VOL. XI.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

Business Cards.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE. Mealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints & Oils. Blacksmith Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Gans & Pistols, Welch & Griffith's Saws, Rail-

road Shovels & Picks. D. K. C. is agent for W. Adams and Co.'s celebrabed Fire Proof Safes Fairbanks' Scales, and Bisbee, Marble & Co.'s Powder Manufactory.

FRONTIER IRON COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines, Railroad Work, Machinery

for Lumber Mills, Composition and Iron

Castings, Ship and Cook stoves, Windlass Purchases, &c. CALAIS, MAINE.

G. D. KING & SONS,

CALAIS, ME. TATOULD inferm the traders of Woodstock and the Landing-5 bbls. Porter's FLUID; www upper country generally, that they have and keep constantly on hand, at their Store in Calais, Me., a large Stock of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., in part as St. John, Dec. 17.

dellows: Rice, Tobacco. Flour, Corn Meal, Saleratus, Soap, Pork, Sugar, Candles, &c. &c. Tea, Coffee, All of which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Exchange made for Oats, Butter, and other Country * * Intending purchasers will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

DEMING & SONS, MERCHANTS,

CALAIS, ME. WILLIAM DEMING. WILLIAM DEMING, JR. C. L. DEMING. Agents for Steamers Adelaide, Admiral and Queen; Boston & Worcester, Grand Trunk & Great Western Rail- FRIHE subscriber has received per late arrivals-

ALLEN & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS, Corner of Main and Union Streets,

Calais, Me., Where will be found, at all times, ali kinds of choice Cox-FROTIONARY, HARD BREAD and CRACKDAS of all kinds, at lowest rates. WEDDING CAKE, &c. &c. Likewise, a large and well-se- St. John, Nov. 3. Sected stock of Cigars, FANCY Goods, Toys. &c. &c. All of which can be had for the lowest eash prices. Also, OYSTERS by the quart or gallon. All Orders addressed as above will receive prompt

attention. Woodstock and St. Andrews. THE undersigned, having made an extension of the tion, I am now fully prepared to suit the wants of purcha-N. B. & CANADA RAILROAD to his Wharf, is pre- sers in my line, either at Wholesall or RETAIL. pared to STORE GOODS arriving from the United States | My motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits," conseand elsewhere, destined for the Upper St. John. He will quently I have marked every article in plain figures (one also act as agent to reship them to their destination. LUMBER by the down trains piled, and, if degired, shipped to any part. St. Andrews, Nov. 30. [14-3m] H. H. HATCH.

BARKER & HANVEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP AND CANDLES.

Rear of 135 Union Street, ST. JOHN. nov 6. Ty REMOVAL. The Subscribers have removed from No. 2 o the more

NOS. 4 & 5 SOUTH WHARF, where will be found a large stock of Flour, Provisions and Groceries. HAMILTON & UNDERHILL.

St. John, Aug. 2, 1858. RANKINE'S STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY, MILL STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

TIMOMAS RANKINE, Baker, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand-BUTTER, BODA, WINE, SUGAR, CRACKERS. BISCUIT. WATER, GRAHAM, GRAHAM GROCERS, Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Packages delivered at Indian Town free of charge. J. E. CUTLER,

GENERAL AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT. AND DEALER IN FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

No. 25 SOUTH WHARP, ST. JOHN, N. B. F. A. COSGROVE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Clocks, Watches & Jewellery, English, American, French & German FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

- ALSO -Daguerreotype, Ambrotype & Photographic Goods. No. 75 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. P.S. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

HALL'S HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE, F.

41 King-street, Saint John, N. B. THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

HATS AND CAPS

Desirable in Style or Material. D. H. HALL,

MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER. 41 King-street, Saint John, N. B. May 15, 1858.

GRANITE HALL No. 5 Dock-street. THOMAS R. JONES,

Wnolesale & Retail Importer & Manufacturer of Every lishment, will be delivered anywhere in the City and vi Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods:

Moths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and Small Wares; Oil and Rubber Clothing. Millowners, Shipbuilders, Lumberers, and Railroad Conractors, supplied on Liberal Terms. * * GARMENTS made to measure in a superior man

Dor, and at the lowest prices. St. John, Oct. 10. PHŒNIX LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

For General Life Assurance, Annuities, and Loss of Life at Sea. Branches .- 16, Dale Street, Liverpool.

THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick. Beg., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodstock, Dr. G. A. Brown.

Woodstock, Jan. 1st., 1858. DR. WOODFORDE TEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has capable of accommodating from sixty to seventy Horses. removed, and now occupies rooms at ROBT. DON- Good Hostlers always in attendance.

