

men, fearing the name of rebel, were afraid to acknowledge them. When Howe, in Nova Scotia, was branded as a rebel for expressing similar views, then they were mine; and when I was elected a Councillor for the County, I came out boldly and advocated liberalism. We were the first to apply for a charter, and seek deliverance from a yoke under which we groaned. I went for Incorporations; and I hope God will give me wisdom and understanding, so that I shall never be ashamed of any of my acts, either in time or in eternity.

The Council is a good school to prepare members for Legislative capacity, so that they may be beneficial to the Province.

We had a liberal Government,—one such as we had long looked for,—one that I saw no reason to disapprove of. I was proud to support them—should support them again. Our Province is suffering and will suffer under the present Government.

I am for railroads—a great benefit to the Province. I supported them; and if the Governor had not dissolved the House, no doubt they would go on; but now they are squashed for we cannot tell how long, the present Government being entirely opposed to them. I am not disposed to make promises: they are "like pie-crust, made to be broken." I go for acts, not words; deeds, not professions. Can we rely upon the words and promises of a man taken up by a party, which is wrong? Are we to go back to the old Tory Government,—to trample on the poorer classes, who may not be allowed to have an education? I was in that school, but have been converted out of it. I will maintain, to my dying day, that the source of government is the people!—they, and they alone, should rule.

Mr. Connell has referred you to the address on the subject of changing the Sheriff. I sought, likewise, to have the Inspector of Schools removed, and another was appointed. When the proper time came for appointment of Sheriff, I, with Mr. Connell, recommended a change, and the change was made. Then it was that Mr. Allen interfered. He is a sprout from the bitter tree, and has a good education, as well he may. His father, drawing a salary of from £150 to £500 as Inspector of Militia, has to come to town occasionally to look over a building containing some saddles, guns, and coats; but there are none now, for they are all gone. Had it not been for this old grasping Tory faction, I might have obtained as good an education as Mr. Allen. We were forced to bring out charges against the Sheriff which we would fain not have done, had it not been for that young man.

I am not opposed to the Church, but want equal rights. I regard the old Council as excellent, and believe that an equal number of men, with equal talents and ability, cannot be found in the Province.

The College has cost from £150,000 to £200,000; but what benefit has been derived from it? In the bill for the incorporation of the town of Woodstock, there were two sections at variance with the interests of the country: One was with reference to the establishment of a market—this we had amended by having it left to the discretion of the County Council; the next gave the town the privilege of sending two Councillors and the Mayor to represent them at the County Board, thus giving the village rule over the county—this was struck out.

You sent me as a servant to work for you,—unprofitable servants should be cast out;—I can say, that I had a majority of the House, and also the Government, with me. They found me manly and straightforward. The opposite party endeavored to bribe me, and for my principles I was offered £350; but I maintained my principles, and insulted the gentleman who offered it.

Mr. Perley spoke of Mr. Connell's uniting with him, and my aspiring to office. Last Saturday week Mr. Perley sent word to me that he would not come out; afterwards he told me he was, at the request of his friends, coming out—not to oppose me, but Connell, whom he would follow with his enmity to his grave. I believe Mr. Perley was willing to have the old Sheriff removed, provided I would take the office, and resign my seat in his favor. He was likewise willing for the change if Mr. Tupper was made Sheriff!

We have got our feet on the head of the serpent: there we will keep it till we crush his tail.

I do not want to destroy other people; I want that all should work together for equal rights.

If you are pleased to elect me, I can only say I will do as I have done.

Mr. Perley here explained that he had no knowledge of the conference referred to in Frederickton by Mr. Clowse; and explained that when he told Mr. Harding that he was not coming out, it was because he understood that Mr. Tupper intended to do so, but that when he found it was not so, his friends insisted upon his offering.

MR. EDGAR'S SPEECH.

I suppose it were unceremonial in me to address you after you have listened so long to speeches already, but you must have patience with me a short time. A great deal has been said against the Governor, but not a word in his favour. I believe the Governor's late act was not arbitrary, but the most liberal act ever performed by any Governor.

There is a similitude between this country and England, and the Governor is the same here as the Queen there—the Council themselves acknowledge the act of the Governor to be constitutional; and from his despatch concerning the liquor law—holding the opinions he there proposes, he could not do otherwise than he did.

