

hold; now the franchise was based upon the broader system of universal suffrage. If the member for Pictou would bring forward an educational scheme that would meet the requirements of the country, he (Mr. H.) would not oppose it.

Mr. C. J. Campbell enquired whether the government were satisfied with the position occupied by the Bible in our schools.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y would remind the hon member that sufficient for the day was the evil thereof; perhaps before the session was over he would have the opportunity of testing the sincerity of the hon. gentleman's views on the subject.

Dr. Tupper thought it would be much more necessary to test the sincerity of the hon. gentlemen opposite.

Hon. Mr. Johnston thought nothing could be more appropriate than the desire of the government to banish the Bible from the House, as they had evidently long since banished it from their thoughts. (Laughter.)

In answer to a question from Mr. J. McDonald, the Hon. Prov. Sec. said any man who would get up and propound a scheme for spending a half a million on the railway would be left in a minority of about five. He would not vote for it himself, knowing the resources of the country would not bear it. He had thought at one time the late government should have prosecuted this work; but he was not disposed to blame them, knowing the great responsibility involved. (Hear, hear, from the opposition benches.)

WEDNESDAY, Feb 6th. PETITIONS.

Mr. Bourinot read a letter from two Magistrates at Louisbourg, relative to destitution at that place, asking for relief.

Dr. Tupper called attention to an application he had received from the Overseers of the poor of Amherst, asking for remuneration for assistance to sick Indians. He brought it forward in this way in order to suggest, in relation to the new system of money votes that members should thus bring their petitions publicly forward so that they might be published—and their constituents might be informed that their applications had not been neglected.

Hon. Prov. Secretary thought it would be better for the Fin. Secretary to hand the reporters every week a list of the petitions he had received.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Morrison moved a resolution in amendment to the amendment of Hon. Mr. Johnston, as follows.

Resolved, that as the answer to His Excellency's speech commits no member of this House to vote for railways, but merely pledges the House to consider the subject whenever it shall be introduced; and as the leader of the Government has distinctly declared that no measure for railroad extension is to be brought down by the Executive, the amendment moved by the hon. member for Annapolis is unnecessary.

Resolved, that the address, the clauses of which have been duly considered and agreed to, do now pass.

After some discussion as to whether this amendment was in order, which was denied by several members, it was ruled by the Speaker that it might be received.

It was contended by the Opposition that as Railway extension was referred to in the Speech the government were bound to bring in a measure to that effect, and that the amendment is intended to nullify the Governor's speech on the subject.

The leader of Government however, notwithstanding it was part of the Speech, declared it an open question for which he alone was responsible.

Mr. Killam referred to the course pursued by the late Mr. Huntington, that gentleman resigned his seat in the Cabinet in consequence of the railway policy of the Government during the recess of Parliament, and he never afterwards took an active part in politics. He (Mr. Killam) had followed the course pursued by that statesman, and his conduct had been repeatedly confirmed by his constituents. If the member for Digby (Colin Campbell) consulted the interests and wishes of his constituents, he would follow the example of Mr. Huntington, and resign at once. He was essentially the member of a Railway Government which would prosecute the work to-morrow if they were able. He (Mr. K.) should vote against the Government, and he believed that Mr. Campbell did his duty to his constituents he would do the same.

Hon. Mr. Howe always heard the member for Yarmouth with attention, for he never rose without saying something worth listening to. As regards Mr. Huntington, he (Mr. H.) had last night quoted from the Journals to show that that gentleman while a member of the Cabinet moved an amendment, the bearing of which, if carried, would have been to have upset the railway policy of the Government. This he did while retaining his seat in the government.

Hon. Mr. Johnston referred to the action of the House in 1859. In relation to the extension of the railroad to Pictou. Mr. Wilkins moved a resolution in favor of immediate extension. The government, with every disposition to forward the work and to gratify their friends to the eastward, felt that in the then state of the finances of the country it was not advisable to go on with it, and they came forward in an open, manly manner, (not endeavoring to sneak out of the question and evade the responsibility, as was now sought to be done,) and moved a resolution to defer the consideration of the question. The hon. Prov. Secretary said last night in debate that the late government was right in the course they pursued, and he was wrong. As regards the amendment moved by the member for

Colchester, he would ask how was the question of want of confidence, raised by the amendment which he had proposed, to be dealt with? Was the house asked to vote it down? No; they were asked to pass a resolution declaring that it was unnecessary to consider it. The government wished to escape from the consequences of the ordeal, by a paltry evasion, which was anything but manly or dignified.