ALDSON'S, near the Post-Office. Woodstock, May 22.

TRESH-GROUND BUCKWHAAT MEAL, at

ATKINSON'S.

St. John Advertisements.

FLOUR

BY RAILWAY!

THE subscribers beg to inform their customers in Woodstock and the upper country that they are prepared to execute orders for Flour, deliverable at St. Andrews, and forward the same by Railway. The price at St. Andrews will not exceed the current rates in St. John. Parties ordering by this route will be required to take delivery of the goods at the Station at Howard Settlement, and provide for their transportation from that place. HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

St. John, Dec. 1, 1858. 14-4mp FLOUR, SUGAR, PORK, &c. N STORE .- 100 bbls. Alexandria Extra FLOUR; 250 bbls. Extra State FLOUR;

10 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR; 15 bbls. Mess PORK; 10 " Prime Mess 10 " Prime 500 boxes No. 1 Digby HERRING; 300 " Scaled 300 " No. 1

5 tierces RICE. J. E. CUTLER, 25 South Wharf. 25 BBLS. Fairfax Extra FLOUR landing ex Arctic

St. John, dec 28 HAMILTON & UNDERHILL Fish & Oil. ANDING ex schr. Julia from Halifax-30 bbls. Pale and Straw SEAL OIL; 30 bbls. No. 1 Labrador HER-

CUDLIP & SNIDER.

Si. John, dec. 28. To Importers of Brandy & Geneva. DARTIES requiring J. Denis Hy. Mouni & Co.'s BRANDY, and J. Dukyper & Sons GENEVA, will lease leave their orders with us on or befere the I5th CUDLIP & SNIDER, Agents for New Brunswick. St. John, Dec. 21.

INGS, For sale by

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. 20 cases London Made CLOTHING;

3 cases Blue and Red Flannel SHIRTS; 2 do Heavy Striped 100 dozen Heavy Flemish DRAWERS; 10 cases English and American HATS and CAPS; do BOOTS and SHOES; 20 dozen TRUNKS; 1 case CUTLERY; 20 bales BATTING; 10 do BUFFALO SKIN Cloths, Doeskins, Twee 's, and Tailors' Trimmings.

For Cash or app, wed City Notes or Acceptances, THOS. R. JONES.

NOTICE.

To my Friends and the Public in general. TAVING this day opened a new and splendid Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN FANCY GOODS, Gold and Silver WATCHES, and JEWELRY, of every descripprice system). TERMS CASH.

An early call respectfully solicited. F. A. COSGROVE. No. 75 Prince William st., St John

LOCKHART & CO., 120 Prince William st. 79 King st. TRECT public attention to the following FALL STOCK of

Otter, Beaver, South Sca Seal, Nutra Hair Seal, Fur Seal, British Sable, Lustre Mask, Whitney Cloth, Black and Brown Cloth, fur trimmed, Alma, Glengary, Balmoral, Tag Cloth, &c.

LADIES' FURS. Stone Martin, Bohemian Sable, Fitch, Ermine, Chinchilla, Russian Grey Mock Ermine, &c.

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS. Otter, South Sea Seal, Hair Seal, Fitch, Stone Martin, Oil-Tanned Buck Cloth, Heavy and Light Kid, lined and unlined, Astrachan, &c. BUFFALO ROBES; FANCY ROBES; FOOT MUFFS SLEIGH MATTS; MUFFLERS; FUR COATS; CANA-DIAN OVER SHOES.

DRY GOODS. A large Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS by late arrivals from England and United States, and sell-Wholesale and Country Dealers supplied on reason-

Cash Paid for Raw Furs. LOCKHART & CO. St. John, Oct. 26.

EARTHEN WARE. FALL IMPORTATION! 100 CRATES of Common EARTHENWARE, for the Country Trade. Wholesale, by

F. CLEMENTSON, 29 Dock street, St. John.

MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT. THE subscriber would return his sincere thanks to the people of Woodstock and vicin-

ity for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and would still solicit a continuance of the same. He would also call their attention to a large Stock of Monuments. Tomb Tables,

Head Stones, Chimney Pieces, Washhand. Centre and Pier Tables, manufactured from the best Italian, Egyptian and American MARBLES Also, a large and full assortment of the PENYAN MAR-BLE MANTLES always on hand. FREESTONE CUTTING in all its various branches. St. John, Nov. 3. 3m S. P. 08G00D.

EARTHEN WARE AND GLASS, Per "Conquest."

CLEMENTSON 9 Dock street, St. John, Has received his FALL IMPORTATIONS of the above

A CARD.

