accused is palpable to every one. May it therefore please

your Honourable House to substitute the Scotch law of trial by jury into this Island, so that a verdict may be obtained by a majority, instead of a unanimous jury; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray." Ordered to lie on the table. A message from the Legislative Council, in forming the House that the Council had passed the Bill for raising a Revenue. Hon. Mr. Haviland moved that the House go into a committee of Supply to-morrow. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 30.

House met at 12 o'clock. Committee of the whole on Merchants' Seamen's Bill—Hon. Mr. Pope in the chair—Bill reported agreed to without any amendment, to continue five years; Bill to incorporate the Minister and Congregation of the Calvinistic Baptist Church of Bedeque, read first time, committed, and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND presented a petition from the Presbyterian Congregation of St. David's Church, Georgetown, for power to protect the burial ground from trespass. Referred to committee to report thereon. Hon. Mr. Wightman's Bill regulating the trade in Pickled Fish, was read a second time, and committed—Mr. Sinclair in the chair,—clauses 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, enacting the thickness of stave, size of barrel, and weight of fish were agreed to. The 4th clause, which enacts the appointment of inspectors, prescribes their duties and imposes penalties, caused considerable discussion.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN thought fish exported should be branded as well as imported fish. Hon. Col. Gray, Mr. Davies, Mr. Perry and Hon. Mr. Laird, would leave it optional with merchants to brand exported fish. They thought the character of merchants engaged in the export trade would prove a better guarantee for the quality in a foreign market than the Inspector's brand.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH contended that all exported fish should be branded. The omission to do so was stamping Prince Edward Island with infamy. Their ambition should be to raise the character of the colony as an exporting country. The appointment of Fish Inspector—bound to perform their duties under stringent penalties—would soon raise the character of our exports in fish, and give Prince Edward Island a position, as an export country, in the colonies and the United States, which she has not hitherto attained.

Hon. Mr. PALMER doubted the utility of brands for exportation. If he were living in any of the colonies, he might as a native of P. E. Island, from his knowledge of the character of merchants, justly estimate the real quality of the fish; but it is quite different with the people in the surrounding colonies and the United States. They, no doubt, look upon the brands of fish as he would upon the brand of a flour barrel. The best guarantee for the quality of fish is the character of the exporter. He would confine the branding to importation, which would guard the people from imposition, as the Inspectors must do their duties under penalties.

Hon. Mr. POPE, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Howatt, Hon. Mr. McAulay, and Mr. Cooper, were of opinion that the branding was not required for exported fish, as all fish imported into Nova Scotia and the United States were re-inspected. The inspection was required to protect the people of P. E. Island from the frauds of dishonest traders, who brought fish into the market which were rejected elsewhere, and took in exchange for an unsound article the produce of the farmers. Committee undecided as to the clause,—chairman reported progress. House, by order of His Excellency, attended at the bar of the Legislative Council—and shortly afterwards returned—His Excellency having assented to the Bill for raising a Revenue. Adjourned at 2 o'clock; met again at 4.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND wished to ask the gentlemen on the other side if they intended to take any steps this evening with the petition against the return of the Hon. the Speaker, as member for Princetown some of the members would be going home this evening, and that was the reason he put the question.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said, that in the absence of his friend, the Hon. Mr. Coles, he could not say, as he had not seen that gentleman to-day. There was no wish, however, on his side of the House to prevent gentlemen going home.

Hon. Mr. POPE presented a petition to extend Telegraphic Communication. He could not agree with all that is asked for in the petition; referred to committee to report thereon.

Mr. McNEILL presented a petition to prevent the great immorality resulting from Smuggling, and illicit trade in spirits on the shores of King's County. Adjourned at 7 o'clock.

ANTHONY BRAGLEY, Reporter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOT 11, April 19.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a copy of a note addressed by Mr. Yeo to one of the electors of this district. It is quite useless for me to comment on it, as it speaks for itself.

Yours very truly,
J. WARBURTON.

Hon. E. Whelan.

PORT HILL, 8th June, 1858.

Mr. John McLean;

SIR—I am creditably informed you are supporting of W. Grigg in the Election, and he maketh promise to be adverse to the proprietors. I will advise all Tenants of Lot 9 to be careful what are doing, as if any tenants vote for Mr. Grigg they had better be prepared to pay their rent; if not, then the most expect Trouble ineditably. I might say you saw plenty of this kind of work in the year's of 1845, 1846 and 1847, but some are generally bent for mischief to injure themselves as well as their neighbours.