He then referred to the position of Messrs. Hatfield and Colin Campbell and recommended them to call to remembrance the time when they entered the house twelve months since and embrace the present opportunity of retracing their steps before it was too late.

After referring to various matters concerning the history of former governments which had been noticed, Mr. J. said:

But sir, what is the position of the government? I have told you—you have seen it,—Victoria speaks it. No committee that you can strike can undo it. A majority of nearly six hundred reversed to a minority of fifty-three! Send my friend (Mr. Campbell) home, and you but add to the weight of obloquy that already rests upon you. You cannot reverse the sentence; it is inevitable. Cumberland has spoken! You have your petition to strike on Monday: strike as you may, the verdict is incontrovertible. Those two counties have spoken, a few weeks since, with a voice not to be misunderstood as Digby and Argyle have spoken. Look, too, at the recent appointments in the Legislative Council: Do they speak no language? The power that was reposed in the Queen's representative, for the county fairly and faithfully, has been increased to block up the Legislative Council with gentlemen in support of a government, exhibited by the voice of the people as utterly powerless, and existing in violation of the sense and feeling of the country. Who is Mr. Charles Dickie, whom nobody knows? Had the hon. member from Kings (Dr. Webster) no claims to that vacancy? He has been faithful and devoted to his party for years, and has contributed to their success. Where is Mr. Chipman, who has contributed so much to the majority which has put them into power?—Have these gentlemen no yearnings of ambition? No, sir; that is not the reason why they have been passed by. They dare not open Kings to another election—(Hear hear). You dare not; for you know another defeat is certain, more decisive, and more humiliating even than that of Cumberland or Victoria. But I turn to Queens again, and ask what particular merit has gained Mr. Tupper his present position? Are there none who have superior claims to him?

The gentlemen opposite have moved a resolution to-day, in which they have found it necessary to escape from a motion of want of confidence. They dare not trust their friends. Can they exhibit greater weakness than this? Now, sir, look at the great liberal party. That which Mr. Uniacke described, in his fervid eloquence, as the tree that was planted, and grew up until its branches overshadowed the land, and the men and women clustered around it, and many a child and youth gathered under its shade. Where, sir is that tree now? It has withered away; it but holds its existence from men whom they have borrowed—aye, stolen from us—(great laughter). Its existence, at this moment, depends upon Colin Campbell and John Hatfield, returned to support the conservatives.—Sir, they have no strength of their own; the blood has been infused into them—their vitality is drawn from a foreign source.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock the next day.

THURSDAY, February 7.

Mr. Grant obtained leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Company.

Mr. Wade called attention to a petition from the inhabitants of Digby, praying the consideration of the House to the subject of trading pursued by the American fishermen in the rivers and bays on the eastern coast.

Hon. Mr. Locke said it was a matter that had excited a good deal of attention in the western part of the Province. He would give it his best attention.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said immediate action would be necessary in reference to the communication received from the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Newfoundland, on the subject of the encroachment of French fishermen. He had hastily drafted a resolution, which he would read, requesting that no concessions be made, which would compromise the interests of Nova Scotia, until an opportunity had been afforded to them of fully deliberating upon the matter.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Hon. Prov. Secretary said a statement had been made by the member for Cumberland, which rather surprised him—which was, that the Chairman of the Railway Board had cooked his accounts, so as to exhibit a fallacious balance, and thus mislead the Government, and deceive the House and country. This is a grave charge to make, and if true, is, in my opinion, the most heinous offence a public officer can possibly be guilty of. It appears that the Railway accounts had been kept by weeks, not by months—or rather by lunar months, in which there would be sometimes four weeks, and sometimes five. The month of August for instance, in one year might contain for weeks, and another year five, so that the months would not stand up one against the other year by year. I recommended Mr. McCully to adopt the system, and I have his authority to make this statement to the House and country—and to challenge the member for Cumberland to move for a committee to investigate the truth of the charge.

The Hon. gentleman then followed Mr. Johnston, quoting from the Journals of the House

from 1841 to justify the course of the government; charging that gentleman with carrying on the government whilst they had less strength than the present. Mr. Howe continued:

But we are told that Cumberland and Victoria have spoken. Well, perhaps Victoria will get leave to speak again, and when she does, I will venture to say her sober second thought will give a different result.

