

Late English News.

That clause called forth considerable debate. Hons. Davies, Howland and Henderson contended that in the absence of the more general principles of a Bankruptcy Law, the provisions of the Bill they feared would lead to partial and unjust tenancies.

Hons. Haviland, Hensley, McAnlay and Duncan supported the clause in question. After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

The Bill to amend the Education Act was then read a second time and agreed to.

When the sum paid the Female School Teachers at Georgetown was read, Hon. Mr. Haviland said that that Teacher should be placed on the same footing as those in Charlottetown. His remarks were supported by the hon. Mr. McAnlay.

Hon. Attorney General said that the present Government made no change in the proportions of salaries, but left the scale of fees the same as adopted by late Government.

Mr. Prowse thought Charlottetown had more than its share in that respect, and also proposed that the law requiring the attendance of Trustees in the presence of each other, before a Magistrate, to sign Teachers' papers, be amended.

Hon. Attorney General then submitted amendments to suit, to the effect that Trustees shall only be required to sign individually, the Teachers' certificates in presence of a Magistrate, and not be called upon to sign the same collectively, at one and the same time as heretofore.

Said amendment was then adopted. The principal alterations in the School Act, as amended are:

1st. Teachers salaries to be paid in full from the Treasury. Those who have not taught three years to be paid £5 a year less than others for that time.

2nd. Said alterations to commence at the current quarter of Teachers' engagements.

3rd. Average attendance to be calculated at the end of each half year instead of each quarter.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition said that he would now move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Colony, to take into consideration the recent appointment by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council of Mr. Benjamin Balderson, Junr., to the highly important office of Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans, he said that Mr. Balderson having taken an active part as Secretary of an illegal combination called the Tenant League Union Meeting, held at Forke's Mills, Lot 31, in June, 1866, contrary to the Proclamation issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 22d March, 1865; the proceedings of which meeting appeared in the Appendix of the Journals of that House for year, 1866; and also to take into consideration the recent appointment of Mr. Charles Dickieson to the office of Road Commissioner to the Third District of Queen's County, he said Mr. Dickieson having been tried in the Supreme Court for assaulting the Deputy Sheriff of Queen's County in the execution of his duty, and for which offence he was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and fined in the sum of £50. He (hon. leader of the Opposition) then addressed the House on the subject in question, and commented upon the principles enunciated by the Tenant Union organization, touching their resistance to the laws of the country, their adoption of exclusive dealing, by refusing to hold business relations with those in the community who differed with them in their views relative to the payment of rents, and the disloyal tendency of their movements; and contended that he would be recreant to the duties which devolved upon him were he to treat with indifference and silence the course pursued by the Government in appointing to offices of trust persons holding views so dangerous to the peace and well-being of the community, as those enunciated by the Tenant Union organization. Such appointments, he said, were calculated to prejudice the interests of the Colony abroad, as it would lead to distrust and want of confidence in the Government of the country.

Hon. Mr. McAnlay supported the views of the hon. leader of the Opposition, and seconded his motion.

Hon. Leader of the Government in reply contended that it was a resolution, not a motion, which the hon. leader of the Opposition had submitted, and therefore should, in accordance with the Standing Rules of that House, be tabled at least twenty-four hours before action could be taken thereon. It came with bad grace from a member of the late Government to find fault with the appointment to office of one who, as a Licensed Teacher, had been drawing his Warrants from the Treasury of the Colony regularly every quarter, since the meeting of the Tenant Union alluded to was held. His certificates, as Teacher, were approved of by the Board of Education, and his salary was paid in Warrants from the hands of the Treasurer of the late Government. Why then tolerate him in the important capacity of teacher of youth, if his principles were calculated to endanger the peace of the community. It was well known that those holding Tenant Union views had seen that they were misled, and had doubtless resorted to the extreme course which, in some instances, they were led to adopt. It was also currently reported that the Publisher of the organ of the Tenant League had been very materially aided in his work by the gentleman who held the office of Registrar of Deeds under the late Government, and the fact that the said Publisher had, at the request of that officer, gone to Georgetown at the last Election, and there recorded his vote in favor of the hon. leader of the Opposition and his colleague, would show that all the interests of the supporters of Tenant Union principles was not given to the present Government. The way to secure peace and quietness was to place those misguided people in the same position with others, and not to frown them down as a disloyal band of ruffians. He alluded to a gentleman who was treated for treason in this country some years ago, because he made use of some harsh expressions against land jobbers, and he was by the Conservative, or Tory party appointed afterwards to one of the most important and lucrative offices of the Colony. He was, however, free to admit that had it been known that Mr. Balderson was the Secretary of the meeting in question, the proceedings of which had been brought to the notice of the Colonial Minister, the Government would have considered the matter previously to his appointment to the office of Registrar of deeds. In regard to Mr. Charles Dickieson, a petition numerously signed was presented to His Excellency praying for his release, to which His Excellency, in the exercise of his prerogative, acceded. He concluded by observing that no alarm need be apprehended on the subject of what he termed the Resolution, and not the motion, of the hon. leader of the Opposition.

