

LEGISLATIVE.

The principal event of the last week was the discussion in the House of Assembly on Wednesday evening of the Loan Bill, for the purchase of the Proprietary Estates in this Island, which was sustained by a majority larger than we had expected, there being found on a division thirteen in favour of the measure, while the minority counted but seven. Mr. Cooper still hung out his old Banner of Escheat, which

streamed like a meteor flag against the wind "so hopefully that it failed to rally to his standard anything like the number who, in olden times, rushed to the front when their leader's battle-cry was sounded."

A motion embodying his views was made by him on Friday, which, however, received a very summary application of the wet blanket, in an amendment offered by Hon. T. H. Hayland, to the effect that it be consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets," by being read that day three months.

We congratulate the country on the adoption of this measure, as we believe it to be the only means calculated to quiet the minds of the people and allay the constantly recurring irritation on the subject of the relations between the tenantry and the proprietors. The Government which has carried the Bill deserve well of the country for the persevering zeal which obtained the Imperial guarantee of a Loan for such a purpose. The guarantee by the British Government, proffered after a knowledge of our financial condition, proves clearly that our credit is considered as undoubted, and this consideration by so high and competent authority cannot but have the effect of inducing an influx of capital and population to the Island, which will rapidly and most materially enhance the general prosperity. That the Bill will not remain as a dead letter on the Statute Book, but that the proprietors and tenantry will avail themselves of its provisions, we can confidently assert, from the experience of the past operations under the Land Purchase Bill, in reference to the settlement of the Worrel Estate and Lot 11, where the settlers have so generally converted their leasehold tenures into freeholds. Some months since the Sarkirk tenantry applied to their landlord, to be allowed to purchase the fee simple of their holdings, and we have heard of several districts, the tenants on which are extremely anxious to participate in the benefits which the enlarged means now placed at the disposal of the Government will enable them to confer.

We have reason to know that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has interested himself warmly in bringing about the grand object of the guarantee, and has thus earned a prouder title to the gratitude of the people over whom he rules than usually falls to the lot of Colonial Governors.

The Legislative Council is progressing steadily with the public business, and we shall give as speedily as possible the reports of their debates, of which we have a goodly quantity on hand, but a press of matter has prevented our publishing them as soon as we could have wished.

The Protector of last Wednesday contains a large dose of misstatements and abuse (sanctified, of course), from the pen of the political Parson, Mr. Murray. He, feeling sore at the report of his Bible meeting harangue, as it appeared in our journal, has denied the language imputed to him, and abused ourselves for having given publicity to the foolish remarks he made. Now, as we know that our report is correct, we can smile at the denial, and pity the man who makes it. We can only trust that Mr. Murray is sorry for his intemperate and unjustifiable language, and that his present position before the public will have the effect of preventing his making any similar exhibitions of bad taste and feeling.

We take the following paragraph from the last Examiner. We can easily understand the insinuation sought to be conveyed in the two concluding queries. If the editor of the Examiner has really any doubt as to the application of the money, we advise him to go to the Legislative Library, and he will see a beautifully engraved and framed receipt, under the hand of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Patriotic Fund, of the contributions from this Island. If the Canadian News omitted to give us credit for our contributions, we take it that the omission was quite unintentional.

SCRIBING.—The London Canadian News of the 18th February, publishes a list, furnished by Captain Fishbourne, of the sums contributed "to the Patriotic Fund from the North American Provinces." Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland figure on the list, but not a single shilling from Prince Edward Island is acknowledged, though, if we recollect rightly, as large, or a larger sum was granted and subscribed from this Island as from Newfoundland. Is it possible that the money has not been paid into the Fund? If not, to what purpose has it been applied?

