VOL. XI.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

NO. 33.

Business Cards.

D. K. CHASE, CALAIS, MAINE, Dealer in Hardware, Iron and Steel, Paints & THE subscribers beg to inform their customers in Wood-Oils, Blacksmith Tools, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Guns & Pistols, Welch & Griffith's Saws, Railroad Shovels & Picks.

D. K. C. is agent for W. Adams and Co.'s celebrated Fire-Proof Safes, Fairbanks' Scales, and Bisbee, Marble delivery of the goods at the Station at Howard Settlement, Co.'s Powder Mauufactory. 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,

WOULD inform the traders of Woodstock and the Landing—5 bbls. Porter's FLUID; 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 follows:

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- FINHE 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, all kinds of choice Con-

PECTIONARY, HARD BREAD and CRACKERS of all kinds, at lowest rates. WEDDING CAKE, &c. &c. Likewise, a large and well-selected stock of CIGARS, FANCY GOODS, Toys, &c. &c. All of which can be had for the lowest cash prices. Also, OYSTERS by the quart or gallon. All Orders addressed as above will receive prompt

Woodstock and St. Andrews. THE undersigned, having made an extension of the N. B. & CANADA RAILROAD to his Wharf, is prepared to STORE GOODS arriving from the United States and elsewhere, destined for the Upper St. John. He will also act as agent to reship them to their destination. LUMBER by the down trains piled, and, if desired, shipped to any part. H. H. HATCH.

St. Andrews, Nov. 30. [14-3m] BARKER & HANVEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP AND CANDLES, Rear of 135 Union Street, nov 6. ly REMOVAL.

The Subscribers have removed from No. 2 e the more convenient Stores NOS. 4 & 5 SOUTH WHARF, where will be found a large stock of

Flour, Provisions and Groceries. HAMILTON & UNDERHILL. M. John, Aug. 2, 1858.

RANKINE STRAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY, MILL STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. THYHOMAS RANKINE, Baker, manufactures and keeps

constantly on hand-SUGAR, CRACKERS. GRAHAM, WATER, GRAHAM GROCERS, Packages delivered at Indian Town free of charge. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

J. E. CUTLER, GENERAL AGENT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,

No. 25 South Wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

Daguerreotype, Ambrotype & Photographic Goods. BLE MANTLES always on hand. 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. CLEMENTSON 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 Description of 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 zer, and at the lowest prices.

St. John, Oct. 10. PHŒNIX LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chief Office .- 1, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON. Branches .- 16, Dale Street, Liverpool. St. James' Chambers, Manchester. THOMAS L. EVANS, Agent for New Brunswick.

JAMES R. MACSHANE, Esq., St. John; W. H. SMITHSON Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examiner for Woodsteck, Dr. G. A. Brown. Woodstock, Jan. 1st., 1858.

DR. WOODFORDE TEGS to inform his friends and the public that he removed, and now occupies rooms at ROBT. DON-Good Hostlers always in attendance.

St. John. Oct. 18. Stf. ELL. Woodstock, May 22.

TRESH-GROUND BUCKWHEAT MEAL, at

ATKINSON'S.

St. John Advertisements.

FLOUR

BY RAILWAY! stock 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 tf. jan 8. and provide for their transportation from that place. HALL & FAIRWEATHER. St. John, Dec. 1, 1858. 14-4mp

FLOUR, SUGAR, PORK, &c. IN STORE .- 100 bbls. Alexandria Extra FLOUR; 250 bbls. Extra State FLOUR; 10 hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR;

15 bbls. Mess 10 " Prime Mess PORK; 10 " Prime 500 boxes No. 1 Digby) HERRING; 300 " Scaled

J. E. CUTLER, 25 South Wharf. St. John, Dec. 17. 25 BBLS. Fairfax Extra FLOUR landing ex Arctic from Alexandria. Fo sale by St. John, dec 28 HAMILTON & UNDERHIL

Fish & Oil. ANDING ex schr. Julia from Halifax-30 bbls. Pale and Straw SEAL OIL; 30 bbls. No. 1 Labrador HER-INGS, For sale by

CUDLIP & SNIDER. Si. John, dec. 28. To Importers of Brandy & Geneva. ARTIES requiring J. Denis Hy. Mouni & Co.'s BRANDY, and J. Dukyper & Sons GENEVA, will please leave their orders with us on or befere the 15th CUDLIP & SNIDER, Agents for New Brunswick. St. John, Dec. 21.

