

plan and enter plan would be secured for the accomplishment of the work. He had seen the cross which was going on in the House, but Sebastian had not yet fallen; and when the explosion came, he would be found willing to vindicate the interests of the County of York and the Queen's Representative.

Here the hon. gentleman again reverted to the proposed course of the Railroad through Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria; and illustrated his position by stating that when the iron horse passed through the country it would at least frighten away the crows and the wolves, and the people would no more require a bounty for shooting them. He would not, he said, rest until the fine districts of the Tobique in Victoria received justice, nor would he again allow St. John to usurp the whole. He had heard a charge brought against the Hon. Mr. Chandler; but this he could truly say of that hon. gentleman—that in all he had travelled from place to place in connection with the Railway, he had never charged the Province a single farthing for his expenses. He could tell strange things to raise a laugh at the expense of some persons, but he would forbear. He believed that the Government would stand while it acted right; but if they were overthrown the country should certainly hear from them; but this was no threat. He was not satisfied with the present disfranchised state of the country; but he wanted every one who could bite the baker's name out of a loaf, and who was one year in the country, to have a vote. He would make a liberal ticket, that he that cannot ride may walk, and that he who cannot walk may have a slide. With regard to the threats of a portion of the press, he was proud that his vote had taken the Prohibitory Law off the Statute Book; and when those gentlemen set the axes of their carriage on fire, he had at least the means of knowing it by the smell of the grease. There was, however, one thing of which he could confidently assure them, and that was, if they did throw him over, he would be sure to fall on his feet.

TUESDAY, February 17.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock, the House went into the consideration of the amendment to the Address.

Hon. Mr. ALLEN arose and said he did not intend to make a great speech. He would ask honorable members not to prejudice the government, until they had heard what both sides had to say. His hon. colleague had charged the government with a great many things, among which were the non-enforcement of the Election Law, and their Railway policy. This was a most extraordinary position for his hon. colleague to assume. Was it to be expected that the Government were going to make inquiry of Revisors whether they were doing their duty? He would ask his hon. colleague if ever such a course had been pursued before. Supposing the Provincial Secretary had put the question to them, the probability is that the Government would have been told to mind their own business. The 10th of September was the day appointed for the Registration of voters. Very soon after this, the Government instituted inquiry as to whether this had been attended to in the respective Counties. He (Mr. A.) held that this was time enough to make such enquiry, and it was not the duty of the Government to make it previously. His hon. colleague had said that the Counties of York and Carleton were all right, but he could tell them they were all wrong. True, he believed the Revisors had done their duty, but there was a defect in the Act in consequence of the unskillful manner in which Mr. Fisher drew up the Bill. So far, therefore, as the two Counties were concerned, they had no Registry of legal voters. He would call the attention of the House to the 11th Section of the Law which defined the duties of the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace. This was all right so far as unincorporated Counties were concerned, but in incorporated Counties there was great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the law. It provided that a list of voters should be sent to the Secretary Treasurer, but no duty was pointed out in the law by which he was to do anything with this list. No duty was imposed upon the Secretary Treasurer; the Warden would have no list of voters, and consequently the law was entirely defective in incorporated Counties. He defied his hon. colleague, with all the ingenuity he could devise, to put any other construction upon the law. In another section of the Law, which refers to the imposition of a penalty of £100, it is pointed out what the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace shall do; but there were no duties assigned for the Secretary Treasurer and Warden, and therefore it was clear that the effect had been to disqualify the constituencies of York and Carleton. The next charge had reference to the Railway policy of the Government, which his hon. colleague had treated with ridicule and contempt. He could tell his hon. colleague that the less he said about Railways in York County the better it was for him. What, he would ask, did he do last winter? Why, he had prepared a Bill which authorized the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £50,000 for the construction of 10 miles of Railway in the County of York. A magnificent donation, truly! But there was a section of that Bill that went to prevent the expenditure of any money for this 10 miles of Railway, and he would ask if it was not for the interest of his (Mr. F.'s) hon. colleagues in the late Government that not one shilling should be expended on this line. If Mr. Fisher did not know this it was well known throughout the country, and therefore these charges against the Government come with bad grace from him. These were matters of little importance, but the great and serious charge was—that their mode of carrying on the Railway was illegal. He (Mr. A.) thought he would be able to show, from the very loose manner in which the Debentures were drawn up that the Government would have been guilty of dereliction of duty, had they acted otherwise than they did. When the