In the Province, embracing everything New o MIHE Subscriber has in connection with his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, commenced the Manufacture of CON-For sale at a Small Advance on Cost, Wholesale or FECTIONARY, and having secured the services of a Superior Workman from Scotland, and being determined to use none but the very best materials, he will at all times be prepared to supply the Trade, as well as private families, and individuals, with the various articles in this line and the choicest description and quality; and flattering himself the Goods will give satisfaction, he respectfully solicits from his friends, and the public, a call, before

purchasing elsewhere. JOHN C. McINTOSH. St. John, April 29, 1858. 45 Dock street. P.S .- Ship Bread, Fine Biscuit, and all sorts of Fancy Cake on hand, as usual. Goods purchased at this Estabcinity free of charge.

ANDING ex ship Parkfield from London:-3 bales Ready-Made CLOTHING, Tweeds, Woolen Goods. CUDLIP & SNIDER.

St. John, June 5, 1858. UNION HOTEL.

Union-street, between Charlotte and Sydney streets, south side. THE Proprietor of this Establishment, thankful for favors received during the period he occupied the New Brunswick Hotel, and convinced of the necessity of more and better accommodation for the public, has erected a large and substantial building in Union-Chief Office .- 1, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON. street, capable of accommodating from seventy to eighty Boarders. This house is well ventilated; the sleeping rooms are large, and every flat is well supplied with water, St. James' Chambers, Manchester. and also lighted with gas. The proprietor is determined to fleave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON | the house always open and ready to receive them; while the conveniences and moderate charges will render it emphatically the home of the stranger. The tables of this house will be supplied with the best the market affords,

and the proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total abstinence principle. Two large stables have been erected on the premises

St. John, Oct. 18. 8tf ELIAS S. FLAGLOR. UTTER .- 20 Tubs Good BUTTER. | For sale by HAMILTON & UNLERHILL. 4 South Wharf, St. John.

Revere House,

Bondoin Square,

Ind TREMONT HOUSE, on Tremont St.,

The favorite Flat Class Hotels in Boston.

Paran Stevens, Prop'r. American House, Hanover Street, Boston.

Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in New England, possessing all the modern improvements and conveniences for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Lewis Rice, Proprietor.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Parker House, School Street, Boston, CEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. A first Class Hotel. H. D. PARKER & Co., Prop'rs. HATS, CAPS & FURS,
Agents for the Lawrence Wool Hat Company.
55 CONGRESS STREET, corner Water Street. JAMES H. HALLETT,

Mattresses, Feathers, Pew Cushings, CURLED HAIR & BEDDING. 16 Dock Sq. & 31 Faneuil Hall Sq. ENAMELED CLOTH. THE Undersigned, sole agent of the ROXBURY ENAMELED CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, has constantly on hand ENAMELED CLOTHS of all Colors and qualities, suitable or covering Car Seats, Tops of Desks, Chairs, Sofas, Carriages and PRESSURE AND VACUUM GUAGES, ALLEN'S PATENT Manufactured by the National Steam Guage Company, for Locomotives and Stationary Engines. Patent Rotary Knife Cleaners,

Wholesale and Retail.
N. HUNT, 7 Water St., Carter's Building, Boston, Mass. AMBROTYPE, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND DAGUERREOTYPE GOODS.—JOHN SAWYER & CO., 123 Washington Street. Best German and American Cameras, Plates, Glass, Photographic Papers, Frames, Cases, Pure Chemicals, and every article used BINNEY & CO.,

Paper, Twine, Straw Boards, ENVELOPES AND PAPER BAGS. Agents for the TARRED AND DRY ROOFING PAPER. Warehouse, No. 60 KILBY ST., Boston. WILLIAM G. TRAIN, MANUFACTURER OF AKU м, 77 Commercial Street, BOSTON.

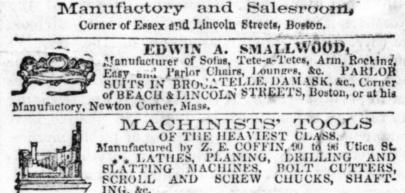
UP STAIRS. S. & J. MYERS. 16 Hanover Street, Importers of Watches, Watch Materials, Tools and Jobbers of lewelry. S. & J. M. have a large Stock of the above Goods, N.B. We will send a single article per mail or otherwise at the wholesale prices.

SAMUEL MYERS.

