

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

WE are requested to state that the Rev. Charles Gordon Glass, A. M., of the Free Church of Scotland, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) in the Baptist Chapel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that 3 o'clock P. M.; and that he will also preach in the Wesleyan Chapel at 6 o'clock P. M., of the same day.

IMPORTANT NEWS,—DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

THE Government of New Brunswick have been weighed in the balances and found wanting—they have been put on their trial before the Representatives of the people and condemned. The amendment introduced by Mr. Fisher induced such an array of talent—such a decided opposition that the Government sunk powerless before it, unable to defend their position. Their administration is at an end. On Monday last they repaired to the Government House and tendered their resignation.

The principal charge preferred against them are, that Responsible Government was rendered a mockery; that the Government had opposed and thwarted every effort for the improvement of the country, and the advancement of liberal sentiments; that they were arbitrary and selfish, regardless of the people's rights or the people's wishes, and lavish of the people's money.

It is a little singular that outside the Government there were only two members found willing to stand up in their defence, viz:—Mr. Boyd and Mr. Taylor, and that out of a majority, once so powerful, that the late government could carry any measure they pleased, only twelve are left. Mr. Gilbert said he would vote for them, but it was only because he thought a Government formed from the opposition would be worse than the present Government, which he admitted was a bad one.

The question was decided on Saturday last, and the following is the result, leaving the Government in a minority of fifteen.

For Mr. Fisher's Amendment.—Fisher, Brown, Ritchie, Johnson, Smith, Harding, Tilley, Macpherson, Hatheway, Steadman, Landry, McAdam, Gilmour, Connell, English, Tibbits, Lunt, Ferris, Ryan, McClellan, Stevens, Cutler, McPhelim, Sutton, McNaughton, End, Botsford—27.

Against the Amendment.—Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Gray, Hayward, Montgomery, Taylor, Gilbert, McLeod, Boyd, Purdy, Rice—12.

Kerr absent. The Speaker (Mr. Hanington) in the chair.

The late Attorney General has frequently evinced a strong predilection in favour of a two-third vote, particularly in relation to Municipal affairs. We hope his partiality for such a decided expression of opinion will be amply satisfied by the sweeping majority that concluded on Saturday to relieve him from the cares and turmoils of office.

The new Government were sworn in on Wednesday last, and are as follows—

Honbles C. Fisher—Attorney General.

S. L. Tilley—Provincial Secretary.

W. J. Steves—Surveyor General.

W. J. Ritchie, J. Brown, A. Smith, J. M. Johnston.

We understand that no alteration will be made for the present in the office of Solicitor General.—There are some unoccupied seats at the Executive Board, which the Government will probably fill at their leisure. We hope that the present advisers of His Excellency will take immediate steps to have every County in the Province duly represented in the Legislative Council.

Since writing the above, which we penned in accordance with a Telegram received from Fredericton, we have another despatch for which we are indebted to the Proprietor of the Journal and is as follows.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 1st.

Municipal Bill committed, and passed unanimously, giving majority to people in power to obtain Charter.

Two o'clock—Mr. Ritchie announced the new Government, viz:—Fisher, Atty. General; Johnson, Solicitor General; Steves, Surveyor General; Tilley, Provincial Secretary; Ritchie, Brown and Smith, members of the Executive Council.

Surveyor General ultimately to have seat in the Assembly.

Cutler moved want of confidence in the new Government—discussion. Several objected to

Surveyor in the Upper House, others maintained it unfair to vote while Fisher, Johnson, and Tilley were out of the House. Cutler distinctly accused members of the new Government with bargaining about the next Judgeship vacant. No denial made.

Mr. Gilbert moved an amendment to Surveyor General in the Upper House unconstitutional.—Debate adjourned.

Writs ordered for three vacant seats.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Sentinel.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 2nd

The Debate on Cutler's Resolution and Gilbert's Amendment, amounting to want of confidence in the new Administration is closed.

For the amendment 9, against it 19. Original Resolution unanimously lost. Debate on the Reciprocity Treaty going on, will continue to-day.

House expected to rise on Saturday.

The following, which we take from the St. John Courier, will enable our readers to understand the nature of the contest, and the reasons that have led to the overthrow of the Government:

"We are able to-day to bring before our readers a number of circumstances connected with the recent proceedings of the Assembly with respect to the Executive Government. We have availed ourselves of the best sources of information within our reach, and we believe our readers may rely on the general correctness of our statement.