I am told Cumberland has spoken, No not all Cumberland; for in order to carry Cumberland that atrocious act passed through this House which cut off some of her sons, which deprived them of their votes, which severed a piece of the soil of Nova Scotia, and handed it over to New Brunswick. That atrocious act has never been and never can be forgotten. Did not the hon. gentleman pack the jury on the 12th May? Did he not go into this county and that county, and draw his lines here and there, in every way, in order as far as possible to crush the opposition of that day. Why, sir, the most unjust, unfair and improper abuses of power that were ever seen have been perpetrated by this hon. gentleman. Does he not think, sometimes, that I should have my turn in cutting up the country—that before the next election Howe should have his chance. I give him fair warning, when he goes to the country again it will be after my re-adjustment.

He read a letter from Dr. DeWolfe stating that the patients in the Lunatic Asylum have as many comforts as ever they had—that the average cost per patient for the past year was \$52, that of the previous year being \$68.

A charge brought by Dr. Tupper against the government of borrowing the clothes of the opposition to appear before His Excellency was a temptation which Mr. Howe could not resist. He said the opposition had stolen not only a bonnet and shawl but a whole wardrobe from the government side; and while they had a considerable number on their side who had been his (Mr. H.) disciples, they need not envy him his two pet lambs, Hatfield and Campbell.

Mr. Howe defended the appointments to the Legislative Council and stated that Mr. Chipman had been offered one of the seats but declined, that the Mr. Dickie who it had been said "nobody knew" was quite as respectable as the Mr. Dickie that people do know. That Mr. Tupper from Queens had been appointed after consulting the members for the county, Messrs. Smith and Morton. He then proceeded to defend the Chairman of the Railway against the charge of "cooking the figures" and read a letter from that gentleman in explanation, and thought a Committee might be appointed to investigate the matter.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8, 1861.

The meeting of the Committee for trying the return of Mr. Campbell for Victoria was deferred to the 21st at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Longley spoke, in reference to the late leader of the government and the creation of a new office for the purpose of avoiding an appeal to his constituents, as a good season for his want of confidence in the government. He objected to the expenditure of the public funds on so unprofitable a speculation as the Railway, while they were so much required for other purposes. He referred to Mr. Hatfield and Campbell and considered that they had betrayed the trust reposed in them and deserved the severest reprobation.

Hon. Prov. Sec. read a message he had sent to Mr. Thomas Logan, to the effect that Dr. Tupper had stated that he (Mr. L.) had been returned in 1843 to oppose him (Mr. Howe) and had betrayed his constituents by supporting him. He also read Mr. L.'s reply, that the assertion was "a base, perverse, wicked falsehood without foundation."

Dr. Tupper spoke the remainder of the sitting. A wish was expressed for adjournment, the government side were desirous of taking the question, but eventually agreed to adjourn.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9th.

Dr. Tupper resumed his speech, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Killam and Mr. Cochran spoke briefly.

Hon. Mr. Johnston addressed the house for about 4 or 5 hours.

Hon. Mr. Howe then closed the debate by a speech of some length.

We have no space left for these.

The vote was taken after 11 o'clock, as follows. For the Address.—McLean, Morrison, Attorney General, Alex. Campbell, Colin Campbell, Stewart Campbell, Hefferman, Esson, Annand, Cochran, Prov. Secretary, Chambers, Blanchard, Burgess, Chipman, Brown, Webster, Bailey, Wier, Mosely, Grant, McKenzie, L. Smith, Morton, Coffin, Locke, Robertson, Ross, Hatfield—29.

For Mr. Johnston's Amendment.—J. W. Johnston, Shaw, Longley, Caldwell, Bourinot, Donkin, Tupper, McFarlane, Wade, Robichau, Tobin, Shannon, Churchill, P. Smith, H. McDonald, J. McDonald, Cowie, Harrington, Martell, Henry, McKinnon, C. J. Campbell, Killam, Townsend.—24.

If Mr. Pryor had not been absent in England it would have made the numbers 29 to 25.

"The Late Fire?"

WETMORE, VAUX & McCULLOCH.

RETURN their sincere thanks to all the kind friends who assisted them at the recent conflagration.

For the present they may be found at the Sales Room of W. Aekhurst, Esq., Stone Warehouse, Colliers' wharf; and being much in want of money, all accounts will be very thankfully received. Jan. 23.

