

May 10, 1856

the pluck to stand out as we have. They could not say New Brunswick throw off your swaddling clothes and be a child no longer. He did not wish to reflect upon Mr. Chandler, but he was the cleverest of the lot. He (Mr. F.) was ready to meet any man—(hear, hear)—when the contest was over he was ready to shake hands upon it. But after the mission of Mr. Chandler had failed did they undertake to carry out the principle of self reliance?—Had they not the most favourable opportunity, when in the time of peace and an overflowing revenue they had not the moral courage to act? With the present Government the reverse was the case, they made a bold strike and were successful, and would soon follow in the wake of Canada and Nova Scotia. (The Hon. gentleman spoke hastily and with much emphasis, and the Reporter did not catch the concluding remarks upon this part of the subject.)

Another charge preferred by Mr. Gray was that the credit of the Province was exhausted. He (Mr. F.) denied it. He would say to Mr. Gray or to any other man "never deny the credit of your country. The honourable gentleman had laid the depressing fact before them, and spoke of the Prohibitory Law in connection therewith. He (Mr. F.) denied that the Province was in such a state as represented. Who did not know of the paralysis into which the Province has on two or three occasions been precipitated, and in which might be recognized the design of Providence. How was it now? The crops for the last season had been abundant. The country was thereby in a state of comparative prosperity, notwithstanding the War and other unfavourable events, and he (Mr. F.) while on his mission in England did not scruple to represent these circumstances, (the Prohibitory Law included) to capitalists, and what was the issue? Suppose Mr. Gray went into the Government to-morrow would he be in that position to deny the credit of his country. Respecting the Savings' Banks, the withdrawing of deposits, after years of unusual plethora would be a satisfactory explanation upon that point. Mr. Gray had referred to Bye Roads; he (Mr. F.) would put it to the Road Committee if he had not protested against any excess of expenditure. (Hear, hear.) He told them to pay their debts. These Bye-Road grants were of the utmost importance to the country people, but some would say never mind the country. The necessity of the Government having the initiation of money grants was again referred to as a very essential measure. But Mr. Gray would deny our credit, and want to build Railroads. (The Hon. gentleman here referred to the Administrative incapacity of the old Government as fully exemplified by the manner in which the Electoral Bill and the Ballot had been treated by them.)

The Hon. gentleman again referred to the Speech as merely foreshadowing the intentions of the Government. This was the case with the great Corn Law measure in England, it having been only alluded to in the Speech from the throne. The Election Bill which was passed last Session, and which would be handed down, to posterity as a regeneration of the Electoral system was also foreshadowed in the same way. The Government were prepared to do what they thought was right. In reference to Mr. Partlow and the withholding of Bye-Road grants, he (Mr. F.) would be the last man to assent to the withdrawing of such grants from the rural districts where the poor people looked for and must have such appropriations whatever be the financial state of the Province.

But the Government was charged with neutralizing itself of the Liquor Bill. Did Mr. Gray mean to tell him that we were free agents and had no right to introduce individually what was conceived to be a beneficial measure? The Government was not responsible for it. He (Mr. F.) would go against its repeal, and he had no doubt that the Provincial Secretary had provided how to meet the alleged loss of the Revenue. The question had to be tried, and the sooner its popularity was tested the better. He repudiated the idea that an individual member of the Government could not bring forward any measure. He could irrespective of the opinions entertained towards it by other members, and if (as Mr. Gray alleged) the Treasurer had collected duties upon the article he had done wrong.

Respecting the Postmaster General it had not been ascertained by the Government whether the time had arrived for making the appointment.—There had been an uproarious declamation against Government for creating new offices, whilst that of the Commissioner of the Board of Works had been the only one made. (The Hon. gentleman here alluded to the manner in which the old Government had treated the Registration Bill); and the Act relating to the Postmaster General did not provide for the appointment until the proper time had arrived for making it. He was fully alive to the principle of Government by heads of departments: ten years ago he had nearly lost his election when he enunciated those principles at the meetings, and now the people throughout the whole length and breadth of the Province were recognizing their importance. But the appointment of Mr. Bartis had been called a violation of the principles of Responsible Government. He (Mr. F.) would deny that that principle had been violated in this instance.—The Government on this as well as all other occasions had evinced a disposition to exercise their opinion. It was well known that the Conservative element was predominant in the C. Council, and wished for the appointment of another man. He (Mr. F.) thought such appointments should not be vested in the Government, and he was glad to find that the independence which had been manifested had resulted in that Board petitioning the House to have the power themselves.