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Hon. Attorney General said the object of the hon. leader of the Opposition doubtless was to get the House into a Committee of the whole, with the view of censuring the Government. He had no desire to avoid the question, but was prepared to defend the action of the Government relative to the appointment of Mr. Balderson to the office of Registrar of Deeds. As to the gentleman appointed Road Commissioner, he was of opinion that he was not the person implicated in the Tenant League movement, but his brother. The late Government, of whom the hon. leader of the Opposition was a member, should have brought those people to the Bar of the Supreme Court; that was the proper place to ascertain whether they were guilty or not of an infraction of the laws. He (hon. Attorney General) was Counsel for those unfortunate Leaguers, and therefore knew perhaps more of the circumstances in which they were placed than many of the hon. members of that House. Prosecutions against several of them was issued, but for purposes best known to the late Government, proceedings were hushed up previously to the late General Election, for what purpose he would leave the public to judge. Those accused should have a fair trial before the tribunals of justice before being condemned. Are they to be forever kept under a stigma, without a trial? He (hon. Attorney General) then alluded to persons holding honorable positions abroad who were once not only accused, but found guilty of having most flagrantly violated the laws of their country, yet they had been forgiven and placed in offices of trust and emolument.

Mr. Brecken replied to the hon. leader of the Government, and also reviewed the address of the Hon. Attorney General. His objections to the appointment to the office of Registrar of Deeds, and Road Commissioner, of those persons alluded to, was not made on any personal grounds; but he was of opinion that the political morality of the Colony was at stake on this question, and therefore he felt it to be his duty to disapprove of the appointments in question, which, in his opinion, appeared like a reward for the political services of those people who had so notoriously set the laws of their country at defiance. He then replied to the different points alluded to by the hon. Attorney General, and concluded by observing that the conferring the office of a Registrar of Deeds on Mr. Balderson, was an act of expediency unworthy of any Government.

Hon. Mr. Duncan.—The Government owed their political existence to the tenant leaguers. There was no less than five hundred members of that House supporters, and some members of the Government, whose elections were secured through the influence of the league movement, he therefore was surprised to find them so very quiet on that subject now that they had got into power. Why not now vindicate the conduct of the league and justify their own connection with the movement? Are those hon. members ashamed of the very people who placed them in their seats in this hon. house? He was surprised and indeed disappointed in not hearing those hon. members now stand up in defence of those men whose appointment to offices was the subject under consideration. It appeared, however, that the poor leaguers were now forgotten by the very party whom they placed in power.

Mr. McNeill rose to reply, but his honor the Speaker having declined to receive the motion of the hon. leader of the Opposition, on the ground that it was not in accordance with a Standing Rule of the House, did then, on motion, adjourn the House.

Latest by Telegraph! London, May 10. Earl Derby in Parliament last night that he considered the preservation of peace in Europe no longer a question of doubt.

In the House of Commons a division took place on a motion in relation to the Reform Bill, and the amendment was adopted.

Hon. S. H. Walpole, Home Secretary, has resigned his position in the Cabinet. The Hon. Gathorne Hardy has been appointed Home Secretary in place of Mr. Walpole, and Earl of Devon replaces Mr. Hardy as Chairman of the Poor Law Board.

The success of the Derby Government on the vote on the Reform Bill to-day, insures its preservation.

The death sentence of the convicted Fenian Doran has been commuted to a long term of imprisonment.

Earl Derby officially says the Government will not make public the real history of the recent Fenian uprising on account of apprehended trouble with certain foreign governments which are involved in the plot.

The treaty of the Great Powers on the Luxembourg question will be formally signed by the participants to-morrow.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is at the Paris Exposition.

The Globe this evening says, the Treaty for the disposition of the Luxembourg question was signed to-day by all the Powers participating in the Conference.

London, May 12. The Treaty which was signed yesterday by the members of the Peace Congress has been ratified by their respective Governments. The terms of the settlement of the Fortress of Luxembourg is to be evacuated by the Prussians, within a month from the date of the Treaty.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western Wheat 43s 9d; Corn 42s 3d; provisions quiet and unchanged. Standard Wagon 12 1/2; Common Resin 6s; Scotch Pig Iron 53s 5d; Lined Oil 39 pounds 10s. All other articles unchanged.

Lord Lyons formerly Minister to the United States has been appointed to succeed Earl Cowley as Ambassador of Great Britain at Paris.