Is it tyrannical for a Governor to appeal to you, and ask your advice? You say he should have taken the advice of his Council; in some cases he should not be tyrannized over by the Council.

No wonder the Fisher Government are opposed to the dissolution. They suffer sadly by it. If they thought the people would sustain them they should be eager for it. The people are disgusted with the

action of Charles Fisher, and I doubt if he will be elected again; if he does, it will be low on the poll.

Mr. Connell has acted very badly, and therefore does not wish it; for he feared to go to the people. No doubt he tried to get a seat in the Executive Council. Connell said it was offered, although Fisher and other members of the Government, did not know any thing about it.

If it was so easy to get witnesses, why was it necessary to turn the Sheriff out in the way he did?

MR. FISHER'S SPEECH.

After loud and repeated calls from the assembly, L. P. Fisher took the stand, and delivered a most eloquent and effective speech; of which the following is but an imperfect sketch:—

I am perfectly amazed, gentlemen, at many things which I have this day heard; much, very much, do I regret to see and hear this young man who has just addressed you, possessed as he evidently is of so much talent, of deep reading, and extensive knowledge—allow his talents to be prostituted and submit to the servile vassalage and ignominious slavery of a dying faction. I may be knocked and kept down, but I will never lay down to be trampled into the dust, and trod upon by a set of men who would grasp all the offices of emolument, retard growth of the country, frown back the aspiring ambition of the poor man's son, and keep him down forever. The mouth piece and champion of this faction has Mr. Edgar submitted to become. His learning and knowledge I may not possess, but I have some acquaintance with the glorious constitution under which we live, and in it I can find no such sentiments as have here been advanced. He has come out their Goliath; I may with a sling and a stone overthrow him, but I would not have his head as a trophy. I would not cut that off, unless it were to frighten the children with it as an image of despotism. This is no proper time, no place for personalities; measures not men should occupy our attention. But this young man has referred to my Brother in contemptuous terms, as well as the Government of which he was the leader. I am proud to acknowledge my brother; and stand up here to defend him. Mr. Edgar stated that people were disgusted with the conduct of Charles Fisher, and he doubted if he would be returned, if he were it would be low in the poll. This language, and exultation in anticipation, only illustrates the malignant spirit of the opposition manifested by the language of one of the parties whom, I suppose, have urged Mr. Edgar to this course. That individual remarked, (I give you his own language on which I ask you to ponder,) *We will rake Hell with a fine tooth comb to keep Charles Fisher out of the House of Assembly.* Beautiful and expressive language! just what we might expect from such a source; this will shew you the disposition of these people. Mr. Edgar has not ventured to point out one political act which he condemned, but has confined himself to abuse in general terms. That my brother has education they do not deny; but they suppose that if they can defeat him—the leader of the Liberal party—that party would be destroyed. But those gentlemen need not flatter themselves that this would be the result. Whatever may happen to him, the principles he maintains will live and flourish, and other men be found in the new Legislature to maintain and defend them. I have an unwavering faith in their final triumph. Those gentlemen must not forget, and they will feel, too, the force of the old couplet,

"Truth, ever lovely, since the world began
The foe of tyrants and the friend of Man."

Principles of high and vital importance have been violated; principles which our fathers fought for; principles baptized in blood; principles which we desire to send down to our posterity unimpaired—they have been violated, and trampled upon, by one whose acts would appear to be more becoming the raving madness of a drunkard, than of the Son of a Lord.

Much has been said about the great question involved, being one of Rum. It is, but only inasmuch as the Hon. John Thomas Manners Sutton don't like to have his grog stopped; because he cannot bear to be surrounded by plebeians—such men as S. L. Tilley, a maker of pills, and Charles Fisher, whose father was a blacksmith; men who would not fraternize with his convivialities and become his servile tools and vassals. No! these were not the men for him; but he must have about him more congenial spirits. He listens not to his legal advisers—those through whom, and by whom, he is instructed by his superiors to conduct the affairs of the Province; but yields to back stair influence, and, as rumour has it, to the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, and men of such principles.