JACOB MYERS. BOSTON ENGINE WORKS. J. B. JOHNSON, Agent. STATIONARY & PORTABLE ENGINES. SAW MILLS, &C., 122 & 124 Lincoln St., Boston. CHEAP CASH PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Wholesale and Retail, WILDER & CO., Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32 & 34 WATER STREET, Corner of Congress Street, BOSTON. To Newspaper, Book and Job Printers. GUERNSEY'S PATENT POWER CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES are considered to be the best ever brought into the market—cost, simplicity, durability, and quality of work considered. News paper size prints a form 26 by 41 inches; jobbing size, 16 by 22 inches. For press or particulars apply to J. STILES, 18 State Street.

Sewing Machines. HUNT, WEBSTER, & CO., TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES. For the use of FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.



RUSSELL & FULLER, A.Music and Musical Instruments, Agents for Howe's Musical Publications. All Music for sale in sheet form or in Books. 20 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. JOSIAH CUMMINGS, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, 81 & 86 UNION STREET. All kinds of Trunk

MASON & HAMLIN, MELODEONS AND ORGAN HARMONIUMS. CAMBRIDGE ST., cor. Charles St. Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets 32 pp., sent free to any address. TO BOOK & NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. JOB PRINTERS, &C., Throughout the United States and the British Provinces. DILLINGHAM & BRAGG'S Stereotype & Electrotype Foundry,
41 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Is completely stocked and fully equipped for the prompt despatch

Stereotyping or Electrotyping
Books, Pamphlets, Newspaper Heads, Wood
gravings, Cuts, Stamps, Dies, Medallions,
and General Job Work, In the best style of the Art, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES. JOHN HALL, DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, GLUE, SAND PAPER, &C. Glazed Sashes on hand. 177 Blackstone Street. WHITTIER & POYEN,

COACHES. LIGHT CARRIAGES. SLEIGHS. Harnesses, Robes, &c. Carriages made to order and warranted. Nos. 149 & 151 MERRIMAC STREET. DR. F. MORRILL'S FEMALE SPECIFIC. Suppression and Irregularity incidental to married and single Ladies, is only to be procured at the OFFICE.... NO. 9 HOWARD STREET, BOSTON. The testimony as to the invaluable virtue of this curative over all

others, is incontestible. Sent to all parts of the Union by Express. All letters enclosing \$1 for advice duly attended to. Saddlery and Carriage Hardware. EDWARD DANA HAS removed from No. 29 Kilby street, to Nos. 92 & 94
MILK STREET, (opposite Pearl street,) where can be found
Coach Hardware, AT PRICES a full assortment of Saddlery and Coach Hardware, AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES. Malleable Iron, Oil Top, Enameled and Patent Dasher Leather of EXTRA QUALITY constantly on hand. F. A. RRADFORD,

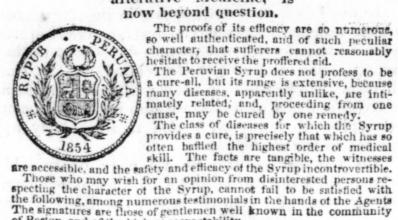
Wood & Ivory Turner, 17 Harvard place, Boston, opposite Old South Church, Washington St. BILLIARD, BAGATELLE AND TEN PIN BALLS. JOHN STILES

Has removed from 31 Exchange Street, to the Globe Buildings, 18 State Street. Where he will continue to receive consignments of Colonial Produce, Of every kind, and to purchase goods in the BOSTON AND NEW YORK MARKETS. At very lowest prices, for Merchants and Traders in CANADA AND THE EASTERN PROVINCES. For Cash or Consignments of Produce. A thorough acquaintance with the markets, and prompt personal attention to all orders has enabled him to give entire satisfaction to his customers. His aim will ever be to render his agency advantageous and profitable to Colonial Merchants, in the sale of their produce and

purchase of their goods.

References:—Messrs. Clark and Woodward, Boston; J. G. Bowes, M.P.P., Toronto, C. W.: Ira Gould, Esq., Montreal, C. E.; Messrs. Young & Hart, Halifax, N. S.; W. J. Ward, Esq., St. John's, N. F. PERUVIAN SYRUP! OR, PROTECTED Solution of Protoxide of Iron. Having successfully passed the ordeal to which new discoveries

in the Materia Medica are subjected, must now be received as an established medicine. ITS EFFICACY IN CURING DYSPEPSIA, Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Bronchitis and Consumptive Tendencies, Disordered State of the Blood, Boils, Scurvy, and the Prostrative Effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility, and all Diseases requiring a tonic, or alterative Medicine, is



of Boston, and of the highest respectability CARD. The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the n Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the atten From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of Incipient Diseases of the Lungs, and Bronchial Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia c. Indeed its effects would be incredible, but from the high character of those who have witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony as we do ours, to its restorative power. REV. JOHN PIERPONT, THOMAS A. DEXTER. S. H. KENDALL, M.D. SAMUEL MAY, THOMAS C. AMORY.

