Mr. Cooper would go to suppress Dram Shops; men will get drunk in them, and be turned out into the street, such would not be the case in a public house.

Mr. Perry thought they ought to defer the discussion of the measure, until the Petitions were taken up.

Mr. Speaker agreed with Mr Perry; whatever migt be the subsequent action of the House, they should shew respect to so numerously signed a Petition. He did not wish to see dram-shops in the country.

Mr. Warburton.—Two Temperance men were able to defeat the intentions of the Grand Jury.

Mr Coles did not think the House should defer its business, because an erroneous Petition was brought in. The old Act would work well, if the Magistrate should be under a penalty for passing a house that had not the accommodation. A man has now to provide the necessary feather beds, stable, &c., before he can apply to the Jury to get a License, and after all may be refused.

Mr. Haviland thought the House was premature in taking up the question; he could not agree with the Col. Secretary. A man had to provide beds, &c., before he applied to a Magistrate, just the same as if he had applied to the Grand Jury. He did not think that the worst hovel, or the worst characters were refused under the old system. Political feeling ran high among Magistrates of the present day, and it was a lottery who might be the Grand Jury. The reason why so so few had the power to refuse license was, because there was so small an attendance of the Grand Jury; a like instance might not occur again. The act might be altered to require a majority of Jurors to reject the application.

Mr. Cooper would not object to the Grand Jury having the power, but at the present time he moved that the Report of the Committee be received and progress reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Warburton.—A man had to travel now from the West Point to St Eleanor's, to get the Jury to sanction his house; he did not think a public house was an advantage to the Settlement, but it was of great convenience to the travelling public. He thought it insulting to to a community, that a Jury should withhold a license after being recommended by a Magistrate and the neighbours.

Mr. Montgomery knew of many houses getting licences which had not the accommodation.

Mr. Mooney was sincere and wished to see the Petition discussed first.

Mr. Cooper, Public houses were the greatest nuisance to a settlement, and they were always got up in the vicinity of shipyards, where the men were induced to spend their wages in drinking. Unless the Maine Liquor Law was carried, the neighbors ought to consent, besides the magistrate.

Mr. Laird knew of magistrates refusing licenses, he had refused them himself.

Mr. Haviland—there was no rule without an exception; he was glad Mr. Laird was so good a magistrate.

Mr. Palmer—A magistrate had granted licences to houses totally unfit; it is true he had been fined by the court, but he was still continued in the commission of the peace. The magistrates of the present day are often the strongest party men, many of them were the bullies and the ruffians of the Government. The jury is drawn by lot, and it is reasonable to suppose that 24 men from different parts of the country should be less biased. He had no faith in Legislative enactments to regulate the sale of Liquors, the day was not far distant, when they would be restrained altogether; come it will, because it is founded on a good and moral basis.

Mr. Clark—would oppose a return to the old system, he would as soon allow every person to sell liquor, Magistrates have always a local interest and can seldom refuse a certificate. He would go for a Maine Liquor Law, because it was impossible to regulate an evil.

Mr. Coles—said they ought to go on with the Bill at once. Mr. P. should not say anything about magistrates; the late Government had appointed a Tavern keeper at Lot 16 to the commission. He believed that the principles of Temperance men were such, that they would hang a man if they could for taking a glass of liquor. There is more selling now than before, a tavern-keeper had asked, if a man could not be appointed to inform against unlicenced houses. Constables cannot go into private houses. The best way would be to impose a penalty on magistrates passing improper houses.

Mr. Douse had been told, that unlicenced houses were more numerous than licensed ones; a respectable man could not keep a house; he would not be supported, because his neighbour could sell a little cheaper without paying for a licence,—these houses enticed young men, and caused great distress to families. Progress reported, with leave to sit again.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS' PETITIONS.

