

placed on Supply for Thomas Williams, the vigilant and indefatigable Superintendent of the Legislative building. A bill relating to the Trade and Navigation of the River St. John, gave rise to a long and tedious discussion. The object of the bill was to adopt certain regulations connected with wood boats and other craft going into Indian Town Harbour. Several members evinced a disposition not to proceed hastily with the bill. Mr. Tibbits thought it would be just as well to pass the bill at once and give the Sessions power to collect the fees. Progress was reported.

Mr. Gray moved for leave to place on Supply, a grant to the late Provincial Secretary and Surveyor General, for services performed by them over and above the time they remained in their respective offices. The nature of the service was not particularly explained, and there being only two or three members in attendance at the time, no opposition was offered to the motion.

Mr. Tibbits moved for leave to place on supply a grant of £150 for the erection of a wharf at Andover, in the County of Victoria. The motion was carried.

A motion was also carried to print one hundred copies of Mr. McPhelin's bill relative to the election, by the people, of Legislative Councillors.

The College question was again taken up. Mr. Street made a short speech in opposition to Mr. Connell's bill. Mr. Johnson spoke at some length; the tenor of his speech was rather favourable to Mr. Connell's bill, although he did not positively state that he would vote for it. He spoke of the general working of the present School system, and stated it as his belief, that many of the so-called Inspectors accomplished no good whatever in that capacity, and in many instances earned their dollar and a half for visiting a School by merely passing the building itself. He looked upon the old system of inspection by the Trustees as being a much better plan. The House was in Supply the rest of the day, and the proceedings as usual were boisterous in the extreme.

Mr. McNaughton moved for a grant to Thomas Hill, for reporting. Mr. End and some others supported it. The Reporter (Hill,) for a time abstained from his labours and imploringly looked down upon honorable members. Looks however availed not, and the only mouth-piece the Tories have had to do their bidding this Session, was permitted to have his labours unrewarded with a fraction from the Provincial Chest. The ex-Attorney General and others seemed to have lost their patriotism on this occasion. The parsimonious disposition evinced by John H. Gray and others towards Reporters during the Session was strongly animadverted on by Mr. Tibbits who in his usual happy strain administered a wholesome and well-timed rebuke to Mr. Gray for thus acting. Several other members also viewed the matter in the same light as Mr. Tibbits. They were however in the glorious minority.

KING'S COLLEGE.

(The following Speeches on the College question were not received in time to put in their proper place.)

SYNOPSIS OF HON. MR. SMITH'S SPEECH ON THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. Smith stated that he had for some years past taken an interest in this question.— He had moved a Bill similar in its provisions in 1854. This was defeated by an amendment moved by the then Attorney General, which he was enabled by the influence of the then Government to carry, the effect of which has been that about £6000 of the the Public Revenue have been absorbed without any corresponding benefit. This institution was an incubus upon the Country, swallowing up about £2000 of the Public Revenue collected from the poor people of the Province for the education of two or three sons of the officials, and rich men about Fredericton. This he considered intolerable, and he was determined never to cease agitating upon this subject, until the Country was relieved from this oppressive grievance.— He referred to the Statistics connected with the Institution, to show that only 82 young men had been educated within its walls during a period of 27 years. This had cost the province about £150,000, or nearly 2000 for each boy. He would appeal to hon. members, and ask whether they were prepared to take the responsibility of perpetuating such an outrage. He then showed that the incidental expenses of the College last year was about £225, a sufficient sum to sustain ten Parish Schools for the education of 150 or 300 poor children. The number of resident students last year was only three. He thought the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Connell) entitled to the gratitude of the Country for bringing forward the measure, he would accord him his most cheerful assistance to accomplish the purpose contemplated by the Bill to suspend the grant, and fund it for Educational purposes. He felt that this College could not be converted into a Seminary of learning, and the only effectual way to do with the subject was to suspend the endowment. He denounced the principle affirmed by the Attorney General, that the Professors were entitled to a pension; he never would give his voice or support to such a doctrine; he was willing to go as far as any man in the appropriation of the public money for purposes of Education, where it could be usefully and beneficially applied. In the course he had taken in this matter, he had been impelled by a sense of public duty, and he should never shrink from a faithful discharge of duty whatever might be the consequence.

MR. STREET'S SPEECH.