PETER HARVEY, JAMES C. DUNN, REV. T. WHITTEMORE. CERTIFICATE OF DR. HAYES.

It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost by even a brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible. In the Peruvian Syrup this desirable point is attained by COMBINA-TION IN A WAY BEFORE UNKNOWN; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, nitrates and tartrates of the Materia Medica.

A. A. HAYES, M. D. Assayer to the State of Mass., Boston, U. S. A. Sold by N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, No. 5 Water St., Boston, express.-Lord Bacon. Bemiled by all Respectable Druggists.

Poetry.

OOOD-NIGHT flood night! a word so often said,

The heedless mind forgets its meaning; 'Tis only when some heart lies dead; On which our own was leaning, We hear in maddening music roll That last "good-night" along the soul.

Good-night! in tones that never die It peals along the quickening eat, And tender gales of memory Forever waft it near,

When stilled the voice-oh, crush of pain-That ne'er shall breathe "good-night" again. Good-night! It mocks us from the grave, It overleaps that strange world's bound,

From whence there flows to backward wave: It calls from out the ground, On every side, around, above, Good-night, good-night to life and love. Good-night! Oh, wherefore fades away The fight that lived in that dear word?

Why follows that Good-night no day,

Why are our souls so stirred?

Oh, rather say, dull brain, once more

Good-night! thy time of toil is o'er. Good night! now cometh gentle sleep! And tears that fall like welcome rain. Good night! Oh, holy, blest and deep The rest that follows pain; How should we reach God's upper light,

If life's long day had no " good-night?"

THE WISDOM OF SIMPLICITY. If any man is an able manager, the last thing he will be ambitious of will be the name of being so. The knowledge that you are dealing with a manager puts you ever on your guard. There is nothing a fair dealing man dreads so much as a log roller, that is, a man who, without exactly forfeiting his word, will so work things around for his own advantage, and for accomplishing half a dozen opposite ends at once. By aiding him in some plan which he presents, you are, without knowing it, aiding in the accomplishment of twenty other plans which you desire not to assist. Aaron Burr was one of the most famous men living in his day for such plans as these; and the reputation of it in his old age made everybody of respectability afraid to speak to him. The opposite to all this is a perfect simplicity of aims and ends. This is quite consistent with any amount of reserve and silence

which may be necessary. True simplicity is not the open-mouthed folly that lets out all your first thoughts and all your feelings to the world. On the contrary, the wise man never speaks or acts in a vy way without sufficient motive. He listens, and uninks, and reflects; but waits for the proper time for both speech and action. Least of all, does he communicate all the suspicions that may enter his mind. He will suspect, and he will know much in regard to which he will remain perfectly silent; where the fool is at once manifest by uttering all his mind and this simply because he sees no use in speaking of it. Yet this very reserve will be so natural and easy that it will not destroy perfect cordiality of manner or heart. It will lead him to seize strongly upon points of common interest, feeling and harmony with those with whom he is one great enemy of this sort of simplicity. A man who changes his mind half a dozen times a day

these to be the cause of the slightest alternation in dangerous precedent to establish by refunding In a portion of of Virginia sorely afflicted by the gate to seven men a power which the Legislature

veracious extract : "SIR .- Since Nature has washed her face and but inflicting great harm. hands, and put on a bran-new garment, and sent down showers of fat; which have caused the little hills to rejoice on every side, we ought to sow tur-

In a court-room in North Mississippi a man wa on trial for larceny. His sanity was doubted, and the District-Attorney thought it best to prove it, and put the following question to one of his lead-"Do you think the prisoner can distinguish be

tween good and bad?" Witness-" I think he can, Sir; for I saw him take a drink of whiskey, and he said it was good whiskey; and, from this circumstance, I should

the answer, in which his Honor freely participated, and the proof was accepted. Horne Tooke, characterized the House of Com-

caused a laugh from all those around him. Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set. That one of the committee rooms.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON. March 9. The Government sustained a little triumph this morning in connection with Mr: Gitbert's motion for address for information regarding any proposed yers, which he did not feel capable now of passing elevation to the Legislative Council.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL very soon dissipated any hopes which the Opposition had entertained, that they had cowed the Government, by his plain, unequivocal, unhesitating reply, that no appointment had been made, and no provision for an appoint-

Mr. MITCHELL expressed himself glad to find that the Government had not followed in the footsteps of its predecessor, and fallen into the disgraceful position to which the late Government had descended, with reference to a certain appointment to the

Legislative Council: Mr. GILLMOR was rather vexed to find Govern ment so ready with answers and explanations. this as other questions, that it was impossible for the Opposition to get up a breeze.