Strang Heart, £4 16s 2d; Leland P. Stumbles, £14; Thomas O'Brien, £20; Henry Leckey, £30; Matthew Revel, £25; Trustees (Edward Blanchard) £25; Letitia Muirhead, £12; John Morrison, £24 12s; Robert Thomas, £5; Michael Dinn, £12; Malcolm M'Kenzie, £24 3s 4d; Murdoch M'Kenzie, to 1st Jan., £17 10s; John Campbell, £25; Mary Ann Murphy, £6; James Gillender, £15; Lauchlan M'Phee, £7; James Martin, £12; Trustees of Roman Catholic Schools, £20.

The Committee were of opinion, that it is inexpedient to continue the two Schools at Brackley Point, as the number of children do not amount to more than one Master might attend to. Owing to each of the contending parties being almost equal in number, and the distance between the School Houses only 14 or 15 chains, to do justice to both parties, the Committee recommend, that the future site should be the centre, and further that a sum sufficient be granted to each Master, for their past services, in proportion to the period of time they are there employed, at the rate of payment to District Teachers, provided the Inhabitants comply with the recommendation of your Committee, but in the event of any further dispute, they recommend that in future, no Legislative aid be afforded to either Schools.

Mr. Coles, as Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition relating to Rocky Point Ferry, presented Report recommending the Government to offer the Ferry to Tender.

Mr. Longworth presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of Charlottetown, praying for an Act to enable them to bind out mendicant children.

Mr. Coles thought that a clause might be put in the Incorporation Act.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

Report of Commissioners on Ellis River Bridge was read and ordered to be printed in the Journals.

Petition from Inhabitants of Princetown Royalty for a grant to complete building for Mechanics' Institute, was rejected.

Petition concerning Fish Island light, being read, Mr. Coles stated that formerly oil was used, which smoked and spoiled the shades; they now use fluid which, it is hoped, would remedy the evil complained of.

CHARLOTTETOWN INCORPORATION.

Mr. Whelan stated his willingness to waive his objection to the suffrage, if Mr. Longworth should say £5.

Mr. Longworth would abandon the Bill unless £5 was fixed upon as the qualification on which civic electors should vote, and that it should be paid quarterly, half-yearly or yearly.

Mr. Mooney thought it a retrograde movement it will disfranchise $\frac{1}{3}$ of inhabitants, none but heads of families would be able to vote. If that Bill is passed; he would do his utmost to try and entrap the people into getting a Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. Speaker, it was no retrograde movement; he believed it would meet the views of Members and a large majority of the people outside, the incorporation of the town would benefit the country. From the porous nature of the soil, means should be taken to keep the water pure to prevent the spread of infectious diseases &c.

Mr. Montgomery thought the Bill would serve the country, as well as town.

Mr. Mooney. The peace of Society will be destroyed if the Bill passes; police-men may take up a man's horse, left for a few minutes, or perhaps himself, and other such like interferences.

Mr. Whelan. The Hon. member was always against any thing being done for the town; he would be the last person to encourage people being put in Jail; it was not so in other towns, they never could have improvement in Charlottetown, until it was incorporated. The Maine Law people will be glad cf Mr. Mooney's declaration. He moved a Resolution, that an elector pay a rent of £5 per year quarterly, half yearly or yearly, to entitle him to vote.

Mr. Palmer knew there was great diversity of opinion in Charlottetown; some want it incorporated, some do not, he thought that £5 was too low a qualification, a man might have land 2 feet by 20 which he might say was worth £5 a year, it did not state, whether it was freehold or leasehold. He was as anxious as any person for the improvement of the Town, but thought a majority of his Constituents would bear him out, in asking for a higher franchise.

Mr. Whelan did not think Mr. P., wanted to have the Bill through the House.

Mr. Haviland would support the compromise.

Mr. Coles. It would make no difference between the number of Voters, whether it were £2 or £5, for scarcely any man paid less than that.

Mr. Warburton. It was very easy for people that had no property, to wish to let people vote the taxes on property.

Mr. Mooney moved that any person having a vote for a member of Assembly, should be entitled to vote.

Town to be divided into 5 Wards.

Common-Councilmen to be possessed of Freehold property, of the value of £200 or pay a rent of £40.

Mr. Palmer suggested, that the Mayor be elected by the people at the same time as the Common Councillor.

