

member of that House to the trouble and expense of a scrutiny. But there were other and still stronger reasons which influenced him. His interests were united with and merged in the prosperity of his County, and the interests of Sunbury demanded that he should oppose the Bill. He had presented petitions against the revival of the old law: those petitions bore the signatures of a large number of the most free and independent men of the County, —men who were entitled to vote under the old law, and who could not be influenced by any pressure to act contrary to what they considered right. Did he have previously any hesitation as to the course he should adopt, it would have been removed by that petition from seventy good freeholders of Sunbury.

He did not believe in the doctrine of taking the franchise from men who had carried out the law in order to give it to others who had violated it. He felt it to be his duty to support the amendment and oppose the bill, because the former removed and covered all difficulties, while the latter would restore a law which was injurious to the best interests and expressed wish of the country.

Dr. EARLE, not being used to public speaking, would rather remain silent than address the House; but, feeling it to be a duty he owed to his constituents to say something on the question under discussion, he hoped to be allowed to tell his own story in his own poor way, not expecting to arouse the members by his eloquence, or by his arguments convince any hon. Gentleman.

In his County (King's) there were 3 parishes disfranchised—namely, Sussex, Hampton and Westfield. Some gentlemen had doubted the correctness of this statement with reference to the latter Parish, but he (Dr. E.) contended that in the eye of the law, five days was as bad as five weeks. Sussex was entirely disfranchised, as there was no returns, and in Hampton they had been made five weeks after the time specified by law.

In the Parish of Sussex, 455 of those who voted at last election were disfranchised; in Hampton, 316, and in Westfield 196,—making a sum total of 967 persons disfranchised, who by the old law were justly entitled to vote in Kings County.

The hon. member for York (Mr Hatheway) complained that by the passage of the Bill, 500 persons who would under the present Law be entitled to vote, would be disfranchised. He (Dr. E.) would ask, if for the sake of the enfranchisement of that 500, the interest and vote of 11,000 were to be disregarded.

The bill before the House went to suspend, not repeal the law, and for a limited period re-enact the old law. The existing law had been recommended to the House as a perfect measure by the gentleman who introduced it, as a measure intended and adapted to remedy all the evils existing under the old law; but notwithstanding it had proved that its complications and difficulties were such that even eminent lawyers on the floor of the House, during the discussion, had widely differed as to the ways and means by which it might be carried out, and how could inexperienced men be expected to carry on its machinery correctly. But no matter who had done the evil; sufficient to know the evil exists, and it was the duty of the House to remove it. One third of the voters were disfranchised; and it would not do to allow matters to remain as they were, when in case of an election, but a partial representation could be secured. The hon. member had broadly stated, "let those go who did not carry out the law." [Mr. Johnson said did not say he would enfranchise one by disfranchising another.]

He objected to the power which the amendment contemplated being placed in the hands of the Sheriff. As to making up the lists from last assessment, County of King's had no assessment roll for four years, and he would ask if they would fall back upon the assessment of '53. Some of those whose names appeared on that list had left the world, never to return. Some who were young men then, had since become possessors of property and were now entitled to vote. Since that time, some 600 had become entitled, to have their names added to the list. King's County was placed in an extraordinary position; under the operation of the present Act, there were 957 electors disfranchised, and by adopting the amendment it would leave them in the same state. This was remarkable and he could not account for it. He did not believe this was from any personal feelings towards that county; but it might lead some persons to suppose it originated from the fact that the electors of King's County were refractory in casting their votes at the late Election.

The government are not going back finally, but only in order to a further and more rapid advance. The present law will be suspended for a limited time; and then if the government did not bring in a better measure in the mean time, the law at present existing, came into force again. He was opposed to universal suffrage, but considered that system better than the continuance of the present law. So far as his voice went, he would oppose the amendment and support the bill.

He never had known of any Government or any individual without being sunk in the lowest state of turpitude, but would on some occasion, be admitted to have told the truth, or to have done some virtuous act. But if we were to believe all stated by the opposition, the present government was an exception; for they had been wet on every occasion with rebuke. Questions had been asked, and when answered they disbelieved it, or it was an evasion to deceive the House or the Public; and it had not been admitted by them that the government had said one word of truth or done one virtuous act since their advent to office.

Hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that he had never considered the Election Law of '55 a satisfactory measure and the results had proved the correctness of his opinion and whatever the lawyers might think and however they might differ in opinion—when he found as he did by the returns that 11,000 of the electors of the Province under the law were disfranchised he considered it the duty of

the government to bring in some measure which would immediately relieve the country, and place it in such a position that in case of death or dissolution an election might be held and the people could express an opinion.