Berlin, May 13. The funeral of the late American Minister Governor Wright took place to-day, and was attended by all American residents here and a large number of citizens of Berlin.

It is announced that the King of Prussia will visit Paris during the summer in company with the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

Liverpool, May 13. An attachment has been served on the steamship Great Eastern at the suit of her crew of non-payment of wages.

Chebourg, May 10. Four iron-clads of the French fleet arrived at this port to-day from the Gulf of Mexico.

Paris, May 14. A Favourable noisety.—The good reputation and extended use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for coughs, colds and throat diseases has caused the troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

An old and well-tried remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children containing has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Richmond, Va., 13th. Jeff. Davis charged before U. S. District Court to-day on charge of treason. He was bound over for trial in this Court, which meets next November, in the sum of one Hundred Thousand (100,000) Dollars.

An immense crowd gathered in the Court Room to get a view of the arch-traitor.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at the "Journal" Office.

New York, May 16. Gold 135 1/2. A serious riot occurred in this city this evening.

A large crowd of negroes gathered in Carry street to witness a trial of the engines of the Richmond fire department and Wilmington, N. C. factory. A fight took place and a negro was arrested. A mob of negroes rescued him but he was again captured.

Upon arriving at the upper Station House the negro mob again resorted him throwing paving stones at the police.—Captain Jenkins, of the police, two sergeants and one private were injured, two seriously.

By this time the mob had swelled to nearly 1000 blacks. Gen. Schofield sent up a company of the 11th Regiment, and came on the ground himself. He spoke to the mob, commanding them to disperse, but the order was disobeyed. The soldiers then charged bayonets and fired them away.

FROM CANADA. Montreal, C. E. May 7. A Cabinet Council will be held on Friday, at which all the ministers in the country will be present, including Mr. Cartier, who is on board "Nestorian." It is understood that the Hon. Mr. McDougall will be the leader of Reform for the Government from Upper Canada.

Engineer officers have commenced preliminary operations in regard to fortifications at Longueil.

It is announced that the Hon. John Rose will be Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

The water in the harbor has been very high, and has not fallen since Saturday. New York, May 9.—Gold 135 1/2.

VICTORIA, AS A PEACE MAKER.—It is a common impression that the influence of Great Britain, in and on the politics of Europe, has been on the decline of late years, but the intelligence which she calls brings to us to-day that Queen Victoria has succeeded in inducing France and Prussia to accept her mediation,—for that is what it substantially amounts to,—is certainly calculated to inspire some doubt whether that impression is altogether correct. At all events, it certainly speaks well for the moral influence of Her Majesty's Government, that it should have been able to persuade Bismarck and Napoleon to put up their swords just as they were ready to begin the work of mutual slaughter, and after the Great Powers had exerted their good offices in vain to bring about a harmonious understanding. "Peace hath its victories no less glorious than war," and if the event prove that the Queen's personal appeal to the King of Prussia has been the means of saving the continent from the miseries of another conflict, she will have achieved a victory which will make her reign more illustrious than any which could be snatched from the jaws of death on the field of battle.—N. Y. Express.

Accounts from the interior of Georgia state that not one plank in the iron and coal road to carry him beyond the first of July. At least one half of them have not a month's supply, and very many are either about exhausting their stores or have done so, and in despair discharged their hands and turned out their stock to graze. The money is not in the country to buy food and crops cannot be made without it.—N. Y. Express.

We observe by the St. John papers that the Catholic Bishop of that city is exhorting the laboring men to proceed to the new settlements in the country, and locate themselves there. Numbers who took up land in the wilderness districts a few years ago are now doing well, and their prospects yearly improving. No better advice could be tendered to the laboring population of any city in the Provinces, than to urge them to obtain a piece of government land and hew out a home for themselves in the country.—Ib.

A despatch from Canada says that the returned delegates were heartily welcomed at Ottawa. Mr. McDonald, in course of a speech, explained that the Union proclamation was not intended to be a permanent one, owing to the fact that Mr. Cartier and Mr. Aitce were absent from London, and therefore there was some delay in completing and sanctioning the list of senators from Quebec. He stated, however, that the Union proclamations would be issued early next week, and go into effect by the middle of July. In referring to the rumor that the capital would be transferred to Montreal, he said Ottawa would always be the seat of Government.—Ib.

Some idea of the vast importance of Liverpool, Great Britain, as a seaport, may be gathered from the following facts which we take from a Parliamentary Report on the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board Bill. In 1863 the steam trade of the port was represented by a total tonnage of 756,420 tons; in 1866 it had increased to nearly double that amount, or to 1,211,312 tons. For the same years the coasting trade was represented by 1,288,124 tons and 1,524,844 tons respectively. The corn trade in the six years from 1849 to 1854 was 9,189,437 quarters, and in the six years from 1861 to 1866 it was 15,485,164 quarters. The amount of tonnage using the docks last year was 5,581,000 tons; in 1857 the total using them was 4,465,852 tons. The revenue of the docks in 1866 was £310,000 sterling.—Ib.