This discussion led to an investigation of certain rumors which at one time prevailed with reference to the Shrievalty of St. John, in which Mr. Tilley most clearly exonerated himself and the Government from having made any pledges to Mr. Harding, or of having entertained the intention of appointing any other gentleman Sheriff:

Discussion on Mr. Grav's bill resumed Mr. CHANDLER said it was contrary to the spiri of the constitution and institutions of England for a subject to bring an action against the Crown. The ordinary mode was by petition-the mode recognized by the Bill of Rights, but introduced long antecedent to the passage of that bill. Not only was the crown not liable, but no public officer of the crown, acting in official capacity, was liable. Here the hon, gentleman quoted a case in point from the books. | No action could be sustained

acting in that capacity. The common law was expansive in it character. and when a case arose not met by its provisions. Legislative enactments supplied the deficiency .-Thus, in countries where railroads had been introluced, enactments had been made to redress losses in life and property occasioned on such railroads. He mentioned the instance of a Mrs. Babcock in Charlotte, who had recovered £1000, from a railway

While he would not and could not go so far towards subverting the welf established principles of That the Province, by the adoption of this law. the constitution under which he lived, as to go for would be subject to a large amount of costs and the bill in entire details, involving, as it did, every damages, may be doubted; but; if it were admitted; department of the Government; still, there was it only proved proved that, under the present sysone point of view in which the provisions of the tem, persons having claims against the Province bill were founded in reason, justice, and constitu- could not get redress. He knew of a hard case tionality .- that was in so far as it was applicable to the Government in its connection with railroads an individual, and by delay on the part of the as a common carrier. The responsibility of a com- crown, the suit was put off from time to time. and mon carrier was well known; he was bound to much cost incurred. When it was brought to trial carry and deliver property committed to his care the jury decided that there was no ground for the in safety? He contended that, the Province having action, and decided, he thought, without leaving no legal existence, the phraseology of the bill was not correct; and he was surprised that his hon. friend the mover had used such inartificial terms. The way in which he should like to see the bill amended was to make it apply only to the Railway Commissioners, in so far as they assumed the con-

dition of common carriers. Mr. Smith said the bill before the House was the brought in contact. With the utmost naturalness most important, perhaps, which had ever been and unconstraint such a man will avoid improper brought before the Legislature, as it was pregnant and imprudent topics, but always have a pleasant with matters subversive of every principle incident word and a kind look for every neighbor and friend to that great constitution under which it was his But there are no snares in his kindness-no ulte- happiness to live,-the principle that redress should in purposes to be answered by it. It is all just be provided for all wrongs. But for all these what it seems, the outspoken feeling of his heart; wrongs which the bill was avowedly designed to the most spontaneous thing he could utter. Such meet, a mode of redress had been provided-a mode simplicity is a source of amazing power above and which existed previous to the passage of the Bill beyond all the reachings of art and finesse. It of Rights, and of which that bill was but declaraestablishes a character which men are not afraid of tory. The lawyers in the House who opposed the They dread trickery; and one half the precautions bill might assume to be disinterested, because the of life are for nothing else than to guard against passage of it would open a flood gate to litigation of that, which a known honest purpose in the heart an extent never before known in the Province. The of the man you dealt with best guarantees. It effect of the passing of the bill would be that every gives weight to every word spoken. Every word railway contractor in the country would be coming and look of a man of this character is watched at a into court and commencing action against the Govcritical juncture. His countenance may remain ernment if it did not submit to a system of coercion ; impassive, or he may be dumb where others and in suits brought against the Government it would speak, and wrong inferences would not must be remembered that it would not stand in a bedrawn. But when he says a thing, all the fair position, because it was well known that in would will know that there is no double enten- such cases the sympathy of the jury was always in dre in his words and actions, and his words favor of the individual, rather than of a government have their full weight at once. Of course, every or corporation. But, he said, supposing the posother plan is a practical lie; for a man's word is sibility or probability of Government refusing to bound to be true in the sense in which the utterer redress any real grievance; or supposing an indiknows that the hearer understands it; and, of vidual wrong could not immediately obtain redress course, therefore every other course subjects those from the House; was that a reason why the instiwho follow it to all the evils of lying-all the dis- tutions-time-honored institutions-of the realing trust of the truths spoken. Fickleness of purpose is should be sapped to their foundation, and their existence and beauty imperilled. If such a law was necessary, why had it never been adopted in may be very sincere and well intentioned; but his England, and other countries? It was simply unchanges of purpose may mislead all who have any necessary, and he challenged his hon, friends who declings with him far more effectually and ruinous- supported the bill to point out a single instance in ly than the most wretched duplicity. It is easier which a party really suffering a wrong at the hands to deal with a knave than a double-minded, of the Government had, coming in the constitutional unstable man. Hence, persistency of character is way to the Legislature, failed to receive redress. an essential part of simplicity. No one ever knows It might be that, hereafter, when the railroads all the dangers and possible evils of a change of have been progressed with extensively, some occaplan. After a man has once made up his mind, sion may arise to render such a law advisable; but, any change possesses unknown dangers. Of course under existing circumstances, it would have a hurtthere is such a thing as obstinacy, which is, man's ful tendency. So far as the principle contended persisting to act under a change of circumstances, for, that the Government was a common carrier, he contended that it had always maintained that as if the change had never occurred. But where there is no such alteration in the surroundings, it character, as in the Post Office Department; but is better to make great sacrifices rather than allow it had been distinctly affirmed that it would be a money lost in passing through that department. He thought it was not politic or necessary to dele-

