

Wednesday, April 26th, 1855.

REPORTING DURING THE LATE SESSION.

Several Hon. Members, at an early part of the late Session, impressed with the fact that the method then in use of publishing the debates was unsatisfactory, brought forward a resolution in the House, that it would be more advisable, that the Legislature should pay for printing the debates on a separate scale, and that they should be published for publication in their respective papers. If the House had been willing to employ three or four efficient reporters, our attendance in the house, and while out of it, copying of his notes for the press, the speeches of the members might be put in a position to be made public within a few hours after they are delivered, but where only one reporter is retained during the whole of the morning and the evening session, it is vain to expect, that he should be able singly to accomplish that which it would take four to perform with the required accuracy; and the consequence is, that the publication of the debates is so delayed, that it is not nearly a month after they are delivered (as in the session just finished,) by which time the interest of the public has nearly passed away. We did not think it worth the while to make any opposition to this arrangement at the time, as we were satisfied that the more the public were informed, the better would be convinced of his insufficiency after a trial. But as we were unwilling that the public should be for so long a time kept in total ignorance of the proceedings of their representatives, and believing that it would prove for having a summary of their transactions published in the newspapers, we presented the paper, to waiting for weeks, for a more detailed account, we accordingly commenced furnishing our readers semi-weekly, with such summaries as we were able to procure for publication, until the occurrence of the melancholy catastrophe in crossing the straits, which prevented our attendance in the House, until the 25th of March, when the summary was again resumed and continued to the end of the session; and we were unable to see to our synopsis being so late, as to be of any service to the public. Our readers will however be inclined to pardon any inaccuracies when they are informed, that we were compelled to be in attendance on the 25th of March, and that we were sometimes longer, leaving us a very brief space for the performance of our duties.

As we were unable to be present, our contemporaries have been glad to avail themselves of our labours, and we notice that, the *Advertiser* has done so without any objection on the part of the public. We have, therefore, alluded to, between the 17th and the 20th March, we have not been able, as yet, to supply the deficiency, in consequence of the whole debate during that period, not having been published by the Reporter, who has passed over that portion, for a time, to give the important part of the *Exhibition* question. If the *Advertiser* has given general satisfaction to the Members of the lower House, may be fairly inferred from the amount of the sum voted to him for his services this session, being 50 per cent more than he ever has paid on any previous reporter. Not that we think the remuneration more than barely adequate to the labour, he has performed, but we think it is a mistake that he has not been able to keep pace in providing the reports with his predecessor (Mr. Brown) who has been doing so ever since Mr. Howe has been short-handed which renders him unable to write off his notes during the night. Now, if Mr. Howe had had a person to take down his notes, he would have been during which there is seldom any debate, he would have been able to prepare the proceedings of the previous evening or the following day, and to send them to the printer's delivery book, and the morning reporter would have sufficient leisure to copy from his notes into a separate book, and to send them to be furnished with the proceedings in a short time after they took place. The expense attending the present system, which will not fall short of £200 per annum, is a heavy one, and we think that what advantage we would ask to see to the great bulk of the community, from each member retaining ten copies of the debates for distribution, and sending them to the printer, would be given away, there are but 240 copies of the debates printed for the Island. Now had £20 or £40 been given to a Morning Reporter, and the debates had been printed, and sent to the printer as they were published, the country would have saved a greater benefit and a saving of at least £150 had been effected.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The *International Journal*, published at Boston, has now become the property of Mr. C. F. Johnson, a distinguished gentleman of talent and some reputation as a writer, who was formerly connected with the press in New-York, and who has organized a new and more efficient staff of contributors. It is so, we ought to know it, the former the better. "The President is for war," says the *Journal*, and the motto is "No compromise to be procured by negotiating results."—*Boston Post.*

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SAD ACCIDENT.—TWENTY-FIVE MEN BURIED ALIVE.—EIGHT BOYS RECOVERED.—Philadelphia, April 3.—The new and extensive Gas Factory, at the corner of Second and Arch streets, near the Creek, N. E., was blown down yesterday, during the gale, and twenty-five men, engaged in the manufacture of gas, were buried in the ruins. At the time of the explosion, the men were engaged in repairing the machinery, and several dead bodies had been recovered, and eight men taken out, seriously injured. One man killed was a son of Alderman Palmer of this city. The property belonged to Julius Ketter, and is damaged to the amount of \$15,000.

A MAN OF EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.—Our readers have not heard of Professor HOLLOWAY, a native of the Russian Empire, who, in India, the dominions of Austria or California, the wilds of Oregon, the Empire of China, or in fact, to any other part of the world, has not been known. He is a man of extraordinary enterprise, and his name is well known in every language. His name is well known in every language. His name is well known in every language.

HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT.—The Strand is one of the most beautiful and interesting streets in London. It is a street of great interest, and is well known to all who visit London. It is a street of great interest, and is well known to all who visit London.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.—The New York Evening Post tells us that a prominent merchant in Louisville, Ky., an intimate friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been a correspondent of the receipt of letters from a certain source. We are not sure that the source is a man of high character, and we are not sure that the letters are of a nature that would be of any service to the public.