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

The English Mail, together with the usual Colonial and Foreign Mails, arrived in town on Wednesday night. Latest English dates are to the 14th ult. From these we learn that a treaty of peace had been signed at Paris between the representatives of the Persian and English governments, and the war thus brought to a termination. Accounts from China represent a deplorable state of affairs—hostilities between the Europeans and Chinese having assumed a most sanguinary and violent character—the latter resorting to acts of atrocious barbarity, and the former retaliating without mercy. The Chinese war had been made the subject of a long and acrimonious debate in the House of Commons, on a resolution moved by Mr. Cobden, condemnatory of the action of the government in reference to it, which resolution was carried by a majority of fourteen—Liberals and Conservatives uniting against the government in their condemnation of the war. Lord Palmerston announced it to be the intention of the government to dissolve Parliament as soon as possible—all measures of importance being withdrawn,—and he will continue to lead the administration until the sense of the country shall be ascertained by means of a general election. For this great event the most active preparations are already in progress, and it is evident there will be very warm contests in a majority of cases.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Parliament during the week has been industriously preparing for a final meeting. All the bills of any moment have been withdrawn, and the private bills are in a state of suspension, waiting the meeting of the new parliament.

and grant the following sums be apportioned to each County, for the general service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, viz: Queen's County, £1,750 0 0; Prince County, 1,450 0 0; King's County, 1,450 0 0; Charlottetown Royalty, 350 0 0.

3. Resolved, That the sum of two thousand pounds, voted for special grants for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, be equally divided between the three Counties, viz: the sum of six hundred and sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence.

[Making in all, for Queen's County, the sum of £2,766 13s. 4d.; for Prince County, £2,116 13s. 4d.; and for King's County, £2,116 13s. 4d.]

Mr. CLARK asked would it not be better to have the grants more equally divided? There was too great a difference between the amount granted for Queen's County and the grants for the other Counties. He was opposed to such unequal division of the public moneys.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY said the grant for Queen's County for this year was less than last year; and believed the hon. member (Mr. Clark) was the person who drew up the resolution for the last year.

Mr. CLARK—I question very much whether I drew up that resolution. (Hon. Col. Secretary—You did) Well if I did wrong last session it is no reason I should do wrong now. Queen's County has always had a larger sum appropriated than any of the other Counties; and of late there has been a special grant of £2000 to construct ferry wharves in Charlottetown and at the other side of the Hillsborough river. Many hon. members would, no doubt, be unwilling to appropriate money for wharves in other counties; but when it is in Charlottetown, where they will never receive any benefit from it, such a grant is nothing.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY—The hon. member forgets the amount of excise duties collected here, in comparison with that of other counties.

Mr. CLARK—That is no argument why the appropriation for Queen's County should be so much more than for other counties. Besides, in the discussion on the petition presented by hon. member from Prince County (Mr. Yeo), it was stated that Charlottetown receives the duty on the greater part of the goods imported for the westward.

Hon. the SPEAKER—The hon. member (Mr. Clark) voted against that petition, I believe.

Mr. CLARK—That has nothing to do with the present question.

Hon. Mr. LORD—I would ask the Leader of the Government if it is fair to vote a special grant for the wharves in Charlottetown, when the money for building the bridge at Wilmot Creek is to be taken out of the general appropriation bill for Prince County? There is often a great uncertainty about the cost of public works, and I think we ought to have a plan of the works accompanying each report. In the case of Wilmot Creek Bridge the Road Commissioner had asked for £290, when the bridge would cost when finished, nearly £400. The balance would have to be taken out of the money assigned to the members for the district, and it would take more than comes to their share to reconstruct it.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY thought the hon. member (Mr. Lord) had nothing to complain of, as the district he represents gets a fair share of the public money. There had been, it is true, £2000 assigned as a special grant for building ferry wharves in Queen's County; but such an appropriation was called for, and would be of as much general benefit to the country as any other public work. As regards the Wilmot Creek Bridge, he thought there had been enough voted for its reconstruction;—but if it were not enough the hon. member could get his share of the contingent fund of £365. Now, as regards Prince County, hon. members from that part of the Island have no reason to complain, as they get over £2000 road money. Especially the hon. member (Mr. Lord) should not complain, as in the settlements of Tryon and Bedeque, the Statute Labor would keep the roads in repair; but it was different to a settlement like that which the hon. member, (Mr. Yeo) represents, where there is sometimes fifty miles of a road with but few inhabitants,—in such places it would require a great amount of public money to keep the roads in repair, whereas in the case of Tryon and Bedeque, the Statute Labor could be performed by the people and the roads kept in repair without the expenditure of a shilling of the appropriation money.