The appointment of Mr. Bliss was another charge against the Government. He (Mr. F.) was not home at the time the appointment was made, but he would not shrink from the responsibility. As a

general rule he thought that practicing attorneys should not be appointed; but as long as the Law was on the Statute Book, he would maintain that the Government should preserve its supremacy in appointing such men as would be known in their capacity to enforce the law. The appointment had given satisfaction to a large number of the people of Kent, and the act was not unprecedented, for similar appointments had been made by the old government in the case of Messrs Garden and Cleary, of Woodstock.

Respecting Educational measures, he (Mr. F.) would state that he held his position in the College Council without fee or reward. He wished to see the institution re-organized, so that the benefits arising therefrom would be participated in by all denominations, instead of the influence being monopolized solely by one Church. But was it his business to hunt up the Council, and ascertain what their opinions were. The question of Education was a difficult one to deal with. Both the governments were prepared to act, and would not shrink from their duty.

But the Government were charged with disagreeing among themselves. He (Mr. F.) would deny that this was the case. Contrast the measures introduced by the old Government and the new.—The former had never proposed a measure upon which they staked their political existence. The great measure expected by the country from them, viz: an Election Bill, they had fought over like cats and dogs, and was at last kicked beneath the table. In this their imbecility was fully evinced. The new Government had proposed and carried their Election Bill; they had established a Board of Works, and other measures would soon follow.

The hon. gentleman concluded this powerful and most effective address, by an expression of his feelings as a loyalist and a British subject. Never could he reproach himself with doing any act that was designed to sever the tie that bound us to the Mother Country. (The Reporter here supposed the Attorney General to allude to the stand Mr. Gray had taken with reference to Annexation some four or five years ago.) He hoped they would deliberate, notwithstanding political differences, in good feeling, and that nothing would be said that might be construed as offensive or productive of acrimony. And it was his earnest desire that when they left this political arena, they would shake hands, and enter in earnest upon the deliberations of the business for which they had been called together.

House adjourned a few minutes after 4 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

[NOTE.—Mr. Connell was the next speaker. His speech will be found on the first page, owing to the reasons we have already assigned.]

Mr. Hatheway was the next speaker, and took Mr. Connell severely to task for his strictures in reference to his position with the constituency of York. He also entered into a long explanation of the course he had adopted since he represented York County—the measures he supported, and his action in reference to the old Government. He further explained his reasons for supporting his colleagues and their principles. He thought Mr. Connell's political course had been inconsistent—to corroborate which he referred to his position in 1851—his appointment to the Legislative Council—his vote against the old Government, and his present position. Mr. H. defended himself at considerable length from the false position in which Mr. Connell had tried to place him, and how the latter had formerly opposed the Government of Messrs. Gray & Co., while he had now turned round and supported them. Mr. Connell was also severely dealt with by Mr. H. for his endeavors to stir up sectarian feelings, while he had not shown that Mr. Watters was incompetent for a seat in the Executive. Much stress was laid by Mr. H. upon the many failures of the old government in their Railroad undertakings and other matters, and the prospect of a suitable measure now likely to be introduced. He defied the Opposition to show where the principles of Responsible Government had been violated by the present administration, and he would therefore do his utmost to sustain them.—He wished to serve the people irrespective of Executive influence, and he was confident he and his colleagues never stood in a better position before their constituency. (Hear hear.)

(To be continued.)

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

The all absorbing question in this Province at present is the "No confidence question." In order to keep our readers well posted up in the matter we have devoted a large portion of to-day's impression to the speeches delivered both for and against the Government.

John C. Allen Esqr., was elected on Thursday by a large majority,—said to be over 500—to represent the County of York in the General Assembly.

Councillors for the County of Carleton are requested to remember that the sale of Ferries takes place on the second Tuesday in March.

PRaisEWORTHY.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia have unanimously passed a Resolution to appropriate 150 guineas for the purpose of presenting a sword to their distinguished countryman, General Williams.