Government came into power, they found that arrangements were in progress for the appointment of a Chief Engineer. By the terms of the contract entered into with Messrs. Brassey & Co., all the materials on the line were to be surrendered by the first of June, therefore the Government had very little time to make any arrangements, as they were obliged to obtain the assent of the European and North American Railway Company before taking possession of the materials. Mr. Light was appointed to receive the transfer, and delay arose, from various causes, in getting the Company together to cancel the contract. By the payment of £43,000, the Company were to surrender up all the property on the line. There was a slight difference between the Railway Act and the terms of the contract entered into with Messrs. Brassey & Co., and Mr. Giles, the red tape man, raised the difficulty which caused the delay. It was pretty well on in June before the necessary arrangement was effected, and then the Election came on, followed by the "Short Session" of the Legislature. Immediately after this, the Government directed their attention to the Railway Acts, and among other things, considered whether it was necessary to send a delegation to England. According to the correspondence which Mr. Fisher had with the Barings, it was expected that that gentleman would again proceed to England in the Spring. The present Government came to the conclusion that a delegation was unnecessary, and they opened correspondence with the Messrs. Barings. No doubt it might have been very agreeable for one or more of the Government to spend the summer in England, but this would have been attended with expense to the Province, whereas the correspondence entered into with the Barings only cost the Province 1s. 6d. The Provincial Secretary wrote to the Messrs. Baring to ascertain whether they would undertake to advance money and sell Provincial Debentures. An answer to the letter was immediately received. [Mr. Smith—"Under what law do you issue your Debentures?" Hon. Mr. A. replied, "I will tell you," and proceeded to say—He was surprised at the statement made yesterday by his hon. colleague, that the Government had raised money without authority. It was unfair in Mr. Fisher to make such a statement before his constituents and the House. He saw one hon. member shake his head at the announcement. In the Act passed last winter, chap. 16, they had authority for raising the money. Now, sir, will my hon. colleague in the face of this country, say we had no such authority. He (Mr. A.) believed that the House would justify the Government for what they had done. He had no doubt that the speech of his hon. colleague had some effect. Before it would get to the upper end of the County, it would perhaps come to the ears of many that each member of the Government had pocketed some £1,000, and Mr. Chandler £2,000 or £3,000 additional; therefore it was unfair in Mr. Fisher to make such a statement when the galleries were crowded with his constituents; and instead of his hon. colleague alluding to the reckless character of the Governor's Speech, it would have been better for him to have applied the term "reckless" to his own speech of yesterday.

With regard to the non-appointment of Commissioners, it would no doubt have been a pleasant thing for four or five gentlemen to have large yearly salaries, and nothing to do. The reasons why they had not appointed them were, that in the first place they would have nothing for them to do.—The road from Shediac to the Bend was graded, and the Commissioners' work done two years ago. Mr. Chandler's property had nothing to do with this. The £1,300 contemplated to be paid to Commissioners would be literally wasted, but there were further reasons why the government did not make the appointments. According to the Railway Act, the Commissioners were to receive money without giving the least security. This was contrary to the regulations imposed upon all public officers throughout the province. Every Dep. Treasurer and Supervisor had to account for public moneys that they expended, and the government felt that they would not be faithfully discharging their duty in letting large sums of money pass into the hands of Railway Commissioners without having a title of security for the same. There were other minor reasons for not appointing them. It was thought that an amalgamation with the Board of Works might have been attended with good results, or the number of Commissioners might with propriety have been reduced. These and other causes were vital objections to that part of the Railway Act relating to the appointment of Commissioners. The next thing which had been insinuated was that the work had been done under the direction of Mr. Chandler, and had not been carried on properly. The government were prepared to show that the expenses for carriage hire in connection with the railway was only £25; and he (Mr. A.) was prepared to deny that any member of the government had ever touched a copper of the railway money.—In a few days they would be able to lay full accounts of the expenditure on the works, before the House. The accounts had all been kept in the Banks, and when the report of the transactions came before the House, he thought it would be shown that the expenditure had been just and economical. Respecting the Railway works near St. John, the Government Engineer had advised their construction, and stated that the work could be as well performed at one season of the year as at another. The works consisted principally of blasting rocks and such like. It had been said that the terminus had been deviated from, but he was prepared to say that no terminus had been fixed upon. It was very necessary in order to facilitate the construction of the railway, that there should be communication with water for transportation purposes. That was the reason why the Engineer decided upon a temporary terminus at York Point. Another reason why the work should not have been delayed until Spring was, that it was difficult to get men at that season of the year, but in the Fall it was