Mr. Coles would rather try the Bill for one year as it is (that is that the Mayor be elected by and out of the Common Council,) but suggested, that a magistrate be appointed by the Government to sit with the Mayor and a Councillor and form a Court for the trial of offences.

Mr. Longworth moved that the Mayor be elected by the people, as suggested by Mr. Palmer; carried.

Qualification—To have a leasehold or freehold of not less than £500.

Election to take place on the first Tuesday in August.

The Mayor shall not be absent more than two months, or Councillor more than three months, unless by leave, liable to be fined.

Councillor to appoint Clerk, City Treasurer, City Marshal, High Constable, and one or more Police Constables for each word, Clerk of Market, Wharfinger, Harbour Master, Pound keeper, Surveyor of streets, Collector of rates and other officers.

Mr. Mooney thought they should not receive the money from licensed houses.

Mr. Lord,—The wharfs would not afford any advantage to the town, they cost as much for repairs and wharfinger, as was expected from them.

Mr. Coles,—The wharfage received was £120.

Mr. Palmer,—It would be an extraordinary thing, that private individuals should make a profit out of the wharf and that the corporation could not. Progress reported.

The Bill for making Landlords put their Titles on Record, was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The Bill enacts, that the Proprietor shall be obliged to put his Title on Record before distraining for Rent.

The House went into Committee on the Town Incorporation Bill, and most of the clauses were passed with only a mere conversational debate. In that part relating to nuisances, Mr. Coles moved that Distilleries be struck out, and Lime Kilns substituted. The clause relating to Licenses being read,—Mr. Coles said, that the city should not have the licensing of Houses; the Temperance men might close them all up.

Mr. Longworth thought they should have the licensing of Public Houses; he did not think it likely they would stop so large a part of their revenue.

Mr. Whelan moved that they should have the licensing of Houses that did not sell liquor, but not of houses where liquor was sold. Progress reported.

Bill from the Council relating to the Lunatic Asylum, was read a first time.

Bill to amend an Act relating to Church Wardens of St. Pauls Church, was read a first time.

The House went into Committee on the Bill for the protection of Sheep by increasing the Tax on Dogs, but reported progress without agreeing to any measure.

Bill for taxing the rent rolls being read a third time, Mr Haviland moved it be read in three months.

Ayes—Haviland and Palmer, Nays—remainder the House.

ofThe House again went into Committee on the Charlotteton Corporation Bill and passed several clauses, which will be noticed in our next.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Vienna, March 15.—The first meeting of the Congress took place this day. There were present one French, two Ottoman, two English, and two Austrian plenipotentiaries. The discussion on the general principles of the basis of the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

The second edition of the *Times* contains a Vienna despatch dated this morning, which says the only thing known of the previous day's Conference is, that it began with a pacific speech on the part of Count Buol The Conference lasted from one o'clock till past three. The *Times* also contains communications from its special correspondent in the Crimea to March 2d.

THE CRIMEA.

Intelligence had arrived at Constantinople froml the Crimea up to the 8th instant. Nothing important up to that date had occurred.

General Forey had been recalled to France.

Lord Statford de Radcliffe was seriously indisposed.

The intelligence of the death of the Emperor Nicholas caused great sensation at Constantinople

Preparations are being made in Constantinople for the visit of Napoleon.

Count Zomoisky organises at Schumla a second regiment of Ottoman Cossacks in which Poles will be incorporated.

The railway from Balaclava to Sebastopol was to be finished by March 15th.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch, addressed by Admiral Bruat to the French Minister of Marine:—

"Port of Kamiesch, Montebello, March 7.—The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas arrived at Kamiesch the 6th instant, at seven o'clock in the evening. For some days we have been throwing rockets into the town, which have succeeded in setting fire to it in different places. Two Russian officers have deserted and sought refuge in the English lines. The siege works are pursued with activity."

Berlin, March 15.—We learn from Konigsberg, under date of the 15th instant, that the Emperor Alexander has ordered that the part of the Crimea from Theodosia to Kertsch, hitl under the command of General Chomutoff also be placed under the military command of Prince Gortschakoff.