We are requested to state that the Annual Meeting of the Carleton Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the Hall of the Institute on Thursday evening next, the 6th inst., commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

Collectors will please make their returns previous to that time, so that a statement of the funds can be made.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"An Observer," "A Freeholder," "E. M. B." and "R" have been received and will, with other communications, receive attention as soon as the state of our columns will permit.

THE PEACE QUESTION.—It would appear from the following remarks made by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, that the British Government is not very sanguine that the present negotiations will result in peace. The former in the course of his remarks said—

"The Government were prepared to carry on the war, but at the same time would not refuse to listen to overtures of peace. Doubt, he admitted, was felt as to the sincerity with which Russia accepted the conditions offered to her; and they had only to hope that the acceptance was sincere. He thought the Emperor of Russia had shown moral courage in accepting terms distasteful to the war party in Russia, and hoped he would still exhibit that moral courage, for they might then expect to obtain a favourable and honourable peace."

And Lord Palmerston, in speaking of the peace propositions, remarked—

"The preparations that we were now making were such as would probably, at the end of another campaign, obtain for us better terms than those proposed. But so long as there was a chance of peace upon the conditions now required, he did not think it would be just to reject them merely with the view of obtaining greater successes in another year. If, however, peace could not be obtained, there was that strength and determination in the country to carry on the war, which would accomplish the objects for which it had been undertaken."

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

By Telegraph to the Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23rd.—The debate on the want of confidence was taken up at 12 o'clock, previous to which Colonel Hayward attacked the Courier for publishing statements derogatory to his character.—Mr. Wilmot spoke two hours in opposition to the Government. In the afternoon the Carleton Scrutiny Committee tendered their report, recommending that Mr. Harding take the seat—two of the Committee dissented—no discussion. Mr. Harding was sworn and took his seat, after being introduced by Messrs. Connell and Tibbits.—The Hon. Mr. Smith delivered a speech in defence of the Government, which occupied two hours.—House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 25th.—During the morning the House was occupied with receiving petitions—for Legislative aid; a larger number received than any previous day during the Session.—The debate on the want of confidence was resumed a few minutes before 12 o'clock.—Colonel Hayward spoke for nearly one hour in opposition to the Government. He was followed by Mr. Gilmour who spoke of the Question as one between the Government and the people, and he would vote against Mr. Gray's amendment.—Mr. McLellan followed in a short speech in defence of the Government, after which the House adjourned one hour for dinner.—Several Hon. members expressed a wish that the debate might be brought to a termination as speedily as possible. In the afternoon Mr. Boyd was the first speaker: the grounds of his opposition to the Government were principally based on Local appointments.—Hon. Mr. Brown followed. He defended the Crown Land department at some length and reviewed the charges against the Government. Mr. McAdam spoke briefly in opposition to Mr. Gray's amendment.—Mr. Street expressed a wish that his vote should be recorded for the amendment, if he should be absent when the question was put.—Mr. McPherson was for the Government and wished his name to be inserted in case of absence.—Sixteen members have already spoken, and it is expected that the debate will be closed on Wednesday.—House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26th.—House occupied with usual routine business until a few minutes before 12 o'clock, when the debate on the want of confidence was resumed.—Mr. Ryan made a short speech in support of the Government.—He denounced the position of the press in pretty severe terms for false statements put forth during the recess.—Mr. McPherson followed also in defence of the Government and contrasted the condition of the Province, with that of Canada and Nova Scotia, and advocated the Railways.—Mr. Gilbert spoke briefly, condemning the Government for Repeal of their appointments and declaring his intention of voting for Mr. Gray's amendment.—Mr. Cutler addressed the House for nearly one hour previous to half-past 1, and when the House adjourned for dinner said he would finish in the afternoon, at which time he again took the floor and spoke for upwards of three hours. He reviewed the system of Provincial politics for several years back, and declared that the present Government had violated the principle of several of their acts and appointments. He did not however announce that he would vote for a want of confidence in them, nor did he state which way he would vote upon Mr. Gray's amendment when it was put.—Hon. Mr. Johnson is expected to resume the debate in the morning.—The

