

ered it a step in the right direction, and hoped that during the session they would bring down other important measures, amongst the number, a compulsory Municipal Bill, the same as in Canada; and that they would take the initiatory system into their own hands. Such measures would prepare and educate the people for Self Government.

Mr. Connell was in favor of the Resolution, and was glad to hear that the Government were willing to take the responsibility. He had heard the estimate for Roads named at about £30,000. He hoped that a large grant would be made for Bye Roads, as the people in new Settlements were depending in a great measure to obtain money from the Bye Road grants, to buy bread for their families. He was sorry to say, that distress in some instances had already commenced; which was attributed in a great measure to the failure of the crops. He agreed with the Hon. Member from Victoria, that the Government should introduce an imperative Municipal Bill, and did not believe that a proper Educational system could be carried out until Municipal Institutions became general, throughout the Province, the same as in Canada. After a few remarks from several other Hon. Members, the resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Cutler, Chairman of the Committee, to whom had been referred the subject of Publishing a certain number of reports of Debates in the French language, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that Mr. Hogg had offered to furnish two hundred and fifty copies twice a week, of such reports, for £150, but that the committee had only recommended £100. A long discussion ensued, similar to that of a former day, the whole was rejected. For the report—Yeas 13, Nays 17.

House adjourned.

Thursday, 8th February, 1855.

Mr. Ferris brought in a bill to alter the division line of the Parishes of Waterborough and Chipman, in Queens County.

His Honor the Speaker would like to call the attention of the House, to a letter received from the Queens Printer, on the subject of printing the voluminous documents, brought in by the Hon. Provincial Secretary yesterday. Mr. Simpson expressed his desire to comply with the wishes of the House, as far as possible, but said that it was impossible to print all these papers without delaying the Journals, for more than a week.

Mr. Wilnot did not see the necessity of printing all those documents, another thing, the Journals ought not to be kept back so long, as would be the case, if they were all printed, as they would occupy from twenty to thirty pages.

Mr. End said yesterday that he would be sorry to impose a duty on the Queens Printer, that he would be unable to perform. All that was necessary to have published, in his opinion, was the Financial Report.

Mr. Connell believed that the people in different parts of the Province, were anxious to see those documents, as they contained just such information as they required, which was of the most important kind. He would be sorry to have the Journals delayed, and would suggest, that the Journals be printed as usual, and let those papers be delayed for a short time, but to be laid before the Country as soon as possible.

Mr. Cutler observed that if it was important that they should be printed, and it was found that they could not be put in the daily Journals, some other mode would have to be resorted to, but Hon. members should bear in mind, that going out of the regular course, would involve expense, and the Legislature would be called upon to pay extra bills. He did not think it would answer to have the Journals kept back, as the public printing should be got on with as fast as possible. The whole difficulty with the printer seems to be as to time, which was evidence to him that the public printing ought to be divided amongst different printers. (hear, hear.) Then the work would be done, at the time, and the profits divided. The cost for Public printing in this Province was upwards of £2,000, and in Nova Scotia only about seven or eight hundred, perhaps they had not so much to be done; he believed they had not; but all would admit that the cost in this Province was far too much; and he hoped some other arrangements would be made.

Mr. Boyd observed that a few years ago, an attempt was made to divide the printing, and no one could be found, who would undertake to do it, as cheap as Mr. Simpson, the present Queen's Printer.

Mr. Wilnot did not think that it would be fair to reduce the Printer's bill, and at the same time increase the printing.

Mr. Connell would be sorry to impose a duty

that could not be performed. He would move that the documents in question be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts, and hoped soon to see a better mode of proceeding devised in reference to such matters. Motion adopted.

[Some discussion arose on the subject, of moving an Address to the Governor, by Mr. Hatheway, in reference to the alteration of Public Roads. A majority of the House were of opinion, that the Law already vested the power in the Supervisor, provided the cost did not exceed £50, to make an exploration, and locate a new road. The members both of the former and present Government, did not think an address necessary, as such proceedings were attended with unnecessary cost, whilst the present law made ample provisions in such cases. Messrs Connell, Tibbits, and Hatheway thought by moving an address, was the proper course to adopt, and followed such a course, in reference to a Road in their several counties.]

At one o'clock the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on a bill, introduced by the Hon. Attorney General, to appropriate a part of the public Revenues for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Hatheway in the chair.

