

extent neglected their friends, and had shown too much magnanimity. The Hon. gentleman next went into statements respecting the Audit Office, and gave reasons why he thought it should not be made political. The Customs Department, and the appointment of Mr. Smith, and explained how it had been incumbent on the Government to make such appointment. He exposed the fallacious assertions respecting increased expenses in connection with this matter.

Lastly the Hon. gentleman entered into a defence of the Board of Works establishment, giving a clear statement of facts in connection with this Commission since the appointment of Mr. Steeves. He explained how the expenses connected with the supervision of Great Roads had been lessened instead of increased, fully refuting the assertions that had appeared in some of the papers respecting the creation of this new office.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 22nd.

The House this morning was occupied with receiving petitions and disposing of routine business.

Mr. Ryan by leave presented petitions from some hundreds of the inhabitants of King's County and citizens of St. John, praying for the removal of the Shire Town from Kingston to Hampton Ferry.—The Bill in relation to the same being brought in was read a first time.

Mr. Gray presented a petition from Messrs. W. & P. Lawton, praying that no Act may pass to interfere with the decree obtained by them from the Common Council in respect to the Corporation property.

Mr. Wilnot presented a petition from J. & R. Jarvis, praying for return of duties. Referred to Committee of Supply.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from Charles Perley, James R. Tupper and others, praying that an Act may pass for the incorporation of the Town of Woodstock. Also presented a Bill which received a first reading.

Mr. Wilnot presented a petition from John Sandall, praying to be compensated for taking charge of Munition Arms. Mr. W. thought the claim was just, and the object good, considering the prospects of a war between the Mother country and the United States. Hon. Mr. Smith thought there was a greater prospect of a war here (alluding to the contest for Executive power between the different parties in the House.)

A few minutes before 12 o'clock Hon. Mr. Tilley arose and resumed his speech in defence of the Government. He reviewed briefly the grounds which he had taken yesterday exonerating the Government from the charge which had been attributed to them respecting the Railway Debentures which had been issued two months before the present Government came into power. He thought that if Mr. Gray had found fault with the system instead of the men, it would have been more just. He (Mr. Tilley) wished to show that the Government had not power to check the extravagance with which they had been charged. The hon. gentleman explained the cause of the financial embarrassment of the present Administration as the result of the acts of the old Government. He referred to the repeal of the Loan Act, and the manner in which it had affected the Banks, causing a financial depression over which the present Government had no control. (The hon. gentleman here read an extract from the Newbrunswick in which the Banks and the Province were represented or rather misrepresented to be in a woful condition, the latter not having a dollar to ring upon a tomb stone. He gave the assertion a most emphatic denial and clearly proved that such was not the case, laying the present financial depression to the doors of their predecessors.)

SPEECH OF MR. TIBBITTS ON THE VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

(Reported for the Sentinel.)

Mr. Tibbits said he had gathered a few ideas while this debate was progressing, and would claim the attention of the House for a few moments. At the short Session of 1854, he believed the principle of Responsible Government was established, and he never regretted the vote that he had given on that occasion, even though the present Administration had left undone some things which they ought to have done. He did not think the time had arrived for condemning them and the present Resolution, looked more like an attack upon men than measures. He thought it was time enough to wait till a scheme was brought down, and if that did not suit him he would vote against them. He believed that they should have filled up the vacancies in the Executive when they came into power, but he had no fault to find with the men they had

selected for the purpose. So far he believed the Government to have displayed sufficient Administrative capacity, and it remained to be seen whether they would be able to grapple with the millions which had been spoken of. If the Government had selected some commercial men to fill up their ranks he thought it would have been better. He believed that the financial state in which the old Government left the Province, was very embarrassing to their successors. He (Mr. T.) had voted for the full amount of the Bye Road appropriations; if the Government had withheld these grants, he would have gone dead against them. In his County there was an expression of indignation when they had been retained in 1850. He believed that the estimates of the Secretary were prepared with much care, and that the Government had managed the affairs of the Province very well, considering the commercial depression, and the difficulties under which they had laboured by the action of the old Government in respect to the Savings Bank. Respecting the extravagant grants with which the Government had been charged, he believed it was the House that was responsible and not the Executive, and he hoped the Session would not pass over without giving up the Money Grants to the latter. He denied that the Government was responsible for the Liquor Bill. He had no doubt that some plan would be devised for making up the deficiency of the Revenue, and he held that every man who voted for the Bill, had as much responsibility to bear as Mr. Tilley. Respecting the local appointments, although the Government had the power to appoint without consulting any one, he believed it better to consult the Representatives in making such appointments, and he believed that it was improper for men under the control of the Government to take part in an election. If the Government had erred in making appointments, he believed it was in not taking care of their friends.—“The spoils belong to the victors.” If they did not carry out the principle of sustaining their friends, he should be compelled to vote against them. He was rather in favour of the principle of appointing lawyers or such as were not regular practitioners to be Magistrates. He wanted such a one appointed in his County, and if there were one or two of the kind in every County he believed they would do much good.

