

come in, the principle of it being approved of by the Attorney General, and members generally.—The Speaker said he wanted to know whether the Attorney General intended to abandon his Bill, and allow it to be amended. For five days he had been disgusted, and he could not support any such legislation.

Upon the question for adopting Mr. Hatheway's amendment, the Committee divided, and the Resolution was carried by a large majority. Messrs. Speaker, Montgomery, Barberie, S. Earl, Street, and J. Earle voting in the minority.

Mr. Lewis having been in the chair during the discussion on the Election Bill, took occasion to express his views after making his report. He remarked that the Government Bill which was handed to him five days since, had been so altered, mutilated and amended, that it retained hardly a feature of what it originally contained, and it really appeared to him that it was not the same Bill which he had received from the Speaker five days since. In giving his views upon the comparative merits of the Bill introduced by the Attorney General and the Amendment offered by the late Solicitor General, he was most decidedly in favour of the Amendment, because he believed that it carried out the spirit of the Law passed in 1855, while the Bill contemplated reviving the old Election Law—which had been productive of a great many evils; and it was inconsistent with the spirit of the age, nor was it agreeable to his own feelings, to retrograde. While he was not an extreme man, he would advocate any measure of progress consistent with the interests of his constituents, and the general welfare of the Province. He believed that in passing the Bill great injustice was done to those who had been diligent and complied with the provisions of the new Law; but the Amendment, moved and carried by a member of the Opposition would now remedy that, so he thought the Bill—as it now stood, having lost the amendment—was as good as we could expect under the circumstances. He did not want to return to the old Law under which he and many of the hon. members had suffered severely. He believed the Attorney General would bring in such a Bill as he had promised, but he wished to caution that gentleman against anything like universal suffrage. He believed in vote by ballot, and in registration, but he did not believe in the principle of universal suffrage, nor did he believe the people of his County wanted it; and any measure introduced, containing that principle, would meet with his decided opposition.

He did not wish to trespass long upon the House, as the matter had been talked over and over again, and some of the lawyers had talked five and some six hours on this question—endeavouring, as he supposed, to enlighten the constituency of the Province; but he could think that the people of the country knew as much as those hon. members who talked so much, and were so well qualified to enlighten them. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be well now to try and do up the business of the country. He was disgusted with things as they were now going on, for he wanted to do what he was sent here to do, and return home to his own concerns. He could have said much more on this question, but so much time had been now occupied in discussing it that he would not further trespass upon the time of the House.

WEDNESDAY, March 17:

Mr. McNAUGHTON moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. FISHER thought it would be as well to adjourn until Monday or Tuesday following:—many of the Members being out of town, and the government busy preparing measures.

Mr. KERRE agreed with the hon. ex-Attorney General. He thought by such an adjournment the business of the country would be advanced.

The SPEAKER did not think it was competent for the House to adjourn for such a length of time; they might from day to day.

Mr. SMITH said it was the first time in the history of any country, in which a House of Assembly was placed in a position similar to that in which the New Brunswick Assembly was then placed.

Forty-one members were assembled to do the business of the country—had been in session 5 weeks and still nothing was before them; they were however—as they ought to be—at their post; and at least, the odium of delay could not be laid at the doors of Opposition. He (Mr. S.) had no disposition to be factious, but the interests of the country demanded that he should protest against the present state of things; against the continuance in office of a government whose acts had evinced such imbecility. "The mountain had laboured, and brought forth a mouse."

He thought perhaps, the present state of things was a just retribution, if it were, as he believed, a legitimate result of the convulsions into which the government threw the country last Spring. Their present position was, he declared without parallel or precedent.