Hon. Attorney General stated that the object of the bill was to grant a sum of money to the Patriotic Fund. He thought whatever differences of opinion might exist amongst Hon. Members, as to their political views, on this great and important question, but one opinion would prevail. The subject had been very fully brought before the country by the public press, and there seemed to be unanimity throughout the Province. He would observe that at the first meeting of the present Government the matter was discussed, he believed before any steps had been taken in Canada on the subject, or Nova Scotia; and the Government came to the conclusion, that a handsome sum ought to be given by the Legislature of this country, for the purpose of aiding and supporting the Widows and Children of those soldiers, who had fallen in the battles of Alma and Inkermann. The Hon. Gentleman stated that there were several pleasing features in this war. One was, that France for the first time in more than seven or eight hundred years was our Ally, and was aiding Great Britain to do battle with that powerful despot of the North, for the purpose of upholding the weak.—This was a great war, and the prediction of the great Duke of Wellington had been fulfilled, when he said that the next war that England would be engaged in would be a great one. Such is the case, and he pronounced it a just War. The Hon. Member thought himself a very poor hand to advocate Military glory, not having ever arrived to so high a position as a Corporal in the ranks. But when he found individuals in every part of the British dominions, from Australia to Canada, and throughout the British Provinces willing to contribute both money and men for this cause, he felt that the Legislature would not fail in coming forward for the purpose of contributing for so glorious a purpose, he admitted that they could not afford to give so large a sum as the sister Province of Canada, but they could afford to give a handsome sum. He did not wish to excite the passions of Hon. Members, neither did he wish to restrain them. It was pleasing to know that France and England, so long engaged in controversy, were now fighting side by side, for the first time since Peter the Hermit went forth preaching in favor of the Crusades. The vast amount done in so little time, notwithstanding the disparagement, by a portion of the British Press, of the Officers, plans and arrangements in connection with the war, the change for the better among the people of Turkey, the unanimity, with which the noble born and the peasant sought to assist in carrying on the mighty struggle, and aiding and comforting the sick and dying soldiers at the scene of warfare, and to take care of and supporting the Widows and Orphans who were left behind, together with the pleasing unanimity, with which men of every creed and clime, and of different systems of faith, acted in harmony together, all kneeling at the same Altar, and engaged in worship at the same time, whether it was the celebration of the Roman Catholic Mass, or the Protestant Church. In those armies almost the whole world was represented. Men of every clime and creed were there, as he had before stated, from Austria, Asia, India, from Canada, from Nova Scotia, and even from New Brunswick; and if there were but one or two from this Province among those who were doing battle for the rights and liberties of the world, we would have a right to encourage them and inspire them with patriotic feeling by giving a handsome donation, so that when they begin to talk around their watch-fires of home, and its associations—when they would speak of a father's care—a mother's love—and a sister's affection; those New Brunswickers would feel that they could point to their native land, and have no hesitation in referring to their birth place.—He believed that there would be but one feeling, and one sentiment on the question. We all loved the institutions of our Father land. The spirit by which we were animated was the same spirit which actuated our forefathers, when they came and settled this then, howling wilderness. The victories of peace, the triumph of art, civilization and christianity, were evidences of the greatness of the Empire of which we form a part, and the victories of the present war had shed lustre on the arms of those with whom we could claim kindred; everything in fact, East, West, North, and South attested the greatness of the land of our fathers. The contest in which the Allies were now engaged, was a contest between freedom and despotism; and he felt it but due to those brave men that we should show our sympathy, by appropriating what we feel our circumstances would permit us to give, to aid and assist and make comfortable, the widows and little ones of those who were sacrificing, and had sacrificed their lives for the interests, and liberties and freedom of the civilised world.