Mr. T. justified the course the Surveyor General had pursued in calling up the arrearages to the Crown Land Office. Some of these lands were held by men of affluence, and they should have been made to pay up long ago. He did not think the Government was very culpable for appointing Mr. Partlow, Auditor General: that gentleman was not so extremely Tory as his colleagues, who he thought had been in power long enough, and their places had been taken by men of more progressive views. He was sorry that his friend Mr. Connell had not been reconciled to the acts of the Government. He (Mr. T.) believed that in reference to local appointments, it was but due to Mr. Connell to consult him as the leading member of the County.

The Board of Works, he (Mr. T.) believed was an excellent measure, and Mr. Steeves he thought was fully competent to discharge the duties of Commissioner. For the short time the Board had been in operation, he believed that much good had been accomplished, and that the different Counties of the Province had and would continue to participate in its benefits. He (Mr. T.) thought that some better regulations should exist in respect to ferrying mails, in order that the House should not be troubled year after year with such claims—claims which he thought should not be paid, and there should be an understanding to that effect with the Post Master General at the time the engagement was entered into.

Mr. T. next adverted to the subject of Municipalities. He believed it should be made compulsory on every County to adopt them. They were productive of incalculable good and would be found to work well. In Canada where people had strenuously resisted their introduction, they had proved to be a blessing to the people. He (Mr. T.) knew of nothing that would tend more to the diffusion of political knowledge and the promotion of Liberal principles than the establishment of Municipal Institutions. He hoped ere long to see them in vigorous operation in every County in the Province. He was astonished at Mr. Boyd for soliciting and accepting office under a Government and afterwards condemning them. He believed the Government should have had nothing to do with him, but after he had sacrificed principle in taking the office, he should have kept his mouth shut from speaking against them. The subject of Religion, he (Mr. T.) was sorry had been brought into this debate. Members of all denominations were entitled to equal privileges, and he cared not how many Catholics were in the Council, as long

as the affairs of the country were judiciously managed. (Mr. T. was here interrupted by Mr. McPhelin, who arose to condemn the course Mr. T. was pursuing, inasmuch as it was not expected that a Catholic was to be included in the formation of the Government.) If it were true that the Government had been coerced into the act of appointing a Catholic, he thought they had done wrong in waiting. He believed that some honorable members had done wrong in attacking Mr. Smith, of the Courier. Editors had their own predilections, and could do as they had a mind to.—He thought it best to keep out of newspaper squabbles.

He (Mr. T.) repudiated the idea that there was not a sufficiency of Legislative wisdom outside both Governments to form a new Administration. He believed he was as competent himself as any one to take the helm of affairs. He thought something should be done to prevent a yearly recurrence of such debates. In view of this, he (Mr. T.) after due consideration, had hit upon a scheme by which he designed making provision for all of his friends, by forming a new Government irrespective of the party now in power, or those who sought to attain it. He believed, that when his new Cabinet assumed the reins of power, they would be able to put any bill through, and he had so arranged it that if any Counties were omitted, he had reserved berths to provide for them.

Mr. T. then went into a minute detail of the materials of his Government, giving full particulars of the course he intended to pursue and the vast and important benefits that would arise to the Province from the inauguration of a better state of things. During Mr. T.'s speech, the galleries and lobbies of the House were crowded to excess, (a large number of ladies being present,) and at each successive development, the House would ring with peals of laughter, while the gentleman who was delivering the Address, preserved his gravity and exhibited a degree of sincerity incompatible with the general hilarity which prevailed around him. The following is

THE PROGRAMME.

- George Kerr, Attorney General,
 - James Steadman, Solicitor General,
 - R. B. Cutler, Provincial Secretary,
 - George Ryan, Postmaster General,
 - A. H. Gilmour, Comis'ar Pub. Works,
 - J. Tibbits, Surveyor General,
 - Charles Connell, Receiver General,
 - Hon. J. Robinson, Pres. Leg. Council,
 - P. McNaughton, Agricultural Bureau
- The Speaker's salary to be £750.
- Geo. L. Hatheway, Chief Com. of Railways, £750
 - Richard Sutton,
 - John McAdam,
 - C. McPherson,
 - Enoch Lunt,
 - John Ferris,
 - L. R. Harding,
- Railway Directors, £250 each.
- James A. Harding, Shipping Master, £500.
 - John Goddard, Supervisor General and Surveyor of Lumber, - - - 500.
 - William End, Clerk of the Circuit, - 400.
 - H. W. Purdy, Secretary of Works, - 300.
 - A. R. McLellan, Secretary to the Railway Commission, - - - 500.
 - Hon. Col. Hatch, Adjutant General of the Militia, - - - 300.
 - Edwin Botsford, Col'or at Campo Bello 250.
 - Mr. Steeves, Collector at Albert, 250.
 - Mr. Landry, Do. at Shediac, 300.