Without referring to the former political struggles in our Legislature, it is generally known that in 1851 the Government were twice assailed with Resolutions of no confidence, and on each of these occasions were sustained. Mr. Ritchie one of our County Representatives, was the mover of these resolutions, and all his colleagues from this City and County voted with him, as they were pledged their constituents to do. At the close of that session, although the Government was sustained, it was generally believed that it could not long exist, as the opposition was strong, and combined most of the talent of the House. During the following summer, however, Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, both prominently associated with the opposition were offered seats in the Executive, and accepted them, the former also receiving the office of Surveyor General. Mr. Wilmot came back to this County for re-election, and was returned by a large majority; immediately after Messrs. Ritchie, Simonds, and Tilley, (who felt themselves left in a false position by the result of this election,) resigned their seats in the Assembly. The opposition became so much weakened by the loss of these gentlemen that it was unable to resist the Government during the remaining three years of the existence of the House.

In June last, the General Elections came on, and as soon as the returns were ascertained, it was evident that a majority of the members were liberal men, and would subsequently take ground against the present Government.

We are unable to state what negotiations took place, if any, but we believe that nothing definite was settled until the opening of the present session. When the members reached Fredericton, the first question to settle was the Speakership.—The only candidate who had announced himself was Mr. Hanington. Mr. Fisher had been spoken of, and although he had declined to move in the matter himself, it was believed that he was not unwilling to take the situation. To this, however, many of his friends, and the liberal members generally, had strong objections. It was thought by some, that as he was expected to be the Attorney General in the event of Judge Street's retirement, that he was anxious to place himself out of the immediate conflict of parties—on this account and with a view to ulterior proceedings, the liberal party expressed themselves so decidedly, that he declined to become a candidate.

The next question to settle was, whether Mr. Hanington should be supported. The objection to him was, that he holds an office under the Government. Several of the liberal members, otherwise willing to support him, were compelled, on principle, to oppose him. Meetings were held, and the subject was fully discussed—no decision came to, and the members voted irrespective of politics. In the event of Mr. Hanington not having a majority, it was the wish of many that Mr. Ritchie should be proposed, and the strength of parties thus tested. In that case, Messrs. Fisher, Tilley, and others who voted for Mr. Hanington from personal considerations, would have voted for Mr. Ritchie, who would doubtless have been elected, although personally indifferent about it.

These preliminary meetings had brought together that section of the House which holds liberal

views, and the question came up whether it was not their duty to seek without delay for a change in the Government. The difficulty appeared to be, the want of uniformity of action previously on the part of the leaders of the party. Messrs. L. A. Wilmot and Fisher had offended some of their associates by joining the coalition in 1848; the latter gentleman was known still to hold his opinions on this point, and was expected to become the head of a new Government formed on similar principles. As he had done so much service to liberalism in times past, it was desired if possible, to induce him to yield his views on this collateral point. On the other hand, Mr. Ritchie had opposed Messrs. Wilmot and Fisher's connection with the Government, and had been the leader of the opposition in the last House.

It was believed that as these two gentlemen—Messrs. Fisher and Ritchie—held exactly similar views, and were each equally honest in urging them, that they could and should unite heartily in defence of their principles. This result was obtained without the least difficulty. Both gentlemen were found to be willing to work together in any way that their party wished. There was no dispute about precedence. Mr. Ritchie required no office, and offered to do anything to carry out the views of his party. Mr. Fisher's friends were satisfied with the recognition of his claims, and it was decided to organize a regular opposition, and to attack the Government.

The present appeared to be the proper time for such a proceeding. A new Governor had just arrived, and it was thought really necessary that he should be at once advised of the dissatisfaction felt by the Executive during the last four years. It was determined to take a stand in defence of these principles; to bring the subject fully and specifically before the people of the Province; to inform the public mind of those substantial grounds of complaint which really existed. There was no necessity for any clap trap; the past four years were believed to furnish abundant reasons why the new House should proceed without delay to trial and judgment.

The Address in answer to the Speech was to be moved as usual on the first day of the session.—It was decided to take that opportunity of testing the strength of the Government. Accordingly an amendment was prepared, embodying the main grounds of objection to the Government, and directly censuring their conduct in the Administration for the last four years. This amendment was laid on the table on Saturday by Mr. Fisher, and the Government were duly notified that they would be called upon for their defence. It may be well to state, that there were other grounds of complaint which were urged during the discussion that has since taken place. All these will however appear in the full report of the discussion which we hope will be printed in pamphlet form under the direction of the House, and distributed throughout the Province.