not difficult to get them. As it was, the rock-cutting would not be finished until next October. Another forcible reason was that wages were one third less in summer than in winter, besides the advantage of having the work progressing in the mean time. But it had been said the Commissioners should have been appointed because the right of way could not be obtained without them. If the proprietors of land chose to give up the right of way, no other person had a right to say anything about it. There were no claims for damages; and every land proprietor on the line of the works near St. John had given the necessary assent, and no difficulty arose on that point.

He (Mr. A.) thought he had fully shown that Commissioners should not be appointed. If the Government had done so, he had shown that they would have laid themselves open to serious charges. He had also shown that they had authority for raising the money. One of the sections of the Railway Act (which the honourable gentleman read) seemed to have been put in for the very purpose, and no doubt his hon. colleague had probably attended to this in framing the Bill, so that a government would be justifiable in departing from the letter and spirit of the law. He would ask the House what there would have been for the Commissioners to do, except travelling over the country at enormous expenses. Was it for this that they should have been appointed. They had nothing to do that would justify the expenditure of such a large sum of money as that involved in their appointment. Perhaps some of them would have pocketed the money and left the country. Some men could not be trusted, and, again, they could not appoint one without appointing the whole, and thus there would be nothing for them to do.—For all these reasons, he was prepared to show that if the Government had not acted up to the spirit of the law, they had pursued a course the country would justify. Again, his honourable colleague had charged them with being opposed to the principles of Departmental government, but this was only an imagination of his diseased brain. During his (Mr. A.'s) election, last winter, it was reported that in case he was successful the whole system of responsible government was to be swept away. It was rather extraordinary for his hon. colleague to make the statement, and he (Mr. A.) thought from the course that was being pursued, that it was paving the way for the county to become disgusted with the principles of Departmental Government. He had been in the House one year, and he (Mr. A.) was fast becoming disgusted with the whole system. In this County he found the most unhappy desecration of the franchise prevailing, not among the men who laboured with their hands for a living; but the most influential men in York would sell their votes at Elections, and the evil had really become fearful. What is found at elections but the grossest frauds and corruptions, practiced by the wholesale purchase of votes. Come to this House and you find it but little better. Men were here before and bartering their principles for offices and emoluments, and if this state of things continued, the whole system of Departmental Government would be soon brought into contempt.—Let the issue be fairly tried—let us know if it is not with the opposition "We want your offices," or whether the issue is not "whether Mr. Gray is to be Attorney General, or Mr. Fisher." If this is to be the way, and if this is to be the constitution, let us know, and not let it be disguised. In respect to the Election Law, he (Mr. A.) as one member of the Government said that it did not go far enough. He was prepared to qualify every man that paid his rates. The man who paid £10 as rent should be equally entitled as the man who owned property to the amount of £300 or £400.—Experience went to show that men owning no property had as good a right to the exercise of the franchise privileges as those who were wealthy.—In conclusion, he (Mr. A.) was not afraid to go before his constituents, and justify the acts of the Government. If he had in the heat of debate, said anything calculated to give offence, it was not his intention so to do. He wished to be on good terms with all and particularly his colleagues, and he hoped that he had not taken up any time unnecessarily.

Mr. HATHEWAY said he was proud to find that York County had taken the lead in this important debate. Yesterday he was prevented thro' physical inability attending the House, but to-day he would claim the attention of hon. members for a few moments, while he glanced at the acts of the present Government, collectively and individually. He ridiculed the idea that those who were elected to support the Governor were to consider themselves permanently tied to the chariot wheels of the present administration. He had just reasons for opposing them. He was surprised that his hon. colleague (Mr. Allen) had altogether directed his remarks towards the conduct of the Government as being justifiable in not appointing Railway Commissioners. Does he not know (continued Mr. H.) that the humble individual who now addresses the House was offered a Commission? (Mr. McPhelim—"I never heard of it.") He was surprised that the Government wanted him to accept the situation, and after this, according to the statement of the Solicitor General, endeavor to show that it was illegal to make such appointments. He (Mr. H.) took the position that if the Government were going to oppose any one part of the provisions of the Act, why did they not oppose the whole. He would tell them the reason, and that was this, that no hon. member around these boards could be found to accept the office, and thus the Government were prevented increasing their power. If he understood the Hon. Solicitor General correctly, the Government would have been guilty of dereliction of duty if they had appointed the Railway Commissioners. He would ask if this was in accordance with the principles on which they assumed office. It was needless for them to make such assertions, for the County of York was prepared to show that they had it in their power to do more than they had