In Sunbury, the county in which he lived, he found that according to the returns there were 196 persons less entitled to vote than voted at last election. Showing evidently that there must have been some influence at work operating differently from the ordinary course. He resided in the Parish of Lincoln and paid the highest amount of taxes in that parish, the next highest was paid by his neighbour who was one of the fathers of the assembly, he alluded to Col. Hayward—yet both Mr. Hayward's and his own name were left off the revisors' list prior to being filed; this he the (P. S.) considered a proof that even when carried out Mr. Fisher's bill must be very imperfect. He could not account for the omission except through inadvertency yet the same thing might exist in every parish in the Province.

He asked what's the intention of the bill brought in by the government but to allow the people to express their opinion in case of an emergency, and when it passed, another bill be introduced that would in his opinion be vastly superior to the Law now on the Statute Book which had disfranchised so many constituencies and was so cumbersome in its operation. Standing as he did a member from St. John he believed he expressed the opinions of that great commercial constituency as much as any other gentleman from that place and he thought his hon. colleague (Mr. Harding) was not representing the wishes and feelings of those who had voted for him at the last election and supported him in direct opposition to those who were avowedly adverse to the present government, by following the course he now did. He well knew that the citizens of St. John were at present disfranchised, and under Mr. Fisher's act they would continue so many months longer and some presumed entirely. The hon. gentleman from Northumberland had stated that the officers elected by the people had performed their duty imposed by law, and that only the Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace had failed—and did he expect him (the P. S.) now to vote for the amendment which contemplated placing in the hands of the Sheriffs and clerks in certain counties the power to do as they pleased to enfranchise or disfranchise—he hoped there was too much good sense among the members of that house to subscribe to such a doctrine.

He had opposed the principle of allowing parties to vote unless they paid their taxes—and to this point his mind was still unchanged. He was likewise opposed to allowing the ballot boxes to remain in the custody of the Sheriff for the three days as the law allowed, for during that time they might be tampered with.

He (the P. S.) did not approve of the ballot; he considered it Anti-British in its character but he was not disposed to throw any hindrance in the way of its adoption or continuance while the popular voice wished it. The law, he said, was full of defects and the lists under it were in many instances crooked up to suit the aims of a party. In the parish of St. Martins, he was aware that the names of some of the largest rate-payers were not on the revisors lists.

The hon. member for York talked about the purity of his intentions, and charged upon the Attorney General a very great amount of inconsistency in joining the government in '51. But what did the hon. member himself do in '51, when Mr. Street, then Attorney General, brought in the Municipal and School Law which were violently and factiously opposed by Mr Johnson and Mr. Ritchie.

The hon. gentleman declared he would not join a factious opposition, and voted for the government of which Mr. Gray was a member and continued to do so until the short Session of 1854; he then voted with the opposition, declaring that he had been watching an opportunity to throw the former Government overboard and thus had his revenge.—Many hundreds who voted for him at the last Election would not have done so had they supposed that he would he would have opposed the present Government, and if the people were appealed to he (Mr. W.) believed they would teach that hon. gentleman that such was the fact.

[Mr. Hatheway.—"Let it come."] He, Provincial Secretary, had been charged with retrogression and Toryism, but he had and always should contend for the full and unrestricted rights of the people and endeavour to respect the opinions of those who had placed confidence in him and sent him to that House, and it was very gratifying to him to believe that the confidence so reposed in him had not diminished, but that at each succeeding election he had received an increased number of votes.

He did not wish to prolong the discussion, supposing that hon. gentlemen had made up their minds irrespective of the arguments advanced, and were in the situation of a gentleman in the House of Commons once, who said "he had heard many arguments to change his mind; but not one to change his vote."

He felt he represented public opinion when he expressed hostility to the amendment, which threw the country back upon the county assessments; while in some counties—King's, for one instance,—there had been no assessment for four years, where he denounced it as contrary to every correct principle of progress, and he fully believed that the good sense of the House, as well as of the country, would agree with him that the Bill was preferable to the amendment.

Mr. FISHER said important interests were involved in the issue of the question under consideration. If he were actuated entirely by party considerations, his vote might be different from the one he should now give. If he desired to sink the Government any lower in the estimation of the public—to increase their deep political degradation—he should vote for the Bill. It would add another nail to their death-knell that was now ringing