brought, and on a "Quarter" plantation which held within itself; and it could not conserve the had been remarkably overlooked by the partial principles of justice or right. It was not, as stated showers of the summer, there lives, as overseer or by the hon, mover, that persons seeking redress for manager, an eccentric worthy who has a way of his wrongs had to come supplicating humbly for that own for doing things. As the drought grew in- redress: the law recognized their right, and they tenser, he was more and more despondent, and themselves had the election of the Legislature, the when at last the grateful rain was given his joy jury to try their case in these matters. He warned was proportionally great, and as the rains contin- hon, members against the bill. It might be recomued to descend, his spirits rose into a state of jubu- mended and clothed in all the plausibility of lanlant exultation. The next day his employer re- guage and speciousness of argument, but still would, ceived from him a note, of which the following is a lif adopted, bring with it evils of a most alarming character, and to a fearful extent, doing no good Mr. End said that, while the bill before the House were the real parties, and the name of the Queen was novel in its character, it was prepared with a was only a fiction of law, and neither added to nor view to meet the novel exigencies of the country; took from the dignity of Majesty

and if; as had been argued, there was no such law If the Railroad officers had given bonds with to be found on the statute book of other countries, sureties for the proper performance of their duties it was because other countries had not assumed the _as was the case with all other departments—there peculiar position of this Province; in becoming would have been more security for the public than common carriers. As things are, travelers and there is; but the whole institution was in the hands others sending freight over the St. Andrews Rail- of irresponsible persons, and if ever there could be road have a legal protection against loss, while on a case where a legal remedy was required it was the Shediac Road they have no such protection. this. Pass this law, and the Government would tween right and wrong; can tell the difference be-He was not affaid of the litigation which had been at once see the necessity of requiring bonds and urged would follow the passage of the bill; surely sureties for the satisfactory performance of the the people were not to be denied a means of redress duties, which of itself will be some protection to for wrongs, because there might be a danger of the public. He did not agree with his honor the infer that he could tell the difference between good increased litigation. It had been said that it would Speaker that this House was the only and proper be time to pass such a law when circumstances Court to try the claims of the parties, and not arose which seemed to call for it; but he (Mr. E.) juries. Before the Initiation was given up, such The bar enjoyed a hearty laugh over the novelty thought it were better to prepare for the evil before applications were received and investigated by a it came. It had been advanced that the Post Office committee, which although tedious was a fair tri-Department was not liable, but all the world had bunal. But now the application had to be made been crying it should be made so. He was not to the Government, who could only get information mons as a mass of dirt and corruption. To escape afraid of the Government not being liberal enough: from the officers for whose neglect the parties claim punishment for this libel, he was required, upon he rather feared they would be too liberal, and redress-without the sanctity of an oath-and then bended knee, to beg pardon of the House. Upon often yield more to claimants than a jury of the if not paid, the petition must be got before the brushing the dust from the knees of his breeches, country would give. He was glad party politics House by address, and there probably opposed by he said, "'Tis a dirty House, though!" This were ignored in the discussion; and if he thought the Government which had refused it; and he it was a matter which would only lead to a feared the amount of redress might in many cases

member from Gloueester had pledged himself in thirty day's notice, with a full statement of the

pure cold water to the truth and correctness of the principle of the bill. It was rather novel to see the hon, member drink ng water; he would not press him for an answer just now as to how he liked it, but after the House adjourned he would like to