Mr. Street spoke for a short time in opposition to Mr. Connell's Bill. The object of this Bill he said was nothing more or less than the destruction of the College. He referred to the benefits professed by Collegiate Establishments in Great Britain tending to elevate the educational reputation of

that country. Mr. S. produced a document showing that not less than 60 persons now occupying prominent positions as barristers and clergymen, had been educated at King's College. He was willing to admit that the College might have been productive of much more good. It was better to strive to improve the character of the Institution than to tear it down. He was anxious for a change but he would not sanction the destruction of an Institution of this description. Respecting the Professor, he believed that he was a good scholar—but not fit to be at the head of this Institution. Mr. S. spoke in favorable terms of the other Teachers, and urged the importance of rejecting the Bill introduced by Mr. Connell.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Hon. Solicitor General referred to and commented upon the document lately written by the Principal of King's College. He next referred to the fact that for the last 25 years only 82 scholars had been educated at the College, and this at an expense of £150,000. This he contended was alarming, and he believed the country would never submit to it. If he was persuaded that the College could be remodelled so as to be productive to the cause of Education generally, he would consider it his duty to vote against the Bill or its destruction. If it could be made practically useful he would not destroy it, but he believed that a great change must take place to render the benefits proportionate to the immense expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Institution. He (Mr. J.) found that many of the pupils which had gone through the College, had gone to the United States to finish their education. One of the great defects he considered was in the Principal, who, though he believed would be useful in many situations, but he was not the man to take the charge of an Institution like this. This he thought was one of the great obstructions to the prosperity of the Institution. Respecting Mr. D'Avray he thought it was wrong that this gentleman should be Superintendent of Education and a Professor of King's College.

The hon. gentleman then referred to the Bill introduced by Mr. Fisher, which if it failed to be successful would be attended with damaging effects to the progress of Education in the Province. He also read several extracts from the oration of the Principal of the College, which he contended was in opposition to the Report of the Commission, and an attack upon members of the Legislature.— He thought that Dr. Jacobs was behind the age in his views. The College had done less good than any Academy or Parish School in the Province, in proportion to the amounts respectively expended. Two of the Professors attached to the Institution he believed were competent men. Mr. J. then referred to the Parish School System of Education, which he thought was not so defective as some members represented. He believed that Inspectors were totally useless, and that in some instances they merely called at a School without going in. The difficulties in the way of Education he thought were of a physical nature, and was in consequence of families in country districts living so apart.— He looked upon the office of a Teacher in a country district as more irksome than any other office, excepting that of a ferryman or stage driver. He thought the Province was liberal as far as Education was concerned. Mr. J. referred at considerable length to the probable effect likely to be achieved by the passing of the Bill, and did not positively state in conclusion whether he would vote for or against either Bill. Progress was then reported.

APPOINTMENT OF SHERIFF FOR THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

FREDERICTON, April 19th.

The first question of any importance which came before the House this morning, was that relating to the appointment of the Sheriff of Carleton. Mr. Allan had given notice last evening of his intention to move the House in Committee of the whole, in consideration of the Governor's Message relative to this appointment. At 11 o'clock Mr. Allan arose and called the attention of the House to the documents in reference to this matter, which he read seriatim. After getting through with all he stated that there was nothing to convince him of the justice of this Act of the Government. There was no Resolution he said from the Municipal Council expressive of any charges against Mr. Winslow. The cause of the dissatisfaction he believed had arisen from the Scrutiny in which Mr. Harding was concerned, but a Committee of this House had fully exonerated the Sheriff. It was wrong to dismiss an old and valued Public Officer, simply for the representations urged by the two representatives. The secret of the matter was that the present incumbent wanted the office, and that there were no official charges against Mr. Winslow sufficient to justify his removal. Mr. W. had made considerable sacrifice when he accepted the Office, and his removal was contrary to the Royal instructions. Mr. A. concluded by moving the following Resolution, which it was generally acknowledged was tantamount to a vote of Want of Confidence in the Government.

"Whereas by the Documents laid before this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the 15th instant, relative to the appointment of the Sheriff of the County of Carleton. It appears that John F. W. Winslow, Esqr., has been dismissed from the said office, and that the only charge made against him was a dissatisfaction with his conduct in the Scrutiny between the late Richard English and Leonard R. Harding, Esqrs. And whereas at the time of making such charge the conduct of the said John F. W. Winslow, in such Scrutiny was being investigated before an Election Committee of this House, and he was afterwards on the 7th day of April last, fully acquitted by such Election Committee from all the said charges, and was afterwards reappointed Sheriff of the said County for the past year. And whereas the office of Sheriff having always been treated in this Pro-

vince as during good behaviour, as well as being of primary importance, inasmuch as such Officer is by Law authorised to select Jurors to decide upon the lives, liberties and properties of the people, and to preside at Elections for members of the Assembly, and at Scrutinies arising out of such Elections.— And whereas the appointment of such Officer, should be made as much as possible irrespective of all party prejudice and undue influence. And whereas the said John F. W. Winslow, who has filled the office of Sheriff of the County of Carleton for the last twenty-four years, has been dismissed from office without having been notified of any complaint against him, upon the mere request of the two members of the said County.