done. What had they done, he would ask, towards the survey of a railway from Fredericton to Woodstock? Nothing, he believed, but a bundle of shingles placed on the route. What said his hon. colleague yesterday? That he was going to build a railway to the Grand Falls as straight as a crow can fly! O Tempora! O Mores! [Roars of laughter.] So far as the railway in York County was concerned, none of its members had done any more than was expected of them. He (Mr. H.) was prepared to show that contracts which had been let out by the Government on the other line might have been taken for £15,000 less. There were men in the City of Saint John who would have done the work at this reduced amount. But he was told the Provincial Secretary laid the whole blame on him, on account of the Commissioners not being appointed, for the reason that he would not accept the office. His hon. colleague for York, who had last spoken, had expressed his readiness to encounter a dissolution, and his other hon. colleague, also a member of the Government, had used a threat to that effect; but this would surely be a singular course to adopt in a country which themselves declared to be disfranchised. How could they try an issue so important under such circumstances. The hon. member of the Government in charge of the Board of Works had yesterday propounded a scheme for dividing the Province into five districts, giving each a Road Commissioner, with a salary of £250,—the whole amounting to £1,500. This was a singular method of proving his boasted common sense by facts and figures; for to him (Mr. H.) it appeared that the gross sum, divided by five, would produce £300. The plan, however, looked rather strange, coming from persons at the same time so anxious to abolish political offices. The first member of the Government with whom he would deal was the Provincial Secretary. The Lient. Governor had openly declared that the Prohibitory Law was the cause which induced him to dissolve the House of Assembly; but what had been the conduct of the Hon. Secretary from the first on that question? Why, in the first place he had voted for the law, and in the next against its repeal; and yet the hon. gentleman was the first to join a Government founded upon the ruins of his own avowed principles. [Mr. Wilmot—"I said if the Government would bring in a Bill for its repeal, I'd vote for it; but on the question of a dissolution I did not vote at all." Then he (Mr. H.) was sorry that the Hon. Secretary had placed himself in a position where he dared not record his vote.

[For continuation see First Page.]

## Special Notices.

**THE LIVER PILLS.**—The Liver Pills of Dr. McLane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. McLane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg, and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane'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. McLane'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.

**THE BONY FINGER OF DEATH** HAS set its seal upon many a fair forehead in punishment for neglect. Why will the young neglect the Cold and the Cough; they are as surely the pioneers of Consumption as Day is the forerunner of Night. Do not neglect the slightest Cough, it in the springtime of life, the busy sower of disease. Meet it with Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, and all is well, it will depart instantaneously. Give it no cordial greeting—it will hang around and finally alarm you of its danger when forever too late. This celebrated medicine is sold by Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington Street Boston, General Agents.

Wm. T. Baird Agent for Woodstock.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS HAVE BEEN** placed by the common consent of mankind, at the head of internal remedies. To say that in warm climates they save thousands upon thousands of persons annually from falling a sacrifice to dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea, constipation, liver complaint, general debility, remittent fever, etc., is simply to relate a fact attested by clouds of witnesses. No sufferer from scorbutic affections has ever failed to experience relief from them, and they are guaranteed to cure chronic diseases of the internal organs, which have previously baffled the skill of the most successful practitioners.

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.**—A philosopher once said, if life was a thing that money would buy, how the rich would live, how the poor would die. Of course he meant to say that the rich would be the healthy, and the poor have to endure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Yet it need not be so, for by the curative properties of Dr. Moffat's valuable medicines the health may be restored to the poor as well as preserved to the rich at a very small outlay, in the purchase of his ever popular medicines. Proprietor W. E. Moffat, 335 Broadway, New York, and sold by his Agents.

W. T. BAIRD, Agent for the County of Carleton.  
A. P. HAYWOOD, Agent for Beaufort.

The fact that nearly six thousand bottles of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic have been sold within four months, and it being introduced to the public for the first time in May last, is more significant than all other praise which can be bestowed upon it. No other remedy ever gained public favor with such rapidity.