Horton Academy. WOLFVILLE.

THE first term commences January 7th and ends June 20th.

Principal, Rev. Thos. A. Higgins, A. M. Assistants, Robert Von C. Jones, J. B., and Mr. Etakim Archibald.

Teacher in French, Mr. Herbert C. Creed.

Tuition fees vary from £2 to £5 per annum. Board and washing £5 per quarter. Bedding and towels to be provided by the pupils.

Fuel for class rooms 2s. 6d. per term.

Rooms rent varies from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per term according to the condition and situation of the room.

Bill payable quarterly in advance.

The whole expense per annum for Board, Tuition, Rent and fuel for class rooms from £25 to £30.

It is of great advantage to students to be present at the commencement of the term.

A. S. HUNT Secty.

Jan. 2.

Horton Academy. Female Department.

THE first term commences January 7th, and closes June 20th.

Principal, Miss Alice T. Shaw, graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Teacher of Music, Miss Lizzie Lawrence.

Drawing, Miss Annie D. Shaw.

Board and Tuition in all the ordinary English branches with Latin and French \$20 per quarter.

Music with the use of Piano \$6 per quarter.

Drawing in pencil and Black and Colored Crayon \$4 per quarter.

Boarders are expected to furnish bedding, towels and light for their own rooms.

The Domestic department conducted on the Mount Holyoke System.

Pupils not boarding in the Seminary will be charged for tuition from \$2 to \$5 per quarter according to the branches studied.

A. S. HUNT.

The commencement has been unavoidably postponed for one week.

Jan. 9.

HANTSPOUR Ladies' Seminary.

TEACHERS:

C. D. Randall, A. M. Principal.

Miss L. D. Davis, Drawing and Painting.

Miss S. A. Fuller, Painting—Water Colours and Fancy Work.

Miss H. M. Layton, English & French.

Miss M. E. Condon, Music—Vocal and Instrumental.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The various branches of a sound and practical English Education, with those of a more ornamental character above enumerated, as well as the Classics and Mathematics, as far as desired.

Courses of Lectures will be delivered on the structure and principles of the English Language, on Physical Geography, Natural and Civil History, Natural Philosophy, and Animal Physiology, in its relation to the Laws of Health.

TERMS.

The 1st begins the 15th of Jan., and ends 15th June.

2nd " " 15th of July " 15th Dec.

CHARGES.

For English Branches, with Vocal Music, \$4 per Acad. yr. payable quarterly.

The above with the Classics and Mathematic \$5.

Music \$3, Drawing \$4, Painting \$4, Fancy Branches from \$2 to \$4.

Fuel is 3d. per quarter (Winter Term).

Board 7s. 6d. per week, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Institution under the direct supervision and control of the Teachers.

Books will be furnished at publisher's prices and Stationery and Materials for Fancy Work on equally favourable terms.

N. B.—It is very desirable that those who design to enter the Seminary should be present at the opening of the Term. Boarding Places will be secured by an early application to the Principal.

Hantsport 15th Nov. 1860.

Nov. 28th. 3 months.

Bargains, Bargains, Great Bargains in Winter Goods, at the Commerce House.

All this Month. In order to clear out the whole of our Extensive and Well Assorted STOCK, we are now offering for Cash, a large discount to families, Country Customers, and Wholesale Buyers.

R. McMURRAY & Co. 40 BARRINGTON STREET, Opposite Parade.

Dec. 4.

New Goods, PER STEAMER.

Beckwith & Major

Have received as above, BROWN and Magenta Faced VELVETS, Black and Col'd Ribbon VELVETS, Balmoral Shirting, Chenille SCARFS, Black Crape, Black Grosdenaple, Magenta, Rose, Pink and Sky Delaine, Tartan Muslins, Chenille Hair Nets, Mantle Cloths, Elastic Braces, Gold Braid, Cords and Breeches, Hair Rolls, Glass Buttons, Gents' Kid Mitts—lined, Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, Wool Sleeves, Polka Jackets, Childs' Long Wool Socks, Girls Striped HOSE—all sizes, 1 bale Dark Fancy Prints.

ALSO.—From Boston, Ladies and Misses Spring Skirts & Petticoats, The above Goods, with the balance of our Fall Stock, will be offered at

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, Preparatory to our taking stock at the close of the year.

Dec 19. B. & M.