Hon. Mr. LORD was glad to hear the hon. Col. Secretary had not lost sight of the fact of the large tracts of Public Roads uninhabited in Prince County; but he (Mr. Lord) thought hon. member had lost sight of evils that would arise if a sufficient grant was not given to re-construct Wilmot Creek Bridge. The whole of that structure would have to be taken down and the bridge built anew—and as it was about the longest bridge in the Island, and would cost a great deal of money, if there was not a sufficient sum granted for its completion, it would cause a great deal of inconvenience,—and people would have to travel about ten miles out of their way. And this might be the case if the money was appropriated before a report from the Commissioner could be had in regard to its estimated cost. He thought, in view of such facts, it was unfair to make such an appropriation.

Mr. CLARK said he should not agree to the manner of dividing the public money. He wanted an equal division, which the resolution under consideration did not embody. If the returns from Prince County were turned over, it will be found the grants have not been made in proportion to the amounts required, some commissioners not having enough and others too much. In his district the Road Commissioner had to pay £175 more than his share, to his (Mr. Clark's) knowledge.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY thought when officers were appointed by this House, and had certain sums of money placed at their disposal, they were not warranted in expending more than their share without the consent of the Government or Legislature. He was not surprised at the statement made by the hon. member (Mr. Clark) as he had known the same thing to occur frequently before. As, however, all the post-roads in the Island covered in Queen's County, and as they were of utility alike to the people of King's and Prince Counties, he thought it was nothing but fair that Queen's County should have a greater share of the public money. He had heard that a Road Commissioner in Mr. Clark's district had expended as much over and above what was allowed by the Government, as his share of the public money amounted to.

Mr. MACINTOSH took the same view of the matter as Hon. Mr. Montgomery, and thought that there was nothing but justice in allowing to Queen's County a fair proportion of the public money, if the hon. members did not wish to confine themselves to King's and Prince County. He said the road from St. Peter's to Charlottetown had cost a great deal to keep it in repair, owing to the amount of travel upon it, and it was nothing but fair to observe a great deal of of the wear and tear of that road was occasioned by people from King's County. On the same grounds he thought other roads leading into Charlottetown, travelled by people from Prince County, cost a great deal to keep them in repair. In view of such facts, he thought hon. members ought to be willing to give what was reasonable.

Mr. YEO thought the Government ought to appoint a Commissioner to go and ascertain where the money is most wanted, not to vote money indiscriminately for the use of roads. He instanced the western road, for which more ought to be done than has been by this House. He suggested that it would be well to appoint a man to oversee the whole road, and the necessary grants placed at his disposal for the purpose of repairing it. If something of the kind was not done, the travel on that road would be stopped, as it was during the latter part of last season, impossible to travel upon it.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY referring to the statements made about the over-expenditure by the Road Commissioners, as adverted to by hon. members, said that if such was the fact, it was done without the consent of the Government. If any Road Commissioner did so, this House ought to resent it, and such a person ought never to be appointed again. There was, however, no returns of any such over-expenditure, to his knowledge.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—In the case of the Road Commissioner in Mr. Clark's district, there was an over-expenditure of £175.

Mr. CLARK rose to explain. There was one Road Commissioner who expended £80 over his allowance on one contract, and £95 on another. He believed there was some

correspondence carried on between him (the Commissioner) and Mr. Ball, but he (Mr. Clark) did not know the result. The money will have to be provided by some means, as the parties are poor men, and cannot afford to do without it. Then there was Darnley Bridge. It was yet in an unfinished state, and it would cost a good round sum to complete it, which will have to come out of the money appropriated for Prince County.

Hon. Mr. MOONEY said—that from all he could learn from hon. members, nothing short of a separate Legislature would content Prince County members. They want Court Houses built for the Small Debt Commissioners in Prince-town; and failing to get a Jail built, they now apply for permission to convert their Institute into a Jail. He was sorry to hear that the mechanics of Princetown would resort to such an application. The hon. member (Mr. Yeo) wanted a wharf here and a bridge there, and schoolmaster petitions in abundance he had on his desk. We must open a Telegraph Office at Summerside. Prince County is growing fast. Nothing short of a separate Legislature would satisfy them, and a Railroad from Summerside to Charlottetown. The Jail, he supposed, would soon break down with the multiplicity of business, as did Georgetown Jail last week. But the greatest disgrace that ever the inhabitants of that City (Princetown) would be guilty of is the converting of their Hall into a House of Correction. Where, he asked, were all the great men that City could boast of? Were the days of their greatness gone by? If the illustrious Moore was in the land of the living, he would exclaim—

"Town of fame, said the creaking frog,
Though all the ducks annoy thee,—
One swamp at least my life shall guard;
They never shall destroy me."