Therefore Resolved.—That this House views with great dissatisfaction and disapprobation, this summary dismissal of such an old and faithful Public Officer, without any complaint, and feels that such Act calls for the censure of this House."

MR. CONNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Connell arose and expressed regret that Mr. Allan should have taken upon himself to interfere with the local affairs of Carleton County, besides impugning the conduct of himself and Mr. Harding for what they had thought proper to do. If ever this House had witnessed an extraordinary proceeding, it was that of Mr. Allan on this occasion. That gentleman had now openly assumed the championship of a party whose course if he had formerly advocated, he would not now have been a member of this House. (Hear; hear.) What right had Mr. Allan to meddle with the affairs of the County of Carleton? and what right had he to conceive that injustice had been done to the Sheriff of a County which did not concern him? The fact was that Mr. Winslow had held the office too long, and that he had practiced the greatest impositions from beginning to end. At the time of his appointment a few men ruled the County—an old compact which would drain the life's blood from the energies of the country, and of this compact and of this stamp was Mr. Winslow. And what course did public officers of that day pursue? Why he (Mr. C.) had on one occasion been told when he made application to a Public office in Fredericton, to transact some business after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that he would have to wait until the next morning. Such men as these forthwith were the men who would still like to rule the country; but their day had happily passed away, and he maintained that Mr. Winslow never should have had the office—sent as he was from another County. He did not believe the constituency of York had sent Mr. Allan here to be a mouth-piece for this nearly extinct compact. (Mr. C. here referred to a paper in which Mr. Allan's canvass had been clearly set forth for the liberal ticket.) Respecting Mr. Winslow he had no wish to injure him or do him any harm. His feelings, however were with those who wished for a change. Since 1846 the conduct of Mr. Winslow had given great dissatisfaction throughout the County; and he (Mr. C.) would give the reasons why he recommended the Government to act as they had, and these reasons were sufficiently strong to justify the change. He did not consider that the conduct of the Sheriff in the Scrutiny had anything to do with the question now before the House. Mr. Winslow was guilty of acts that would not bear investigation. He was in the habit of charging improper fees. He never made out a bill but what the fees were larger than than they should be; and the Honorable Member for York knows this to be the case. He (Mr. C.) knew of an instance where Mr. Winslow had charged a poor man with fees amounting to 75s. when the sum of 15s. was all that he could pay claim to. Several other instances of this kind were related by Mr. C. and he considered them very strong reasons why Mr. Winslow should have been dismissed long ago. Some might say, why not make the office elective. He was for that; but let this be compared with the statement of Mr. Allan that the office was an heir-loom, and should never be disturbed. Respecting the Resolution which Mr. Allan said was absent he (Mr. C.) denied it and further stated that Mr. Allan had taken such meaning out of the documents that did not exist. (Mr. C. here read a Resolution which had passed the Municipal Council of Carleton, expressing dissatisfaction at Mr. Winslow's conduct as Sheriff.) Two of those who had seen fit to vote against the Resolution were for this reason defeated at a subsequent election. He repeated that he was sorry Mr. Winslow's friends had brought this matter before the House; but this should not prevent him (Mr. C.) from speaking plainly on the subject. He would go further by charging Mr. Winslow with being a partisan and voting at an election for Representatives for Carleton. Further he (Mr. C.) knew he had gone round the County and canvassed by influencing freeholders to vote against him. This was all true, and the name of Sheriff Winslow could be found on the Poll book as a voter. These were matters of serious consideration. Again in the scrutiny which had been referred to, Mr. Harding had asked the Sheriff to adjourn the investigation one half day longer, but instead of this Mr. Winslow closed it hastily, and would not give Mr. Harding ten minutes. Now all these things he (Mr. C.) very much regretted, and no good could arise from his pretended friends introducing the matter at all. But Mr. Allan had seen fit to arraign the Members for Carleton for exercising their privileges as the Representatives of the County, and recommending another gentleman to that office. What business had Mr. Allan to call this misrepresentation. The freeholders of that County had elected men to represent their interests, and they had a perfect right to act in compliance with the wishes of those who sent them here. The course he (Mr. C.) had pursued would meet with the approbation of his constituents; and he was willing that a full record of his acts should go before the public. Such could not be said of the records of the acts of the ex-Sheriff of Carleton,