Mr. MONTGOMERY was not at all surprised at the remarks made by the honourable gentleman from Westmorland, who was evidently determined to follow out the same course of factious opposition which he pursued since he first came to the House. The Government had a great amount of labor to perform, more than ever before fell to the lot of the Provincial Government, having the Initiation of the Money Grants, beside the various papers relating to Railway and other works, to attend to. It was true that the Opposition and the Government were equally balanced, and perhaps the former were too strong for the latter to carry out their measures; but they were determined to do their duty, and he thought they were as competent, and knew their duty as well, as did the hon. gentleman from Westmorland, or the late Government of which he was a member.

Mr. JOHNSON would inform the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, that the late Government always commanded a majority of 6, at least; that

they never were defeated in a single measure, nor would they submit, at any time, to a single alteration in any section of their Bills; defeat did not apply to them! they never approximated to it! He (Mr. J.) had not by any word or act showed a factious disposition toward the Government, nor had he been anxious for another Election.—but when he found the Government placed in their present position, without being able to command a working majority—and that, too in a few months after they entered upon their duties—under these remarkable circumstances, he was forced to the conviction that they should resort to one of the two constitutional remedies pointed out, namely—"resignation" or "dissolution"; the interest of the country demanded it, was his deliberate opinion. He had not charged the Government with delay—he could not blame them for their weakness, but it was time they came to some determination.—Having tried all ordinary and extraordinary means in vain, they should follow immediately one of the two courses mentioned. He hoped the House would not entertain the motion for adjournment for a number of days as he desired to be on hand, waiting for work when brought down. [Surveyor General did not know what the hon. gentleman meant when he used the terms "ordinary" and "extraordinary."—Mr. JOHNSON explained.

Mr. BORD said nothing else was expected of the hon. gentleman from Westmorland than what they had heard. The Government, he contended, had not proved themselves powerless, as they had carried their Election Bill. It had been said there was nothing to do; but the table groaned beneath papers, reports, bills, &c., for action upon by special committees, or by the House in committee of the whole. If hon. gentlemen would take the trouble he had, in examining the papers laid on the table by the Hon. Attorney General, they would find, he thought, that the Government were better entitled to their confidence than at present some seemed to entertain. Gentlemen spoke about what the Government was not going to do, and how they were going to remain powerless, &c. &c., but it was "all in his eye, Betty Martin."

Mr. SMITH wished to say a few words in closing the discussion. As far as opposing the Government was concerned, as he had no political faith in them, he should do so legitimately and fairly. He would illustrate, for the benefit of his hon. friend the Surveyor General, the difference between ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary measures were when the common-sense and judgment of the House were appealed to in favor of wise and prudent actions; extraordinary,—just such as took place when his hon. friend from Charlotte was appointed Railway Director.

General News.

ENGLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.—On the night previous to the division Lord Palmerston invited the Liberal members of the House of Commons to meet him, at the Treasury Office, Downing street. About 180 members attended. The *Globe* states that the Premier addressed the meeting at considerable length. In the most lucid statements, he detailed the series of insults and the equivocating conduct on the part of the Chinese authorities that led to the forcible interference of the British Admiral.—Lord Palmerston was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his speech. Sir W. Clay, Sir J. Fitzgerald, Mr. Rich, Mr. Berkeley, Lord Goderich, Mr. Chichester Fortesque, and others, addressed the meeting; and, with the exception of Lord Goderich, expressed their intention of supporting the Government. The *Morning Post* says, Lord Palmerston declared that he was disposed to expect, from the large majorities which Government hitherto had obtained on questions of vital moment, that on the present occasion the support of the House would not fail him, and that he felt assured of the confidence of the country.