I am,
JAMES YEO.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

CAN AN INDIAN VOTE?

MR. EDITOR,—I shall, with your permission, Sir, offer a few observations on the late decision on this question in the House of Assembly, more for the purpose of examining the matter on its merits than of casting reflections on the proceedings of the House. By 19 Vic., cap. 2., sec. 19 (Election Law of 1856, every male person of the age of twenty-one years who shall (1st) be a British subject—who shall (2d) be by law liable to perform Statute Labour—and who shall (3d) have been resident in the Town, &c., in which he shall be liable to perform Statute Labour for the space of twelve calendar months previous to the teste of the writ for holding the Election, is entitled to vote.

The evidence in the case of Louis Nicholas, who voted for Mr. Andrew A. McDonald, goes to show that he has resided for the last two years in Georgetown, and was born (as were his parents before him) in the British Colonies, but is a Mic Mac Indian. The question then is, under these circumstances, "Is he entitled to a vote in Georgetown?" The first requisite is, that he be a British subject, and upon this point his right to vote entirely hinges. Who is a British subject? "Natural-born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the King"—2d Black Com. p. 366. Even the children of Aliens, born within the allegiance of the Queen, are in general natural-born subjects, and are entitled to all the privileges of such—Id. 373. Any man thus born within the allegiance of the King can, at common law, hold lands in fee, which none but a British subject can do. This was decided in the famous Calvin's Case, reported by Sir Edward Coke. Before the accession of James I. to the throne of England, the subjects of the King of Scotland were considered by the law of England aliens as completely as Russians or Turks; but a man born in Scotland after the accession of James I. to the English throne, was entitled to hold lands in England, because, like Louis Nicholas, he was born within the allegiance of the King of England. In several of the United States, where it was deemed expedient not to allow the Indians to exercise the right of voting, &c., it was judged necessary to declare by

statute that Indians are not citizens. But here, where no such declaratory statutes exist, the doctrine of Blackstone and that laid down in Calvin's Case, must prevail, and therefore Louis Nicholas possesses the first requisite of a voter, viz.: being a British subject.

Secondly—Has he resided at Georgetown 12 months before the teste of the writ? It is admitted that he has.

Thirdly—Is he liable to perform Statute Labour? As this is a duty created by statute, we must refer to the words of the statute alone for the description of persons liable. By the Act at present in force, "every male person between the ages of 16 and 60 years" is liable to perform Statute Labour; or that as to this part of the qualification no question can arise, but as to the age and sex. It is admitted that the voter in question is between 16 and 60 years of age, and of the male sex, and therefore his liability to perform Statute Labour is unquestionable. It is true he may not have performed Statute Labour, nor yet have been required to do so; but it is sufficient if he be liable; and if the Road Commissioner for the good borough of Georgetown chooses to be culpable of a lenient breach of duty in not requiring this man to perform Statute Labour, is that to deprive him of the right of voting? that is, can the negligence of a Commissioner or any number of Commissioners deprive another of his privileges as a British subject? The thing is absurd on the face of it.

Then, Sir, I conclude, 1st, that Louis Nicholas is a British subject of between 16 and 60 years of age; 2d, that he has resided in Georgetown 12 months before the teste of the writ of Election; and 3rd, that he is liable by the plain words of the Statute to perform Statute Labour; and is, therefore, under the 19th section of our Election Law, entitled to vote in Georgetown.

Whether it be expedient to compel Indians to perform Statute Labour, or to allow them to vote, is what I do not at all enter into; but I contend, Sir, that as the law now stands they are liable to the performance of Statute Labour, and are as much entitled to vote as our French, Africans, and other British subjects; and if we wish to deprive them of the privilege, we can only do so by passing a law, like some of the States, declaring that they are not "citizens." Laying aside prejudices, and taking the laws of the country as our guide, I defy any man to support the late decision of the House on legal principles.

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE—A NEW BARON MUNCHAUSEN!

The following is the extract from the Colonial Presbyterian referred to in our last. The public here are well aware that there is scarcely the shadow of truth in any of the statements therein contained; but the so-called religious papers and their correspondents have a taste for dressing up fabulous stories, an accomplishment in which the lay journals have shown no comparative pretensions.

Charlottetown, 20th April, '59.

MR. WHELAN—

The following letter has been forwarded by a respectable merchant of this City to and published in the Colonial Presbyterian, printed in New Brunswick, and is at your service.

Yours,

"P. E. Island, March 24, 1859.