You will recollect that at the time the Street Government were driven from power by a vote of the Legislature declaring they had no confidence in them, that a principal charge against them was, their having submitted to a violation of the constitution by Sir Edmund Head; and the present Governor then stated that he had come out to administer the Government of this Province on constitutional principles. You will see now by his correspondence—an extract from which I now read—how well he has fulfilled the expectations formed of him. He truly states that he is responsible to the Crown, his Executive Council to the people.—He assumes now (notwithstanding the Queen has assented to the prohibitory law, shewing by this act that there is no interference with her prerogative,) that the people are dissatisfied, and that the House ought to be dissolved upon that ground; thereby declaring that he is responsible to the people—in plain contradiction to his own express language—in plain violation of what he believes to be the principles of Responsible Government, viz., that the Executive Government only are responsible.

Now let me say a few words on the political character of some of those men who form the present Government.

First.—J. H. Gray. You will recollect that

some few years since, Mr. G. was connected with an association said to have for its object, separation from the mother country, and now you find him sustaining an act of the most despotic character. At this you need not wonder. Mr. J. H. Gray can be a howling democrat, or a cringing creature of despotism, as best suits his own purposes.

Next, look at the conduct of Hon. R. D. Wilnot. He votes against the repeal of the liquor law, against the dissolution of the House—upon a Resolution for that purpose moved by Mr. McPhelim; and within two months afterwards is found joining the present Government, and thus taking the responsibility of the Governor's act in dissolving the House. Consistency truly, gentlemen, is a jewel.

Next we have the Hon. Francis McPhelim, appointed Postmaster General by those same gentlemen in whom, he declared he had no confidence. These gentlemen ought to be put in a circumflex; the two first acknowledged champions of orangeism; the last a Roman Catholic—one said to be of the most illiberal character. Surely extremes do meet. These are some of the men to whom are committed the destinies of the country at the present times; and who are willing, notwithstanding their avowed diversity of opinion, to rule this Country according to the dictation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. You are to decide whether in the discharge of the duty you owe yourselves and your County, you will aid in sending men to the Legislature who will sustain this violation of the constitution, or those who in the halls of the Legislature, shall declare that the people of this County will have no part nor lot in such degradations.

The Court then adjourned.

Our readers will, we hope, excuse the paucity of news and editorial matter in our columns this week. The speeches of the Candidates for Carleton County, which, with those of their respective supporters, occupy most of our available space, will probably prove quite as interesting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Vox" has been received but the author has neglected to transmit his name.

CAP. XXXIV.

An Act to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges throughout the Province.

Passed 1st May, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. There shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Province, to such persons as the Governor in Council shall appoint, in addition to the sums already granted, the following, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of twenty four thousand seven hundred and thirty pounds for the Great Road Service, including the contracts already entered into for the construction of Sullivan Creek, Hampton Ferry, South Bay, and Estey Creek Bridges.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of three hundred and seventy pounds six shillings and eight pence, being for Special Grants for the Road Service in the County of Carleton; to be applied and expended agreeably to a Resolution of the House of Assembly passed on the sixteenth day of April in this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and concurred in by the Legislative Council.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the sum of five hundred and six pounds six shillings and eight pence, being for Special Grants for the Road Service in the County of York; to be applied and expended agreeably to a Resolution of the House of Assembly passed on the sixteenth day of April in this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and concurred in by the Legislative Council.

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of the County of Carleton the sum of seven hundred and forty pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, to be by them apportioned to the different Parishes, and applied in the opening and improving of the several Bye Roads in the said County.

To the Municipality of the County of York the sum of one thousand and twelve pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, for the improvement of the Bye Roads in the said Municipality.

2. The said several and respective sums of money, and every part thereof, except the sums granted to the Municipalities of York and Carleton, shall be expended under the direction of such Supervisors and Commissioners as the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint, and shall be paid to the several and respective persons who shall actually work and labour in making, completing, and repairing the said Roads and Bridges, or in furnishing materials therefor, at the most reasonable rates that such labour and materials can be provided:—