And Mr. Clark, although he lives in Charlottetown, must cut a swell about the division of the road moneys. He voted, last year, money out of my share of the appropriation; but he did that to please some parties who shall be nameless at the present. The sooner the people can get clear of this system the better. Yes, yes; "help me and I'll help you" is the order of the day, as far as road moneys go; and how, sir, am I to get the many applications which are made to this House from the inhabitants of Lots 35, 36, 37, attended to? of the north and south side of the Hillsborough River, in the neighbourhood of McConnell's Ferry, to extend the wharf and improve the road thereto; a wharf at Battery Point; a wharf at the Portage; a wharf at Hayden's shipyard, and another at Cranberry Point; a draw-bridge at Mount Stewart; and keep the post road in good order from St. Andrew's to the line of Lot 48? Whatever share of the public money comes to my lot, I divide it to the best advantage; and if that will not please the people, I am only sorry for it.

Mr. MACDONALD thought the appropriation unfair—the division unequal. If hon. members would take the trouble to look over the Journals for the last few years, they would find that more had been spent on the roads of Charlottetown Royalty for the last ten years than what the revenue for the last year amounted to. On looking over the expenditures for last year, he found that Queen's County received £800 more than King's or Prince Counties for the service of roads, bridges and wharfs, besides receiving £2,000 for the ferry wharves in Charlottetown, over and above the usual amount appropriated for the road service. In addition to these facts, Charlottetown, with its taxes, wharfage, &c., has been given up to a City government, and it was not fair to tax the whole community to support Queen's County. If King's County received the money for the Crown Lands sold there by the Government, it would be on a much better footing than it is at present, not would it be dependant on the Government for a special appropriation. He proposed that Queen's County should receive £2,400, including Charlottetown Royalty.

Hon. the SPEAKER.—Although, as a general thing, he would support an equal division of the public money, yet, in this instance, he thought hon. members must all admit that Queen's County has a larger claim upon the public revenue than any of the other Counties. Queen's County has a larger population; has more roads, upon which there is a great deal of travel, to keep in repair; receives more revenue, and pays more taxes than either King's or Prince Counties. As to the large amount spent for building wharves in Charlottetown, it does not become a member from King's County to reflect upon such an appropriation, when he considers what benefit is derived by the people of that County, travelling from the Southward. As to the division in the present Resolution, he thought it just;—and when it was shown to be short of last year's appropriation, he was prepared to go for it, as he thought it a fair one. He thought that if the amounts of public money squandered on the roads, was applied to the formation of the roads, bridges and other useful works, better results would follow. The system of Statute Labor at present in force, was, he thought, defective, and did not answer the desired end. He had argued for years that Statute Labor was not the thing, and should be done away with, as he had ample opportunities of knowing how it had been misapplied. (The Speaker then related several facts relative to the misapplication of the labor, illustrative of his argument, by which it appeared that people in most cases expected to be paid by the Road Commissioner for the most trifling repairs done to roads, and that in some Districts the Overseers did not actually know in what manner to expend the labour, and only waiting their share of the public moneys.) He thought the system of Statute Labor had better be done away with, and he was certain if a tax of eighteen pence were levied on each man, there would not be found one but would gladly accede to the arrangement. And then if there was a tax of 6d. or 1s. laid on each horse, in addition, they would not grumble at it. In this way a considerable revenue might be raised, which, under competent Commissioners, appointed by the Government, would be nearly sufficient to keep the roads in better repair than they are kept under the Statute Labor system. And this reminded him of a paragraph in a newspaper which he held in his hand, part of which, although he did not agree with all the editor said, was to the present purpose:—

"But there is no class of our public works which require more careful supervision than our roads and bridges. The system, or rather the want of system, which characterises this branch of the public service demands the most earnest attention. We believe that our roads and bridges could be constructed and kept in repair for two or three thousand pounds less than they now cost the country, and be in a more efficient state, if they were placed under the direction of a Board of Works. There is a fearful waste of the public money in the usual indiscriminate vote, made without any proper estimate, and too often with the view of gaining popularity; while utter wastefulness, and, perhaps, something worse, is practised, in too many instances, in laying it out. There is a glorious unanimity amongst the honorable members with respect to this vote. If there be any squabbling at all, it is as to which County should have the largest share—the 'honorable members' for Queen's contending stoutly for the lion's portion, while those for Prince and King's enter into a sort of solemn league and covenant to resist an unjust distribution."