The Legislative proceedings of the past week fully justify the opinion expressed in our last, to the effect that the short session might turn out somewhat longer than some persons generally imagined. The House was scarcely in session when the Hon. Mr. Fisher presented two Bills—the one to regulate Elections, and the other to affirm the sufficiency of a simple majority to decide the adoption of Municipal Institutions in the respective counties. Mr. Cutler also introduced a Bill to exclude certain persons from holding office.

It shortly after became generally known that the great majority of the New Members returned at the last General Election were decidedly hostile to the present Government,—that meetings had consequently been held—and that such a combination had taken place as would in all probability carry a vote of want of confidence.

In the meantime the Attorney General handed the address in answer to the Speech to the Hon. Mr. Brown, who had just then arrived from Charlotte, and that gentleman quite unconscious of what was going on, promised to move it in the House.

On Saturday, the policy of the opposition became apparent, from the Hon. Mr. Fisher's giving notice that he intended to move the following amendment to the 5th paragraph of the address:

"It is with feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government that we recognize in that provision of the Treaty which requires the concurrence of the Legislature a distinct avowal by the Imperial Government, of their determination to preserve inviolate the principles of self-government, and to regard the Constitution of the Province as sacred as that of the Parent State. We regret that the conduct of the local administration during the last four years has not been in accordance with these principles, and we

feel constrained thus early most respectfully to state to your Excellency, that your Constitutional Advisers have not conducted the Government of the Province in the true spirit of our Colonial Constitution."

Matters stood in this position on Monday when after a pretty long and dry discussion upon some points of order, the Speech and Address were read paragraph by paragraph from the chair, the Hon. Mr. Brown declining to move it, inasmuch as he understood that the whole character of the proceedings had been changed from the proposed vote to be taken, and which he meant to support from principle.

Under these circumstances the Attorney General said that as the House had been summoned for a special occasion only, and as no other topic had been introduced in either the Speech or Address, it was unfair to go into matter for which the Government were totally unprepared.

On the 5th paragraph of the Address being read, Mr. Fisher rose, and in a speech which occupied four hours, promulgated the principal grievances which the country had sustained from the Government for the last four years. He dwelt at large upon the violation of the Provincial Constitution connected with the judicial appointments consequent upon the resignation of the late Chief Justice Chipman—the part which himself had sustained as a member of the Government throughout these transactions—the injustice with which he had been treated, and the private circumstances—now for the first time brought before the public—of his resignation as a member of the Executive. These explanations were listened to with the most profound attention, and elicited several exclamations of approval from persons who had never before understood the position which he had occupied.

Since then, the debate has been continued with much spirit.—The Attorney General,* Mr. Brown, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Grey,* Mr. Tilley, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Smith, Mr. Boyd,* Mr. Wilmot,* Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Harding, Mr. End, Mr. English, Mr. Tibbits, Mr. Cutler, Mr. McLeod,* Mr. Ryan, Mr. Hayward,* Mr. Fisher and Mr. Street in closing, have delivered elaborate speeches; but neither our time nor space could admit of even commencing the report of those speeches in this impression. We will however, attend to them in due time.—Reporter.

Nothing special has, or indeed could have transpired in the Legislature Council thus far during the present session; except that the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Brown, and the accession of the Hon. Dr. Gordon have been officially announced by the President. Dr. Gordon has taken the oaths, and his seat in the Council,—ib

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. The London Times has a long and very elaborate article on the new treaty. The opening paragraph is as follows.

Few events of this year, even though the list should include a brilliant victory, will leave greater occasion for true and permanent satisfaction than the completion of what is termed the Reciprocity Treaty between this country and the United States. A copy of this document we yesterday published and though its terms and provisions may have appeared uninteresting enough to the general reader it is scarcely possible to overrate the promise of so wise and political a convention. In place of a source of discord and collision we obtain a source of amity and good will; in place of temptations to strife, we acquire additional securities for peace; and questions have at length been advantageously settled which have for years engendered uneasiness, and might at any moment have occasioned war.

We also copy the concluding sentence of the article. The Times says the withdrawal of the naval force from the fishing ground is "a pledge of confirmed cordiality between Great Britain and America." It adds;

That such cordiality may long continue must be the wish of all those who desire the peace and progress of the world; nor could any step be taken more judiciously with a view to such an end than that exemplified in the treaty just concluded. [International Journal.

SUMMARY OF THE MAINE LIQUOR BILL NOW BEFORE THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

"It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture, barter or sell, directly or indirectly any alcoholic liquor except for medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes.

2. Penalty on any person, his clerk, servant or

* The names of the Members speaking in favour of the Government, are marked with an asterisk.