And every Commissioner so to be appointed shall as early in the season as may be, carefully examine the part of the Road where any sums of money are to be expended, and shall lay out and mark off such allotment or allotments as may conveniently be contracted for, in order that the making or repairing the same may be let by auction to the lowest bidder; and in all such cases, such Commissioners respectfully are hereby required to put a sufficient number of notices, not less than ten days previous to such sale, in three or more of the public places in the neighbourhood where the work is to be done, which notices shall specify and describe the work to be performed, and also the place day and hour, when and where the same will be let by auction as aforesaid:—And it shall further be the duty of such Commissioners respectively to attend personally at the time and place so appointed, and here to let out to the lowest bidder such allotment or allotments, and at the same time to enter into

written contracts for the faithful performance of the work, in time and manner set forth in such contracts; and in cases where the work required to be performed cannot be conveniently let at auction, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to agree with fit and proper persons to perform the same by days' labour, provided that in no case shall more than one quarter part of any Grant be so expended; and the said Commissioners shall severally keep an exact account of such moneys, and shall produce receipts in writing of the several and respective persons to whom any part of the said money shall be paid, as vouchers of such payments, and render an account thereof in duplicate, upon oath, which oath any one of the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties is hereby authorized to administer, one copy of which, with vouchers, to be transmitted to the Secretary's Office on or before the first day of December next, to be laid before the General Assembly at the next Session, and the other copy to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in their respective Counties for public information.

3. The Commissioners appointed by the Municipalities of York and Carleton shall account for the moneys granted to the said Municipalities, in the same manner as the Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

4. The before mentioned sums of money shall be paid by the Treasurer out of the Treasury, or as payments may be made at the same, by Warrant of the Governor in Council.

5. The said Commissioners intrusted with the expenditure of the said several and respective sums of money, shall for their time and labour be allowed to retain at and after the rate of five per centum out of the said money so intrusted to them respectively, together with a reasonable compensation for actual labor and work performed by them on the said several Roads and Bridges.

6. The said Commissioners shall expend the said several and respective sums of money on the Roads, on or before the first day of October: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any Commissioner from expending moneys after the first day of October, when it shall be necessary to expend the same for building bridges, removing rocks, stumps, trees, or other obstructions.

7. None of the before mentioned sums of money, or any part thereof, shall be laid out or expended in the making or improving any alteration that may be made in any of the said Roads, unless such alterations shall have been first laid out and recorded.

8. All persons who may be appointed Commissioners for the expenditure of money hereinafter granted, and before entering upon the duties of his office, shall respectively enter into a bond to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to the satisfaction of the Executive Government, for the due performing his duty as such Commissioner, and the faithful expenditure of and due accounting for such moneys as shall come into his hands as such Commissioner.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

MONTREAL, June 18th.

20 PERSONS KILLED, AND 30 OR 40 WOUNDED. About half past one o'clock to-day, our city was startled by the sound of an explosion, and on endeavouring to ascertain where it occurred we found it was at Longueuil.

The Telegraph shortly after informed us that the ferry boat of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company had exploded, hastening down to the wharf we found the greatest excitement, and finding it impossible to reach the scene of disaster by steamer we hired a canoe.

The boat is a complete wreck from stem to stern. Her boiler was blown an immense distance on the wharf, and everything in the neighbourhood is completely shattered.

The works of the boat were quite new and were under the charge of the building Engineer at the time of the accident, the train had just arrived, filled with passengers, and they had been all transferred to the boat. Many were in the after part of the boat, but many more were engaged in the forward part.

The Captain was about to ring the bell when the explosion took place.

It came like a shot from a cannon without the least a warning, and in a twinkling, human beings who a few minutes before were full of joy and hope were blown into the air. The steam rushed to the back of the boat so as to completely blind those were there, many rushed hither and thither shrieking loudly, while others jumped overboard and being in a panic, were doubtless drowned. A woman who was near the boiler had her child only two months old blown out of her arms and carried into air, coming down on the freight shed, she herself was dreadfully injured.

When we left, the river had not been dragged but when it is the number of deaths will be greatly augmented.

We are told on authority of passengers on board at the time, that the number killed must be upwards of 20, and the wounded could not be less than 30 or 40.

Up to 5 P. M. only 4 bodies have been recovered, but all these were found on board the boat.

Immediately after the explosion the boat sunk. As far as we can learn the following were killed: 2 Engineers, Mr. Madden mail conductor, the pilot of the boat, a boy named Hunter, fireman, a woman from St. Hyacinthe and Mr. Schofield engineer of Brockville section Grand Trunk Railroad.

27 bodies have been found up to 4 P. M. 18th June.

The following Return from the County of York is the latest received up to time of going to press: Fisher, 802; Macpherson, 1025; Allen, 921; Hatbeway 761; McIntosh, 732; Eriol, 115.

Dumfries, Queensbury, Hervey, Heistown, and Stanley not heard from yet.