The debate he had just heard, was something like the editor's remarks, "if there be any squabbling at all, it is as to which County should have the largest share." He could not hold to such a doctrine, and supported the motion as it stood.

Mr. COOPER said the time was drawing near for another system of managing the repairing of roads, &c. The only way to have good roads was to let them on contract to a competent person for a number of years. The Government, at the same time, could appoint an Overseer, whose only duty would be to examine the work and see that it be properly done. Then we might have good roads, and not as at present, when during certain seasons of the year it is impossible to travel. We should also have good roads in winter time, and there would be no possibility of the mails being delayed. Under the present system of things, if a snow-storm were to happen, ten chances to one but the mails would be delayed a week. The mails should not be delayed on any account, when it is possible to have them promptly forwarded. In the neighbouring Provinces no such stoppages take place, but a strict discipline is observed and enforced. The present system of Statute Labor is defective, and if it were abolished, and instead, a tax laid on property as well as persons, it would be much more satisfactory. Without some such reform as he alluded to, he introduced, we shall never be able to have good roads or substantial bridges. In regard to the division of the public money, which had raised so much contention amongst hon. members, he had no objec-

tion to give Queen's County the precedence; still in the subdivision of it, he thought there was much unfairness, as one place needed more money than another, but got for its share only the same amount. Also, he thought it should be no inducement for hon. members to strive after a share of the public money for the purpose of promoting their popularity.

Hon. Mr. PALMER said this was not the proper time or place to discuss the feasibility of doing away with the present system of Statute Labor, or the formation of a Board of Public Works. If he were present when such questions were brought in form before the House, he should be prepared to give his opinion upon them. The only question now to be discussed was whether Queen's County got more than a fair share of the public money. He thought the apportionment of it was right and fair. The population of Queen's County was greater than that of Prince and King's Counties together; and there is more taxes paid, and more roads to be kept in repair, than in more of the other counties. Hon. gentlemen seem to lay great stress on the fact of so much money being appropriated for special grants. It did not affect the justice of the present appropriation, if the Special grant was £10,000 instead of £2,000. He hoped the hon. members would look upon the question from a fair point of view, and they would be better conscious of the propriety of proposed division of the public money. He, for one, never opposed Special grants, from the conviction that they benefited the country at large; but, on the contrary, always gave them his warmest support. He thought, therefore, always gave them his warmest support. He thought, therefore, always gave them his warmest support. He thought, therefore, always gave them his warmest support.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY was not aware of the difference between the population of Queen's County and that of either of the other counties; in Queen's County the population was 36,000; in King's, 17,000; in Prince, 17,000. It would be seen by this statement, that the proportion is not even fair in regard to Queen's County. He believed the members for Queen's County have hitherto yielded too much in this respect, to the members from the other counties. Hon. members are not satisfied with the Special Grant for the erection of Ferry Wharves; but if there were a wharf to be built in Georgetown or in Crapaud, hon. members would not then think it unreasonable for this House to give a Special grant for the purpose. Why, it often happened that the members in King's County did not know what to do with their share of the public money, and consequently it was so bad as shara on roads which Statute Labor would keep in repair. While he alluded to Statute Labor, he had improved on the suggestions thrown out by some hon. members, and found that if a tax of 3s. were laid on each person, liable to perform Statute Labor, it would amount to £2,507; and 2s. on horses, £2,000; which would be the means of lessening the expenditure on roads and bridges one half. If such an amount were laid out on the roads, no Statute Labor would be required. There was not a farmer in the Island, he was confident, but would gladly pay the required taxes, sooner than go to the inconvenience of working on the roads, in obedience to the present system of Statute Labor, for three days. He thought, with some hon. members, it was better to do away with the present system altogether, and when the Municipality Bill went into effect, they would have ample opportunities of collecting such taxes.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH did not see why any exception could be taken to the division as in the resolution under consideration. He thought the spirit displayed by some of the hon. members from Prince and King's Counties boded no justice to Queen's County. We will (said Hon. Mr. Longworth) have to trust to the tender mercies of the members for Prince and King's counties, as they could combine if they chose; and therefore we had better take what they may be pleased to give us. The fact was self-evident that the sum provided by the resolution, when the greater amount of population, &c. was taken into account, was far below what Queen's County was entitled to. Hon. members seemed to forget the number of roads to be kept up in this County, upon which there was ten times the travel there was on roads in the other Counties. He thought the suggestions thrown out by hon. members, as to the abolition of statute labor, and the levying of taxes instead, were good for it was a notorious fact, that, whether from an indisposition to work, or a habit of regarding such labor as a hardship, people did not perform their statute labor with anything like a cheerful spirit. The sooner, therefore, such a system was done away with, the better. Whenever a measure was introduced having for its object such reforms he should vote for it. (Hear) He would rather pay 1s. 6d., or 2s., on all his stock than be compelled to do statute labor, and he knew there was not a farmer in the Island but would entertain the same opinion. He did not like to hear hon. members say that such expenditure was made necessary by the amount of travel upon them by people from the other counties. In 1855, the amount expended upon the roads in the Royalty of Charlottetown, was £500; last year, £350; the City Government, alone, expended £200. When such a large sum is expended by the City, for the repair of roads, it does not look as if the taxes formerly collected there are a dead loss to the country. These facts instead of causing complaint, should be the most powerful arguments to induce hon. members, to accord to Queen's County its fair proportion of the public money.