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ine. To this Schomly objected, but stated that of his son were alive and could be restored to him, he would exchange all his prisoners. The Duke of Richmond sent for young Schomly, and gave him his liberty, and he returned to the useful employment to take the long journey. The exchange took place about six weeks ago.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The poor clergy of the established Church are about to petition the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament for the abolition of the system of ecclesiastical revenues.—The facts on which the petitioners ground their case are, that while bishops and great dignitaries receive enormous incomes, the yearly income of 4000 parochial clergymen does not exceed £200. The average salary of the poor is £100 under £150, and of 600 under £50. The men who received these pitiful salaries are the working clergy.

AUSTRALIA.—By the arrival at Boston of the bark Silver Cloud, Cape Town papers to Feb. 14 have been received. Her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, Capt. Collinson, from the Argentinian coast, arrived at Cape Town on the 10th, arrived at Table Bay Feb. 6. She has been absent over two years, having sailed with the *Enterprise* on the 10th of December, 1852. The *Enterprise*, after a long and arduous voyage, was abandoned on the ice in Mercy Bay. Only 25 men had died out of a company of about 70. The remainder of the crew, including the crew has been remarkably good. The Cape Town Advertiser observes that the problem of the North West passage has been solved. There is a passage, but nobody can pass it except on foot.

CALIFORNIA.—The Steam-Engine, from Aspinwall, March 31, arrived at New York on Saturday, with California passengers, March 28, and \$710, 107 in gold. Business continued to be very dull at San Francisco.

The bank excitement has in a great measure subsided, and the public mind is more tranquil.

ROBINSON & CO'S SAVINGS BANK has turned out as rotten as could be. The deposits amount to \$307,000—the assets nothing at all. It is a total loss to the depositors.

On the 1st instant, an attempt was made by a company of one hundred men to rescue a man who had been incarcerated in the Yreka jail, for breaking a water ditch. The sheriff however, having prepared himself with a view to the defence, met the mob with resistance, although one hundred shots were fired, two men killed and quite a number wounded—Slater, the stage agent at Yreka, was shot through the head, and failed to succeed in rescuing the prisoner, and, at last, advised, all was quiet.

The accounts received from the mining regions continued exceedingly favorable, and the work so long suspended from want of rain has commenced in earnest, and is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor on all sides.

UNITED STATES.

RIMOUR OF A WAR WITH SPAIN.

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We have been told that a person has arrived from Nova Scotia, who will propose to give us 100,000 dollars for the purpose of paying the Pensioners their allowances.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

At a Meeting of the members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, held at the residence of P. E. Diefenbach, on Wednesday Evening, April 18th, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, which you will please make known to the members of the Sons of Temperance in Charleston, when assembled in the Grand Division, this Evening.

Resolved, That the members of the Sons of Temperance assembled in the Temperance Hall, this evening, hereby desire to express their indignation, at the foul calumnies hurled against the Sons of Temperance by the Hon. G. Coles, leader of the House of Representatives, and who has been appointed to the Temperance Commission, and further would request their representatives in the House of Representatives, to be so far as they are allied against the Sons of Temperance.

Yours in L. P. & F.
J. T. Tidwell, Secy. G. W. P.

Moved by Mr. C. E. Harris, seconded by Mr. John Brown.

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GRAND DIVISION ROOM.

Tuesday April, 19, 1855.

The following Resolutions passed unanimously.

Whereas the Hon. George Coles in his place in the House of Assembly, on the 4th day of April inst, when the House was in Committee on the Temperance Petitions, made a most virulent and unfounded attack on the Sons of Temperance in this Island: It is therefore Resolved, by this Grand Division, that the said attack on our Order has been a most gross and deliberate insult to the honor of the public, and especially calculated to raise up a feeling of religious animosity in this community, and to excite the passions of the people, and is likely to ensue, deserves the severest reprobation of every friend of morality and peace, and renders the Committee, of the Sons of Temperance, in every respect of every well-wisher to the Temperance cause.

Resolved, That as there appears to be little hope of redress from the Government as at present constituted, for the base and unmitigated falsehoods, and calumnies, which have been published in the Sons of Temperance, in stating a fact, that the Sons of Temperance were identical with the "Know Nothing" of the United States, and that the Sons of Temperance have hereby protested before the world against the foul calumny contained in the statements of the Hon. G. Coles, Brewer and Dentler, and leader of the House of Representatives, we do hereby protest and utterly reject.

Whereas the House of Assembly, when in Committee refused a Prohibitory Liquor Law, for the reasons expressed in the Resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 17th of March, 1855.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to prohibit by Law, the manufacture, importation, or sale of Spirituous Liquors, and that it is the duty of the Sons of Temperance, to exert every effort to prevent a serious infringement of the private and inalienable rights of individuals, and society at large, and to exert every effort to prevent a serious infringement of the private and inalienable rights of individuals, and society at large, and to exert every effort to prevent a serious infringement of the private and inalienable rights of individuals, and society at large.

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A Colonial Mail arrived yesterday afternoon, but it gives no latent intelligence from the seat of War. The American Commissioners are likely to be recalled, and the British to be sent to the U. S. Government are sitting out their results of war.

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