The bark Dr. Kane which arrived at St. John, N. B., on the 6th inst., from Londonderry, Ireland, brought thirty-eight Irish and Scotch emigrants. The men are mechanics and farm laborers.—Ib.

The following are the names of the late Settlers from New Brunswick to Ottawa:—Hons. E. B. Chandler, A. E. Botsford, W. H. Odell, John Robertson, R. L. Hazen, Peter Mitchell, David Wark, William Todd, John Ferguson, W. H. Steeves, R. D. Wilnot, A. R. McClellan.

Philadelphia is acquiring a reputation for murders. The last recorded victim was Mrs. Dorcas Magilton. She was found by her husband extended on the floor, her skull crushed in and her throat cut from ear to ear. Close to one of the hands was the ball of a gun which Mrs. Magilton had been using in her knitting and at her feet, overturned was the rocking chair upon which she had been sitting. Her position on the floor, the position of the rocking-chair, and the place where the ball of yarn was found, all unmistakably showed that she had been approached from behind, the blow with the hammer upon the top of the head given as she sat in the chair, that she either rose or was pulled from the chair to the floor, where the murderer, not satisfied with the finished malignity he had already shown, finished the deed by cutting her throat. There was seven blows on her head, all of them penetrating the skull, and causing wounds sufficient to produce death, independent of the cut on the throat. A man named Winemore has been arrested as the murderer, and the temptation was four dollars in money.

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several adjournments, it was decided in April 1865, that the law of England was in favor of "wager of battle," that the old laws sanctioning it had never been repealed; and that, though this mode of trial had become obsolete, it must be allowed. Thornton was therefore discharged, and being set at liberty left this country for America, where he died in obscurity.

It will be seen by the following letter which appears in the papers that Mr. Gladstone has resolved to abandon his remaining amendments to the Reform Bill of the Government, and that he has practically resigned the leadership of the Opposition:—

Hawarden, Chester, April 18, 1867.—My Dear Sir,—Thank you for giving me an opportunity which enables me to make known to you and to others the course I propose to take with regard to the amendments on the Reform Bill as yet standing in my name on the notice paper of the House of Commons. I need not state what must be in the minds of all, the nature of the amendment which the House rejected on Friday the 12th, by 21 votes, or the composition of the body of votes by which it was rejected. The country can hardly fail now to be aware that those gentlemen of Liberal opinions whose convictions allow them to act unitedly upon this question are not a majority but a minority of the existing House of Commons, and that they have not the power they were supposed to possess of limiting or directing the action of the Administration, or the shaping the provisions of the Reform Bill. Still, however, I intend to support my proposal with respect to personal rating received from so large a number of Liberal members I am not less willing than heretofore to remain at the service of the party to which they belong; and when any suitable occasion shall arise, if it shall be their wish, I shall be prepared again to stand forward in support of the public good. But until then, desirous to avoid misleading the country and our friends, I feel that prudence requires me to withdraw from my attempts to assume the initiative in amending a measure which cannot perhaps be effectually amended except by a reversal either formal or virtual, of the vote of Friday, the 12th; for such attempts, though they may excite the public attention, and be the subject of much discussion, are of no practical moment, not being the most likely means of advancing their own purpose. Accordingly, I shall not proceed with the amendments now on the paper in my name, nor give notice of other amendments such as I had contemplated; but I shall gladly accompany others in voting against any attempt, from whatever quarter, to limit yet further the scanty modifications of the present measure proposed by the Government, or in improving what may be practicable, the provisions of the bill.

I remain, my dear Mr. Crawford most faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

R. W. Crawford, Esq., M. P.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.—He who fights and runs away, may live to fight another day." This, in point of fact, is the sum and substance of Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. Crawford, which has created so much excitement in the political world, and has been read with regret by all sections of the Liberal party. The right honorable gentleman, desirous not to be misled by the defeat of his amendment to the principal of the Government Reform Bill, withdraws from the direction of any further opposition to the Bill; but his vote, he says, is at the service of his friends who may have the courage to attempt to improve it, on a future occasion. The reason assigned for thus throwing up the command is that "Liberal members, whose convictions allow them to act unitedly upon this question are not a majority, but a minority of the existing House of Commons," a reason which might have prevailed for the concerting of still more vigorous action. It is not usual for a commander to desert his forces when he finds the enemy stronger than he had conjectured, and his own army less effective than he had supposed.

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