"The election is over and the cause of Protestantism has triumphed! Of the 30 members who constitute our present House, 16 at least have been returned on the Conservative side. Two others who have lost their seats on very slender majorities may probably recover them on the scrutiny that has been demanded. At all events, the government has been overthrown, and the sceptre has dropped from the hands of the priests. I need not inform you that our Liberals are in firm alliance with the latter. The struggle assumed a tolerably religious aspect. It was desperate, and the relative political strength of Protestantism and Popery fully tested. The false Protestants on the government side tried to inflame the Romanists by retailing large extracts from the late Protector, with their own comments. On the other hand, the opposition felt that the decision was momentous, as influencing for several years the state of the island, and their appeal to the christianity, intelligence and patriotism of the country has received a noble response. The late House was dissolved on the 19th February, because the government could not choose a Speaker without reducing the two parties to an equality. Saturday, the 12th instant, was the nomination day, and on Saturday the 19th, the elect on took place. At the close of the former day there was a severe fight on the streets of Charlottetown between a few Protestants and a crowd of Roman Catholics. The stimulating cause of the onset was the knocking down of a Scotchman by an Irishman with a club. The former was instantly seized and carried off by his friends, who feared for his life; but this brought on a general row. The Roman party armed themselves with sledge stakes, &c. The Protestants, after some delay, procured similar weapons, and one of them, standing over the wounded man outside of Mr. Davis's fence, in Queen Square, kept his assailants at bay with a loaded revolver. Now, the combatants met—a handful of Protestants from the Scotch Settlement and West River, with a few friends belonging to the town and its vicinity, against a host of Irishmen, chiefly belonging to the city. On every hand the blows fell heavy and fierce;—it was a death struggle. Irishmen and Scotchmen were stretched on the ground, and speedily carried away by their friends. The fight moved down the street in which it began and spread along Pownall Street. At least one hundred men seemed involved in the contest; the vast majority of these Irishmen. The town Protestants were slow to enter the struggle, and their brethren from the country were few in number. But their spirit rose, however unused to deeds of blood, when they saw harmless Protestants from the country lie prostrate and stained with their own blood. One after another, according to his natural courage, joined the fight, and the tide was turned upon the Irish, who now fell on every hand. By this time the Sheriff, the City Marshal, Policemen, and the Priest, were in the midst of the fight, endeavouring to seize the stakes and clubs. It was in time. A few minutes more, and pistols and revolvers would most likely have ended the affray with serious loss of life. It is scarcely possible to tell how many are wounded. Scarcely one on either side escaped without a blow. Many Irishmen were fractured in such a way as to leave little hope of the recovery of some of them. Some of them suffered severely—one man at times sustaining the attack of several foes. In one family (McKenzie's), three brothers were badly wounded—one of them prostrated by a blow from behind, and then pounced upon by four papists. One old man, a McLeod, said to be a preacher in the Free Church, Scotch Settlement, was severely cut and wounded in the back of the head by some murderous blow. But these details are narrowing. I shall not enter further upon them. If their wounded friends were counted, it would be seen that they paid dearly for their unprovoked, cruel, and treacherous onset. One Protestant was seen to knock down four papists in succession, and then pushed the Priest away that attempted to take the stick out of his hand, telling him that he would give it to him when he was done with it. One noted Irish bravo was seen to receive a crack upon his head from a short weapon, that left his place vacant for the rest of the fight. These are specimens. This account is from the lips of one who was in the fight from first to last—who helped to carry off the Belfast Protestant that was first knocked down, and had his own share throughout the struggle.

"On the day of election a row was also attempted, but the Protestants were fully armed and prepared, and the rioters were compelled to keep perfectly quiet. These who did not do so were taken up and heavily fined. Their appearance on leaving Court was impressive,—one of them in rage declared that they were now in the power of 'bloodhounds.'

"The City government is in safe Protestant hands, else the worst consequences might ensue. Your New Brunswick Orangemen would have been delighted to see the vast procession that marched through and through the City on Wednesday last. It was gall and wormwood to the rioters, who had no wish to hear the shrill notes of the pibroch sounding far and wide—the Campbells are coming."

"We pause for results. Although politics is the all-absorbing topic, the lectures at the Young Men's Christian Association attract some attention. Mr. Fitzgerald delivered two interesting lectures on the causes which led to the Reformation in England. Rev. Geo. Sutherland has lectured on Burns, and the Rev. Thomas Duncan lectures this evening on "Studies suitable to Young Men." Mr. Sutherland paid a fitting tribute to the genius of Burns, but reviewed his conduct and character in Scripture. The Lecture was listened to for two hours with unflinching attention."