MR. L. R. HARDING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Harding thought the question before the House was an important one, and he had given it full consideration. There had been heavy charges brought against the Government, and he (Mr. H.) believed there was no ground for any such charges. He believed this was a trial of life and death with the present Administration, and all that he had yet heard was not sufficient to condemn them.—There was one charge only to which he would refer, viz: that of appointing lawyers to be Magistrates. In doing this, they had done nothing more than what their predecessors had done before them in appointing Messrs. Garden and Cleary, of Woodstock. All the fault he had against the Government was their negligence in not removing the many incompetent persons who held such offices.—He would go for sustaining the present Government.

MONDAY, March 3rd.—There was no business of any consequence transacted during the fore-part of this day.—A few petitions were presented with the understanding that they should go on the journals for Saturday.—In the afternoon, Mr. End who had been absent from the House for several days, introduced the Prohibitory Law question, by moving that the House on Monday next take up the Bill for its repeal as the order of the day.—Some honorable members were evidently taken by surprise, as they did not expect to be called upon to deal with the question so early in the Session. One ob-

jection urged, was that a large number of petitions for the repeal of the Law were yet to come in, and might not arrive previous to Monday. Some members thought it would be doing injustice to Mr. Tilley to repeal the Act before he had an opportunity of bringing down his estimates, and showing how the deficiency in the Revenue was to be provided for. The majority were of opinion that the country should know as soon as possible whether the Law was to be repealed. It was accordingly decided to be fixed as the order of the day for Monday next. During the discussion upon this question, a slight altercation took place between Col. Hayward and Mr. End. The former gentleman, (with a view of reprimanding Mr. End for his absence from the House last Friday, when the vote was taken on the want of Confidence,) stated that he would vote either one way or the other. Mr. End got over this by stating that he was really ill at the time, and had to apply to a physician for medical assistance.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on a bill relating to the Police Force of the City of St. John.—Mr. Harding stated that it was contemplated in the proposed alterations, to take the power of appointing the Superintendent of Police and the Policemen, out of the hands of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and vest such appointments in the Common Council. The bill was postponed in order to undergo further consideration. Some commenting speeches were delivered on the motion to appoint a select Committee to take into consideration the various petitions for and against the Incorporation of the Fredericton Boom Company. There are large numbers of the inhabitants of York and Carleton Counties, to whom the object sought for appears to be of much importance.—Mr. Tibbits was anxious that the two conflicting parties should have a fair trial; and after a Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Gilmour, Hayward, Sutton, Lunt and McLellan.—A discussion was entered into relative to the duties of the Board of Works.—Many members were of opinion that petitions praying for aid to construct wharves, and all matters relating to public undertakings, should be referred to the Board of Works prior to coming before this House. A Resolution embodying this principle to take effect after the present Session, was laid on the table.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1856.

PROSPECT OF TROUBLE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—Accounts from Washington are of a rather portentous character. The American Government appear to entertain the idea that the present is a favourable opportunity to get up a difficulty with England; and it is very possible they may succeed in bringing matters to such a crisis. We have no idea that Mr. Pierce is anxious for a fight, but is desirous of getting up an excitement under cover of which he may get himself re-instated in the Presidential Chair, and if possible carry out the ulterior views of his party in reference to the Central American question, but he may carry matters too far.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, a paper that is generally correct learns from a well informed quarter in Washington, that there being no doubt that the demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton was formally made by our government, and refused by Lord Clarendon, and the prospects of peace in Europe leaving England to turn her arms against us, the administration finds itself in an unexpected predicament, never having seriously intended war, but the President is nevertheless believed to have resolved to go to the very verge of it. Should this policy be persevered in, in the present temper of the British ministry, it is difficult to say where the matter will end.

CARLETON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Auxiliary was held on Thursday evening. The Hall was filled by an intelligent audience. A very interesting Report was read by the Secretary, L. P. Fisher, Esq, from which it appears that this Auxiliary never was in a more flourishing condition than it is at present. The Meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Trewin, Todd and Hunter, who urged the claims of the Bible in eloquent and impressive speeches, that were listened to with marked attention.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year.

Robert A. Hay, President; William T. Baird, Vice President; Lewis P. Fisher, Recording Secretary; Henry E. Dibblee, Corresponding Secretary; James Grover, Treasurer.

Committee of Management.—James McLauchlan, John Bodell, Charles Connell, Edwin R. Parsons, William Lindsay, Hugh McLean, James N. Morse, Israel Churchill, James Everitt, Daniel J. Day, John Dibblee, A. K. S. Wetmore, William L. Ferguson, Ezekiel M. Trusdell.