their requiem through the land. It would complete the measure of the public indignation. He had a duty to perform to the people of the Province, and the County he represented in particular, whose rights were proposed to be invaded, and whom it would disfranchise. It was said to be a temporary measure—a measure of emergency.—Perhaps the emergency really was that it had been mentioned in the Governor's speech. What was the emergency? Only the few weeks that the Session would continue; for if a vacancy occurred by death or otherwise, after the House rose, it need not be filled up until next January, before which time the Registry could be completed—if it occurred in a County without a Registry, and they might be assured that the Registry in such a County would be complete. A dissolution had been referred to, and he agreed with his learned friend the Attorney-General, that he had no love for elections, but if the Government desired to dissolve, he was prepared to afford them every facility. If the terms of the Bill could be agreed to, he would agree that it should contain a provision for an immediate dissolution. Though he was opposed to the Bill, and would vote for the amendment, he did not believe the result of an election would be different under the old or new law. The Government were bound to resign or dissolve; they held to power with a death-like grasp, but could not command a majority in their own Parliament. They had selected their own time for the Elections; they had thrown around it all the excitement they could; and they had prepared beforehand,—and yet, as soon as the people had time to reflect, public opinion set in against them, and they are now in a weak, pitiable, powerless condition. In any other country—or any other set of men in this country, would throw down their offices. If it were constitutional for them to dissolve, the sooner it was done the better. Let them at once appeal from Phillip to Phillip's master. [These statements were received with a general cry of "hear, hear," and "yes, yes," from the Opposition.] Registration or dissolution was their only alternative, and the sooner they made their election the better for them, for our credit, and for the good of the country. If they would resolve themselves into their primary elements, they would come back, or better men would occupy their places, and the public business could go on. Since the elections the people had time to reflect; and now that the excitement was over, public opinion was against the Government, and it had influenced the House, and made the change. 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The real Electors were often overbalanced by bad votes, and it was impossible to protect the honest voters from the influence of the multitude of unqualified persons who came to the polls. No man could tell how many votes would be polled at a given place; it all depended upon the facilities of bringing up from the lumber woods, from the milling establishments, and from the ship-yards. Its legitimate fruits were scrutinies. There were now two before the House from Sunbury. They had lately seen a gentleman whom they all respected, begging for justice, and when the scrutiny was finished and uncommon expense incurred, it would always be a question of justice at last. He had been engaged three years for Mr. Boyd on his scrutiny, and a few days before it was closed, he had insisted upon the Secretary being sent for, and he proved those votes which gave Mr. Boyd a majority. Had this course not been taken, he would have failed. 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The expense of one scrutiny to the country was enormous, beside the ruin it inflicted on the parties. This was the system to which it was proposed to return! And why? Because certain Parishes in the Province had not registered. The whole country was to be punished, and hundreds of people disfranchised because a few had neglected their duty. Was this the even-handed justice so much talked of? It was no such thing. It had been worked in the Counties of York, Sunbury, Carleton, Albert, and Restigouche, where there were legal Registers, and in Gloucester where this was not strictly legal, it was complete, and an election could be held under it. If the Government had taken any interest in the subject, or given the necessary directions to the Clerks of the Peace the law

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complete the measure of the public indignation. He had a duty to perform to the people of the Province, and the County he represented in particular, whose rights were proposed to be invaded, and whom it would disfranchise. It was said to be a temporary measure—a measure of emergency.—Perhaps the emergency really was that it had been mentioned in the Governor's speech. What was the emergency? Only the few weeks that the Session would continue; for if a vacancy occurred by death or otherwise, after the House rose, it need not be filled up until next January, before which time the Registry could be completed—if it occurred in a County without a Registry, and they might be assured that the Registry in such a County would be complete. A dissolution had been referred to, and he agreed with his learned friend the Attorney-General, that he had no love for elections, but if the Government desired to dissolve, he was prepared to afford them every facility. 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[These statements were received with a general cry of "hear, hear," and "yes, yes," from the Opposition.] Registration or dissolution was their only alternative, and the sooner they made their election the better for them, for our credit, and for the good of the country. If they would resolve themselves into their primary elements, they would come back, or better men would occupy their places, and the public business could go on. Since the elections the people had time to reflect; and now that the excitement was over, public opinion was against the Government, and it had influenced the House, and made the change. There were two propositions before the House—the Bill of the Government and the amendment; the one proposed to retrograde and go back to the system that had been in operation since the first settlement of the country, and had been so often condemned; the other to progress—to work out the law of 1855.—If the amendment was not complete, it could easily be added to or amended. It was the principle that he contended for; it proposed to give the country the benefits of extended franchise, registration, and vote by ballot. This was the controversy, and there was no necessity to adopt any such antiquated measure as the old Law. The corruption arising out of the old Law and the feelings it engendered were intense. If a man had any reflection, any regard to morality or religion, his mind would revolt at the scenes which it originated. The real Electors were often overbalanced by bad votes, and it was impossible to protect the honest voters from the influence of the multitude of unqualified persons who came to the polls. No man could tell how many votes would be polled at a given place; it all depended upon the facilities of bringing up from the lumber woods, from the milling establishments, and from the ship-yards. Its legitimate fruits were scrutinies. There were now two before the House from Sunbury. They had lately seen a gentleman whom they all respected, begging for justice, and when the scrutiny was finished and uncommon expense incurred, it would always be a question of justice at last. He had been engaged three years for Mr. Boyd on his scrutiny, and a few days before it was closed, he had insisted upon the Secretary being sent for, and he proved those votes which gave Mr. Boyd a majority. Had this course not been taken, he would have failed. The freehold qualification so much admired answered very well in the first settlement of the country, when they were in a sort of patriarchal state, and every man was a landholder; but now, when vast expenditures had been made upon leasehold property, and men had accumulated large amounts in trade, and in mechanical and manufacturing establishments—their wealth consisting altogether of personal property—civilization, and the natural progress of the country had induced a new state of things, and those men who possessed this kind of property were entitled to the franchise as fully as those whose sole property was in the soil. He was no Chartist—he was an Agrarian; he respected the rights of property—real, personal, and mixed. There were men owning thousands of pounds worth of personal property, and with valuable leases, who could not vote, while the men who groomed their horses, or blucked their boots—who owned a piece of land that the crows would not live on—had the franchise.