During the debate of Tuesday night, Lord Palmerston addressed the House at considerable length in defence of the position of the English Government in this matter. The following is the closing sentence of his speech:—

"This House has now to determine a question of vast importance to British interests that now exist, and that may hereafter accrue. Not merely the property, but I will venture to say the lives of many of your countrymen depend upon your vote. Those who are most averse to the laws which inflict upon the greatest malefactors the penalty of death may well pause before they come to a decision by which they may, it is to be feared, pass sentence of death upon many of their fellow-subjects abroad. (Hear.) I have trespassed longer than I have intended to do upon the attention of the House, but I do trust that hon. gentlemen will not allow themselves to be carried away by the eloquent flourishes which we have heard in the course of the debate. I trust they will view this subject in its true light, as bearing upon the real interests of the country; and I am satisfied that impartial men, who are not wedded to party, who are not members of any coalition that has been formed (cheers)—and there are, and I hope always will be, in this House many men who act most independently and who exercise their own judgment upon the questions brought before them—will give their votes in such a manner as to

maintain the honor, the dignity, and the interests of the country. (Loud and continued cheering.)

D'Israeli and Mr. Cobden followed in reply.—Mr. Cobden said:—

"But there are great occasions upon which all parties ought to give an honest and conscientious vote. We all of us have moments when we look back on such a vote as this with more satisfaction than any vote given in the mere scramble of parties. (Hear, hear.) I tell you, my honorable friends near me, (on the Ministerial benches,) many of whom, I fear, are giving their votes with heavy hearts, that I wish they would look at this question free from party bias, and give that vote which will be most for their own peace and happiness of mind."

The House then divided—and the numbers were—For the motion, 263; against it, 247; majority against the Government, 16.

As soon as the clerk at the table handed to Mr. Cobden the paper containing the statement of the numbers, and it was seen that the Government were defeated, there was a loud cheer, which was suspended while the numbers were announced; but after their announcement it was repeated, and continued for some minutes.

We append the comments of the London Press upon the result:

The *Morning Herald* reserves its remarks, merely remarking that the result has been brought about by strange combinations, manifesting unmistakably that the country demands a Government strong in British support and British feeling.

The *Times* has no remarks on the division, but concludes an article in defence of the Government as follows:—"The result of an appeal to the country will prove that we are not mistaken in our estimate of the national spirit; for even a triple coalition of party chiefs will not muster a majority of the British constituency round its questionable tri-color."

The *Morning Post* says the present Parliament has nearly run its legal term, and brought on itself a dissolution.

The *Morning Chronicle* says the result will not surprise any one who has studied the events of the last few weeks.

A treaty between Persia and the United States has been concluded. It secures to the United States equal advantages with the most favoured nations, and is considered a great diplomatic triumph on the part of the American Minister at Constantinople. It is regarded with great favour throughout the Union, as opening a new channel to trade. The *Boston Journal*, in an article on the subject, refers to the conduct of England in the war with Persia, in the following terms:

England has other objects at her heart, far more glorious than military conquest. Her capitalists proposed to restore the Persian trade to the overland channel in which it flowed before Vasco de Gama discovered the maritime route around the Cape of Good Hope, and to construct a railroad through the Euphrate valley. This road starting from Alexandretta on the Mediterranean sea, will run through Antioch and Aleppo to Bir, on the river Euphrates, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. From Bir to the Persian Gulf, at a distance of eight hundred miles, the Euphrates is navigable by small steamers, and this will not only open a new and a direct route between England and her commercial colonies at Calcutta, Ceylon and Madras, but will secure the trade of the Indies. As a depot for this trade, England has secured the island of Karak, at the head of the Persian gulf, and we may now presume that General Chesney will soon have rails laid through the once flourishing plains of Mesopotamia. He has already secured the Sultan's permission, and the requisite capital has been subscribed in London.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.—The crowds of men, women and children congregated at the different places were enormous. At the depot thousands were to be seen, and all the streets leading to the bridge, as well as the depot, were crowded with persons going to and coming from these points. The excitement at the station house, and around the immediate place of disaster, was intense. The baggage building, where the bodies were deposited, was surrounded with an expectant crowd, many of whom presented a most melancholy appearance.—Hundreds of anxious hearts found relief in loud sobs. Every crack was occupied by persons peering in among the stiffened corpses, to see whether the familiar face of some dear friend or relative was not recognizable among the horrible mutilated dead, who lay in two rows upon the floor. A great many of the identified bodies have been removed by the friends of the unfortunate sufferers. The recognitions were characterized by the most awful and heartrending scenes. Some of the females exhibited the most agonizing sufferings. The Ham-

ilton (C. W.) *Banner* denies a rumour which had obtained circulation, that the accident was caused by the misplacement of a switch.