Mr. Gray observed in rising to second the Resolution, that it afforded him much pleasure in doing so, not that he could add anything to the strong reasons, and arguments given by the Hon. Attorney General. He would not now inquire into the justice of the war. All he cared to know, was that the Mother Country was engaged in it, and right or wrong, it was our duty to assist her at least in the way proposed. The more however, the circumstances in connection with this war were investigated, the more it would redound to the honour and glory of old England. She was standing in this instance, as she had always done, the Champion of the Rights and Liberties of the world. Whatever differences of opinion there might be on political questions—however much he might be opposed to the local Administration of the Province; when he left its boundary; the moment he set his foot on foreign soil, he would not permit, nor allow one word of disparagement to be said against the Province. And so it was as regards to Great Britain. It was not necessary for us to enquire into the cause of the war; it was sufficient for us to know, that our Motherland was engaged in it; and that from her we derived our Laws our customs, and our institutions. The Hon. Member then went back, and referred Hon. Members to the pages of ancient history, and referred to the three great wars which produced a marked effect on the progress and civilization of the world. First, the invasion of Greece, 2,000 years ago, when those same plains, in which the war is now being carried on, were the scenes of terrible conflict, and which invasion if successful, would have given Europe the laws and customs of Asia, instead of civilization. Secondly, the Carthaginian invasion of Italy, which, had it been successful, would have given Europe the barbaric institutions of Africa. And thirdly, the great Mahommodan invasion of Europe, which, if the followers of the Prophet had not been driven back from the walls of Vienna, would have given that Continent, instead of Christianity, the Laws of those people who are but now awakening to the blessings of the civilization of Europe. This war partook of the same character. On the one side was the civilization of Europe, on the other the barbarism of the East; on the other the power and institutions of Russia; and if the latter did succeed, the whole of Europe would be laid prostrate. In case of England and France, animated as they were by all their glory and chivalry, not being able to withstand the power of Russia, how would it be supposed any other power could do it? The battles in the Crimea had shed glory on the arms of England. The memory of Waterloo could never be obliterated, but Alma and Inkermann, and Ballaklava, had destroyed the monopoly which it had enjoyed for almost half a century. He would not pass from the discussion without paying a tribute of respect to those who were now fighting, side by side with English soldiers. The French trying to surpass their former foes, with whom they were now co-operating in the most cordial manner, in their bravery on the field of battle, and the succour they could give to those who require their aid. He believed the benefits to mankind would be great, and might result in establishing in France a better system of Government; and be a means of giving the French people more social rights and privileges, than they now enjoy. He hoped the House would give such a sum as would be referred to with pride, by New Brunswickers, no matter in what part of the world they might be situated. He hoped that at least £5,000 sterling would be given. Many of

his constituents were anxious for £10,000, but whatever sum might be given he was anxious that it might be unanimous.

Mr. Cutler would like to know what amount the Hon. Attorney General intended to fill up the blank with.

Hon. Attorney General said he would like to hear a general expression from the House, on the subject, but would say that £5,000 was the amount thought of, that was as much as the Province probably could afford to give.

Mr. Cutler would not be willing to go for a greater sum than £2,500. He thought they ought to be just before they were generous. He did not believe that their loyalty would be measured by the amount that they gave, one reason why he could not go for a larger sum was, that the voice of lamentation and distress was heard in our own Country on account of the failure of the crops during the past year, and the Province was deeply in debt. Nova Scotia had only given £2,500, and if they gave an equal amount, they were not called upon to go any further. Canada of course had given a much larger sum, (£20,000,) but her population was ten times as great, and her Revenues two millions.

The motion was then put without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Gilman, seconded the motion, and agreed with the remarks last made by the Hon. Member from Kent.

A discussion then arose in reference to the amount with which the blank was to be filled. Mr. Street moved £5,000 stg. Hon. Mr. Johnston would go for £10,000 if it could be carried, and would rather that the matter had never been introduced, than to see the blank filled with £2,500. He would vote for £5,000.

Mr. Boyd, believed that there was not an individual scarcely in the Province but what would respond to £5,000.

Hon. Mr. Brown, thought that it should not be considered as charity at all, but as part of a debt due. The Hon. Member in a most able and eloquent manner supported the grant for £5,000.

Mr. Partelow had made up his mind for £3,000 but would go for a larger sum.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie was in favour of £5,000 currency.

Mr. Ryan was in favor of a larger sum, but for the sake of unanimity, would vote for £5,000.

Mr. McPhelim, knew that his constituents were in favor of a large grant, and would vote for £5,000.

Hon. Mr. Connell was in favor of £5,000 and hoped the Hon. Member from Kent, would withdraw his motion.

His Honor the Speaker was in favour of £3,000, but was willing to give up his opinion for sake of unanimity. He hoped his Honorable friend Mr. Cutler, would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. McPhelim would not oppose the £5,000, but thought however, it was beyond the means of the Province. He would rather go for a smaller sum, on account of their being so many destitute people in the Province who require relief.

Mr. Wilnot would go for £5,000 sterling, and would be willing that £1,000 of that should go to French Widows and Orphans.

Mr. Kerr, thought £5,000 too little.

Mr. Tibbits, urged the Hon. Member from Kent, to withdraw his amendment, it was little enough to return by way of donation, what the people of England had a right to expect.

Mr. Cutler rose, not convinced, that a larger sum than £2,500 should be given, but would yield for the sake of unanimity. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. English would vote for £5,000 sterling.—His constituents would not be opposed to even £10,000.

The blank was filled up with £5,000 currency.

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