who was a violent man, and many of his (Mr. C.) friends had suffered at his hand, & been used in the most arbitrary manner. He had also endeavoured to create a disturbance in the Municipal Council by the course he had pursued with that body.— (Mr. C. here read an extract from the minutes of the Municipal Council which showed the feelings entertained by that body towards the ex-Sheriff for his acts.) Mr. Allan had stated what he knew to be wrong, and had misrepresented facts, when he spoke as he did of the documents from His Excellency. (Mr. C. read further from papers in his hand that the Councillors and others of Carleton were dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Winslow) and this was the view entertained by 1100 of the freeholders of the County of Carleton. (Hear, hear.) The doings of the Supreme Court of the Province showed the same feelings respecting accounts referred to them for adjudication, as had been shown by the Council in their audit, and Mr. Allan must have been aware of the fact. The deliberate voice of the County was that the public service was injured; that the people had been unjustly taxed by this Mr. Winslow; and that he in return had received payment for services never performed, previous to the establishment of a Municipality. All this had led to a desire on the part of the people to have the office elective, and hence they had recognized the necessity of a change. Who would say after this that he and his colleague had not ample reason to make the recommendation they did. He believed the Representatives of Carleton might be supposed to know the feelings of the people of the County as well as the Hon. Member for York. He (Mr. C.) very well remembered the time when all such officers were looked upon as the right and property of the old party now nearly extinct. In his County they had all voted against him in 1853, and the fact of his triumph over them was a proof that they did not represent the wishes of the County. The course pursued by Mr. Allan indicated that the application of the lance to one of them was felt by the whole body corporate. An observer might have perceived a little of this round Fredericton for the last few days. What was this cause of this blistering—this great affair—the removal of Mr. Winslow? Why the son had come down from Grand Falls, and was going to have the Government arraigned for turning out his father. Yes, they had now some one on whom to build their hopes. A new star (Mr. Allan) had arisen in the political hemisphere to represent the injured cause. There were hopes for them now; they could rally round their new leader and urge him on to the contest. They forthwith would let the country see why an "old and esteemed officer" should be removed, and they were going to show why the Government should dare to have the presumption to do such an act as this. Mr. Allan was a young man, hence his position as leader of his party; but the people had a promise that if the Government should fall Fredericton would furnish another Attorney General.

The Resolution had taken him (Mr. C.) by surprise. Mr. Allan had lately come into this House, and before he is fairly installed as a Member takes it upon himself to move a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He (Mr. C.) had not liked some of Mr. Allan's friends the advantages of an annual stipend from the public chest, nor did he aspire to the talents possessed by that gentleman. What little he (Mr. C.) had acquired had been through his own industry. Referring again to the documents, he was glad the time had arrived when all acts of the Government could be made public; he was not afraid, but preferred having all his acts to go to the public. He wished he could say the same of Mr. Winslow, whose acts if they could be made public would make the man appear in a different light. The Blue Book of old would show some of this. Mr. C. again enumerated several of the acts of Mr. Winslow which he said would not bear scrutiny. He could only say that he was sorry that Mr. Allan who was looking for a position in the Councils of his country, should so far forget himself as to act as he had done on this occasion. The party whom Mr. Allan was now endeavouring to defend seemed to think that they could hold hold office from time immemorial. But the day had come when they were being properly transferred to the bone & sinew of the country. This no doubt caused alarm to Mr. Allan and his friends and he (Mr. C.) wondered they had not called upon Her Majesty the Queen to interpose. True they called the Royal instructions to their aid, and had gone back 24 years to show that an old and valued officer should not be displaced. He (Mr. C.) hoped the House would show their disapprobation of the proceedings of Mr. Allan by rejecting this Resolution forthwith. Mr. C. then spoke of the manner in which he had been arraigned and slandered by the Press in a paper to which he had reason to believe Mr. Winslow was a contributor. Notwithstanding all such slanders the freeholders of Carleton had returned him at the head of the Poll.— In 1853 the party of which Mr. Allan was the leader, had sent up money to try and secure the defeat of his election; but notwithstanding all their money and influence two thirds of the constituency of Carleton had assented to his withdrawal from another branch of the Legislature and placed him where he was. He was fully assured that what was now doing was in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, and he would not be afraid if necessary to meet them immediately upon the question. In conclusion he stated that he did not intend to make a long speech, but he felt justified in stating all that he had. He believed that if the records of the House were searched they would not be found a parallel to the Resolution introduced by Mr. Allan, and he would again express regret that the matter had been brought before the House.

MR. TIBBITS' SPEECH.

Mr. Tibbits stated that he had signed the same recommendation which Messrs. Connell and Harding had, and he was justified in so doing. He won-