AQUATIC.—We are glad to learn that a rowing match will come off in Halifax Harbor between the St. John and Halifax boatmen in May or June ensuing. The stakes will be for £1000 or \$4000 a side and the distance to be rowed will be six or twelve miles at the option of the challenging party. The Halifax oarsmen with characteristic modesty leave all the preliminaries to their opponents, and earnestly challenge the competitors of the world to this forthcoming struggle for aquatic supremacy. The whole sporting community will hold their breath in expectancy of the expected contest. We do hope that not only America but Europe also may be to the fore in the forthcoming struggle.—*Nova Scotiaian*.

On Monday last, at Washington, Lord Napier was introduced to the President by General Cass, and presented his credentials as Minister from England. His expressions of congratulation and desire to preserve the peace of the two countries were cordially reciprocated by the President. Lord Napier was in court dress. Many visitors at the White House desired to witness the ceremony, but it being of a private character, they were excluded from the audience chamber.

A great excitement exists in Newfoundland on the subject of a treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and France, respecting the fisheries on their coasts. The inhabitants complain, and very justly complain, of the concessions of important rights to France, without their consent or concurrence. Meetings have been held in the island, and strong resolutions unanimously agreed to.—Delegates have been appointed to proceed to England and also to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to give information on the question. A meeting was held in Halifax last week, at which the two delegates were present, and resolutions coinciding with the sentiments of the Inhabitants of Newfoundland, passed unanimously. Our fellow colonists will be warmly supported, we are quite sure, in New Brunswick.—*Church Witness*.

Special Notices.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS IN TEXAS.

TRAVIS Co., TEXAS, June 12, 1854.

Messrs. FLEMING BROS. PITTSBURG, PA.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that my mother had been subject to periodical attacks of sick head-ache for a great many years; all the usual remedies failing to give relief, one of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit, and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.

We have now been in Travis Co., Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable pills, her attacks of sick head-ache have again returned—and has determined me to send for a few boxes of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. I herewith enclose you one dollar, for which you will please send me Pills per return mail.—Address Austin, Texas.

I think you would do well to establish an agency in Austin; the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale.

MEREDITH W. HENRY.

MODERN MIRACLES.—The cures effected by Mrs. M. N. Gardner's celebrated Indian Medicine, known as the Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, which stands unrivalled as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and Complaints of the Lungs and Chest. It may be obtained at Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington Street, Boston, General Agents.

Wm. T. Baird Agent for Woodstock.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. These potent remedies constitute a *materia medica* in themselves, for there are no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mercurial diseases, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, goet, dropsical swellings, etc., subside under the action of the Ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, sick head-ache, diarrhoea, liver complaint, piles, costiveness, debility, and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—These preparations have stood the test of a long experience, and as a family medicine have proved superior in curative properties in all the varied types of fever, scrofula, liver and bladder complaints, neuralgia, and all those annoyances which are classed as nervous complaints. For travelers they are invaluable. Proprietor W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, New York.

DR. STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.—Somebody says that the Americans "consume" more medicine than any other nation in the world, and the assertion is undoubtedly true; for, besides supporting an army of physicians—"regulars" and "quacks"—we swallow every kind of nostrum that is put into the market, no matter whether it comes from a wise man or a fool. There are, however, several standard medicines, which the longer they are used, the more popular they become; and among the number, we know of none that so well enjoys the confidence of the public as Stone's Liquid Cathartic.—It is particularly recommended for rheumatism, neuralgia, pains in the head, side, stomach, and the various prevalent diseases of the summer and autumn months; and especially it is used for the eradication of humors from the blood.—*American Citizen, Lowell*.