HABIT.—"I trust everything, under God," said Lord Brougham, "to habit, upon which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy, and casts aside all difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child, grown or adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your lordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth; of carefully respecting the property of others; of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of imprudence which can involve him in distress,—and he will be just as likely to think of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe, as of lying, or cheating, or swearing."

Special Notices.

DR. M-LANE'S LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS. PROPRIETORS.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising that it should supersede all others. Invented by a distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which liver complaint is peculiarly formidable, and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated and the researches of Dr. M-Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulderblade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter are sometimes taken for rheumatism, they all arise from diseases of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M-Lane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M-Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURG, PA. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M-Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.—None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

BLESSINGS UPON EVERY TONGUE seem the portion of Nalmeeital, otherwise Mrs. Gardner, the inventor of that celebrated Indian medicine, the Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound. The following note speaks volumes; it is from a distinguished source. Indianapolis, June 12, 1856.

Gentlemen:—The medicinal preparation you have sent me has exceeded all my hopes in its operation, and become a great favorite in our Institution; and henceforth it will be continually employed as a remedial and curative agent in all lung diseases. The celebrated Drs. Carter and Leonard who have each amassed fortunes here, have recommended its use in families, and I am sure it will prove beneficial. Send me six dozen bottles as soon as soon as you can and believe me, for the good I have derived from it, you are at liberty to use my name and that of the Indiana Central College at all times, in behalf of Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound.

I am very truly, yours, &c. H. N. LITTLETON, A. M. Central College, Indianapolis. To Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass. Wm. T. Baird Agent for Woodstock.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The case of Mr. C. W. Dimon of Seneca Creek, Md., affords a remarkable evidence of the efficacy of these pills in bilious disorders. Mr. Dimon resides at the mouth of the creek, near the Little Falls of the Potomac, in the midst of a district so unhealthy, that in the months of August, September, and October, half the population are sick of bilious remittent fever. In October last, Mr. D. was pronounced by the physician who attended his family, to be at "death's door." Calomel and quinine, the "hobbies" of the faculty in that region, had been administered in vain. As a dernier resort, at the instance of a friend, he determined to try Holloway's Pills. In three days the cold paroxysms ceased, in a week he was about the house, and in one month able to attend to business.

REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE BUT two states of the system—a state of health, in which the functions of life are carried on with vigour and harmony; and a state of disease, in which something interferes with their proper action. What we want is a medicine that will remove the cause of disease, and bring about a condition of health, with the least expense to the system. The Life Pills and Phenix Bitters answer this purpose better than anything yet discovered; and surely is but the dictate of prudence and true wisdom to prefer them to all others. Sold by the Proprietor W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, New York. W. T. BAIRD, Agent for the County of Carleton. A. P. HAYWOOD, Agent for Houlton.

THE OLD AND TRUE MAXIM THAT an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure, will be fully realized by those who make use of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic and Family Physic, as it cleanses the blood from all impurity, frees the stomach from bile, produces a healthy action of the liver, and perfectly regulates the bowels; it also removes all local pains, prevents and cures dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus or cholera, strengthens the whole system, and is perfectly agreeable to the taste.—Vox Populi.

LONDON MEDICAL PRACTITIONER can be consulted at Mr. DRYER'S, Lower Simons. The above, who has been Assistant Physician to the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, London, will take in two or three respectable patients, suffering from Chronic Disease of such a kind as would require constant attendance to render success practicable. For Terms, apply to H. REYNOLDS, at Mr. Dryer's, Lower Simons. Jan. 3. 1856.