He (Mr. G.) had listened attentively to the argu-

ments for and against the bill; and although there had been many legal arguments used by the lawan opinion upon, he was satisfied that the principle of the bill was most certainly correct. In order that every man might seek and obtain his rights, and that justice might be done between man and man, courts of law had been established, judges appointed, and trial by jury adopted. True, in all human tribunals; a degree of imperfection would exist; but there was no necessity why one party should have an advantage over another; and all the reasoning urged by the hon, speaker and the learned member from Westmoreland, had failed to convince him that the Crown (or the Government, if you please,) should have any advantage over a private individual. Under the present existing law the Government could prosecute an individual by a jury of the country: But if an individual has claims against the Government, he must approach the Government and supplicate them for redress.

in courts of law and have the case tried and decided If they refuse; he may succeed in getting a member of the Assembly to move an address, and have the matter investigated by the House of Assembly,termed, by some, the High Court of Parliament. Although he (Mr. Gillmor) had by no means a mean opinion of the Assembly, it was well known that, under present circumstances, and high state of political party feeling, a corrupt Government could do great injustice if they chose; and, with all due respect to the Government and the House, he thought, as uncertain as the law was, (which, so far, he had managed to avoid.) he would sooner take his chance in a court of law

than in the Assembly. He said; suppose a man, now, has a claim against the Province; under the present system. he must against the heads of any of the departments while petition the Government, seven of whom may hold seats in the Assembly; the matter is investigated. a majority of the Council rejects the claim, but a large minority of the Council think the claim just; but in the Council a majority rules; their decision is submitted, notwithstanding some members of the Government, when in private conference, thought the claim good; yet the Government in the House stand together, and the men, who, on a jury, would sustain the claim, are now bound to go company in the United States, for injuries sustained against it ; - this with other circumstances, caused

him, to some extent, to doubt the justice of decisions that might be arrived at. where the crown commenced a prosecution against their seats; but the plaintiff had been put to costs to the amount of nearly £300, which he had to lose, as the crown pays no cost. Mr. Gillmor did not know how far it would be expedient to make this bill apply, as it was possible to press

correct principles further than was expedient. The hon, member for Westmorland asked for a case of injustice that cannot now be redressed. He (Mr. G.) would tell him one. Certain of his constituents held certificates now, which neither the Government nor the Honse would pay, and the Assembly without any just cause had become so prejudiced that they would not look into the matter; and if a law existed by which the Government could be sued, and he held those certificates, he would sue in less than twenty-four hours, and he would risk the result. It might be considered out of place to allude to these things. Other hon. members have asked for instances where injustice had been done to individuals. Although it might be considered quite irrelevant, he would point out a circumstance where gross injustice was done to individuals, and that was in substituting the export duty instead of the stumpage system. The Government found that the cost of collecting stumpage was too great, and that it was better to collect in the shape of export duty. By this the timber cut from private lands was treated the same as from Crown lands, and because the Government found t expensive to protect the public domains, they have done a manifest injustice to private property by taxing that also. As regards the Railway, cerainly there cannot be a difference of opinion : when the Government builds Railways, and commences to act in the capacity of common carriers, it ought to be subject to the same laws which govern private

railways. Caution should be used in extending this law further, although the principle be correct. Mr. M'ADAM thought to use a homely phrase it would be quite time enough to bid the D-1 good morning when they met him. He thought his hon. colleague (Mr. Chandler) had put the question fairly before the House, but could not see what nany of the remarks of his other hon. colleague had to do with the question. He did not believe that any man having a stake in the country could

with sincerity give his assent to the bill.

Mr. HANINGTON said the bill before the House was one of great, importance, and should be well considered, and its probable effects both upon the Government, and individuals. He (Mr. H.) had given the subject much consideration, and notwithstanding the arguments of the hon. Speaker against the whole bill, he thought the measure was a neccessary one, and he should support to extent, the principle of the bill. As to the of making the Government accountable for damages sustained by individuals through neglect or improper conduct of public servants, being wrong and unconstitutional, that question should have been disussed when the Province undertook to build and conduct railways as Government work, -which, bad they been built and worked by a company, all persons receiving damage or loss through the carelessness or inefficiency of the officers, would have had legal redress against the company; and he would cheerfully suprort the bill so far as related to the Railway operations. As to the want of dignity in allowing the Queen to be sued, the bonds of the contractors for Railway work, whereby the Queen, represented by R. Jardine, Chairman, and the Queen' represented by S. L. Tilley, Secretary, would not he less dignified. In fact the people of the Province

shout of victory on either side, he would retire to depend more upon the influence of the claimant's friends than the real merits of the case. is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot Mr. GILLMO's said that the honorable and learned He thought the third section, which required