Despatches from Balaklava of the 3rd state that the railway now extends half-way to the camp, that the position of Balaklava has been strengthened, and that the weather and the health of the troops had improved.

The *Journal de Constantinople* gives details of a fight which took place on the 23rd of February befor Sebastopol. A battalion of Zouaves carried by assault the plateau of Malkoff Tower, spiked eighteen guns, and drove the enemy out of their trenches, retiring ultimately before a body of 8000 Russians. In this heroic struggle 380 French were put *hors de combat*. General Monet was wounded in both arms. The *Presse* of Constantinople estimates the Russian loss at 1000, and and reduces the French loss to 250. Some journals say that General Monet received five slight wounds while dispersing a Russian column, which attempted to cut off his retreat.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 2d instant says, the silence and calm of the last few days are but the omens of the struggle which is about to be renewed very speedily for the possession of Sebastopol. The Russians are silent, because the allies do not impede the progress of their works; the allies are silent, because they are preparing for the contest, and are using every energy to bring up from Kamiesch and Balaklava the enormous *mounds* of projectiles, and *mountains* of ammunition, which will be required for the service of the new batteries, and to extend, complete, and strengthen their offensive and defensi e line and trenches. The railway has commenced to render service in saving the hard labour attendant on the transport of shot and shell, and it is quite evident that an unusual display of energy has been visible recently in most of the public departments connected with the army. The word *must* begin to be heard; officers are now told so many guns must be in the batteries on such a day, and that such a work must be finished by such a time. It is now rumoured that our fire will really be opened against the place very soon. The 24-pounder guns are all to be retired from our batteries, and 32-pounder ship guns are to be put in their stead. In addition to this, eight new 8-inch guns are to be added to our armament, and are to be advanced to the second parallel, where their fire will be most destructive. All this is to be done by a date which will have elapsed several days ere these lines are in print. In addition to our present stores it is hoped that 30,000 shot and shell will be up at the front ere the 9th of this month. The Russians have begun to construct an advance from their new entrenchments to Malakoff. This is besieging with a vengeance. The French seem to have given up all notion of taking this work from the enemy, although twenty thousand men were under arms the other night to do it. Emboldened by this success the Russians are preparing to throw up another work on the right of the new trenches. A council of war was held at Lord Raglan's on the 27th, after the departure of the post. The weather has been of the most extraordinary character for the last few days. Three days ago the very sight of a great coat or a warm pair of gloves made one perspire. The next day it was so cold that even our immense stores of warm clothing were not superfluous. Out of the midst of summer you are here suddenly precipitated at half an hour's notice into the midst of winter.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, March 3, 1855.

My Lord,—Some more ships are said to have been sunk since I wrote to your lordship on the 27th ult. I am not certain of this; but, according to my observation, the new barrier across the harbour appeared, yesterday evening, to have been extended beyond the point at which I had seen it two days before.

The enemy is busily occupied in establishing a work considerably nearer the French batteries on the extreme right than that which was attacked by our allies on the morning of the 24th.

The enemy seem to be increasing their forces in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, both to the northward and upon the Tchernaya.

The railway continues to progress satisfactorily, and we have already made considerable use of it in the conveyance of stores, hutting materials, &c., as far as Kadikoi.

The electric telegraph is completed between that village and my head quarters.

The weather has again become extremely cold, and there was a fall of snow yesterday and some little this morning.—I have, &c.,

To Lord Panmure, &c. Raglan.

LAST DAYS OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The following account of the Emperor of Russia's last days and hours and minutes is most interesting; it will be evident, however, from its perusal, that it proceeds from a Russian or philo Russian source. It is dated St. Petersburg, March 3:—

As it now turns out, his Majesty had been for some time violently effected with *grippe*. About the 18th of February his body physician, Dr. Mandt, begged for permission to call in other physicians. The Emperor took this very lightly, and turned it off with a joke, but consented that the body physician, Dr. Karell, should be also consulted. The Emperor became by degrees w rse from want of sleep and increased cough,