time for receiving petitions has been extended to Saturday.—The debate is expected to be brought to a close to-morrow, although many are of opinion that it will be continued till Thursday.—House adjourned a few minutes after 5 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th.—After usual preliminary proceedings the House proceeded to the order of the day a few minutes past 11 o'clock.—Mr. Sutton spoke briefly in defence of the Government, and against Mr. Gray's amendment.—Hon. Mr. Johnson commenced speaking at half-past 11, and continued till 1 o'clock, when the House adjourned for dinner. He contrasted the resolution at present before the House, with that adopted in the short Session in '54, & the grounds upon which each were based. He also went into financial matters at some length. In the afternoon Mr. Johnson resumed and spoke again for two hours. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Watters in a speech of some length, defending the policy of the administration.—Mr. McPhelim addressed the House in a short speech, and in a tone rather disapproving than favourable to the Government.—House adjourned a few minutes after half-past 5, with the understanding that Mr. McPhelim will resume the debate in the morning.—The debate is positively expected to be brought to a close to-morrow evening.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28th.—House occupied during the morning with receiving petitions. The debate on the want of confidence was resumed a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Mr. McPhelim spoke for some time condemning the Government, principally for their appointments.—Mr. McLeod was the next speaker. The tone of his speech was expressive of want of confidence in the Government—did not say how he would vote.—Mr. Botsford made a short speech in opposition to the Government, although approving of some of their measures.—Mr. Stevens announced his intention of voting for Mr. Gray's amendment.—Mr. Luht made a short speech in favour of the Government.—Mr. Laundry followed on the same side.—Mr. Kerr in a short speech stated his intention of voting against the amendment.—In the afternoon Mr. Tibbits was the first speaker. His speech embraced a most extraordinary proposition. He spoke in defence of the Government.—Mr. R. Harding, (new member,) delivered his maiden speech favourable to the Government.—Mr. Gray commenced his general reply a few minutes after 4, and continued up to a quarter to 6 o'clock, when a motion for adjournment was carried.—Mr. Gray will resume the debate to-morrow at half-past 1 o'clock.—Allen supposed to be elected by a large majority.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA

New York, 24th February.

Asia left Liverpool on the morning of the 9th, and arrived here this morning, bringing 50 passengers. She brings but little news of importance additional to the advices by the Atlantic. There was a severe storm on the night of the 7th. Many American vessels damaged.

London Advertiser states that Sir Henry Bulwer had intimated that he would like to act as a sort of mediator between the British Government, and Mr. Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the embassy, when Bulwer would explain the compromise at some length to Mr. Buchanan, which he is prepared to recommend.—Other papers maintain a profound silence on this matter.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries were beginning to assemble at Paris.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in answer to an enquiry from Mr. Cobden, said that the correspondence of the American Government on the Central American affairs would, when completed, be laid before Parliament. Baily remarked that he would postpone the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the enlistment in the United States, until the correspondence was made public.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—London, Friday evening. Funds firm, closing a third higher than yesterday's prices.

London, Saturday morning.—The Times contains the course taken by the English and American Cabinets in reference to existing difficulties, and after remarking the humanity we have shown, concludes as follows:—"We are as desirous of peace as Mr. Cobden can be, but we know that when a nation becomes too proud to reason, the only appeal is to arms.

The Asia brings presents, consisting of plate, medals, &c., for the officers and men of the Kane Arctic expedition.

General Prince Paskiewitch died at Warsaw on 1st February.

St. John, Feb. 29th.—A fire occurred about 9 o'clock last night, at Portland; from 15 to 20 houses were burnt in the immediate neighborhood of Rankin & Co's, wharf.

POSTSCRIPT.—The America has just arrived at Halifax. We cannot make room for the Despatch. The principal features are that the Peace Conference was expected to be opened on the 21st. Reported that France and Austria wished the admission of Prussia to the Conference; that Palmerston had refused, and that England will be out voted, if she make a sine qua non of the disarming of eastern coast of the Black Sea.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck moved for production of all correspondence between the Government and the United States in reference to Mr. Crampton, whom he severely censured. Palmerston replied, denouncing Roebuck as the mouth piece of calumnies uttered in the United States, & had no doubt the matter would be discussed in a calm and temperate manner, and save the two countries from the calamities of war;

FREDERICTON, Friday, 6 P. M.—Government sustained by a majority of SIX VOTES!