Hon. Mr. LORD said he had no objections to give to Queen's County what was its just share of the public money; still, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that there were many important works which needed the assistance of the Government in Prince County as well as in Queen's. As he had before alluded to Wilmot Creek bridge, he would now state that unless something was promptly done towards the reconstruction of that most important edifice, it would be the occasion of great trouble and inconvenience, not only to the travelling public, but to the inhabitants of Bedeque and vicinity. (The hon. member then alluded to the special grants made for the purpose of building wharves in Charlottetown, praying that although they were needed it was no reason why hon. members should be blind to the fact that there were other places in the Island entitled as well to consideration as Queen's County.) The hon. member (Mr. Longworth) said the members of Queen's County out of its King's counties combine to deprive Queen's County of what is just rights. He (Mr. Lord) would tell that hon. member that such a conclusion was far from the truth. (Mr. Lord's) or he that hon. member, that such was not his (Mr. Lord's) or he that hon. member believed any other hon. member's design. The hon. member (Mr. Longworth) said the inhabitants of the Island were not disposed to work on the roads. He (Mr. Lord) did not like to hear the inhabitants of this Island stigmatised as being too lazy to work on the roads. He could tell the hon. members that the inhabitants of Tryon and Bedeque (in Lots 27, 26, and 25) work as hard on the roads as they do on their farms.

Hon. the SPEAKER said it was probable that when they saw the hon. member (Mr. Lord) coming they worked hard, as he (the Speaker) had known to happen when he was himself an overseer. The fact is, the people, very often think that if they labor on the roads they are working for the Queen (laughter), and not for themselves. As regards the circular was sent to money by Road Commissioners, instructing them to enter into no contracts without they had means at their disposal to complete them. Now, it appeared, that one Road Commissioner had expended £174 more than he was authorized to do. In view of this fact, he thought the Government ought to issue another circular this year, threatening to remove all Road Commissioners who should be guilty of a like impropriety.

Mr. PERRY said he was not aware that a Bill was before the House to tax people for Statute Labor. He hoped hon. members would adhere to the question.

Mr. YEO was in favor of doing away with the system of Statute Labor at present in force; and if the tax in lieu thereof was even a half-a-dollar, it would be better than the present system. The hon. member (Mr. Longworth) said the members of King's and Prince Counties combine to do injustice to Queen's County. He did not think they did, he was sure they did not. If there were more inhabitants in Queen's County than in either of the others,—and that was a fact no hon. member would dispute—there was more taxes paid, and therefore Queen's County was entitled to a greater share of the public money. (Mr. Yeo, then illustrated the bad effects of the present system of Statute Labor, by relating some facts which came under his own immediate notice.)

The resolution was then agreed to, without amendment. The House resumed. The chairman reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

House adjourned for one hour. T. KIRWAN, Rep.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—The Circassians, it is reported, have beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba. The Russians had recrossed the river, leaving 400 men, 4 pieces of cannon, and a part of their baggage on the ground.