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 SKINS; Cloths, Doeskins, Twee 's, and Tailors' Trimmings. For Cash or app wed City Notes or Acceptances, THOS. R. JONES. St. John, Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

To y Friends and the Public in general. AVING this day opened a new and splendid Stock of English and American FANCY GOODS, Gold and Silver WATCHES, and JEWELRY, of every description, I am now fully prepared to suit the wants of purchasers in my line, either at WHOLESALE OF RETAIL. My motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits," consequently I have marked every article in plain figures (one price system). TERMS CASH. An early call respectfully solicited.

No. 75 Prince William st., St. John LOCKHART & CO., 120 Prince William st. 79 King st. IRECT public attention to the following FALL STOCK of

F. A. COSGROVE.

MATS. Otter, Beaver, South Sea Seal, Nutra Hair Seal, Fur Seal, British Sable, Lustre Mask, Whitney Cloth, Black and Brown Cloth, fur trimmed, Alma, Gleagary, 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 selfing low for Cash. Wholesale and Country Dealers supplied on reason-

Cash Paid for Raw Furs. LOCKHART & CO. St. John, Oct. 26. EARTHEN WARE. FALL IMPORTATION! OO CRATES of Common EARTHENWARE, for the

. OU Country Trade. WHOLESALE, by

MARBIE ESTABLISHMENT.

F. CLEMENTSON,

29 Dock street, St. John.

1iE subscriber would return his sincere thanks to the people of Weodstock and vicinity 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, Wash-

hand, Centre and Pier Tables, manufactured from the best Italian, Egyptian and American MARBLES. Also, a large and full assortment of the PENYAN MAR-FREESTONE CUTTING in all its various branches. S. P. OSGOOD. St. John, Nov. 3. 3m

EARTHENWARE AND GLASS, Per "Conquest."

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

A CARD.

In the Province, embracing everything New o THE 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 fami-, lies, 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. MeINTOSH. 45 Dock street. St. John, April 29, 1858. P.S.-Ship Bread, Fine Biscuit, and all sorts of Fancy Cake on hand, as usual. Goods purchased at this Estab cinity free of charge. J. C. MCI.

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 For General Life Assurance, Annuities, necessity of more and better accommodation for the public, has erected a large and substantial building in Unionstreet, 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, 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 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, capable of accommodating from sixty to seventy Horses. ELIAS S. FLAGLOR. UTTER .- 20 Tubs Good BUTTER. For sale by

HAMILTON & UNDERHILL, 4 South Wharf, St. John. St. John, dee 4.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Revere House,

Bowdoin Square,

And TREMONT HOUSE, on Tremont St.,

The favorite First Class Hotels in Boston.

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

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.

Parker House, EPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. 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 for covering Car Seats, Tops of Desks, Chairs, Sofas, Carriages and Tranks, Also for sule. Trunks. Also, for sale,
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, Photographic Pap

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,

Frames, Cases, Pure Chemicals, and every article used

AKUMACTURER OF UM, 77 Commercial Street, S. & J. MYERS. 16 Hanover Street, Importers of Watches, Watch Materials, Tools and Jobbers of Jewelry. S. & J. M. have a large Stock of the above Goods, which they will sell 20 per cent lower than any other house in the trade. All orders promptly attended to.

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, 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, Manufactory and Salesroom, Corner of Essex and Lincoln Streets, Boston. EDWIN A. SMALLWOOD,
Manufacturer of Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm, Rocking,
Easy and Parlor Chairs, Lounges, &c. PARLOR
SUITS IN BROCATELLE, DAMASK, &c., Corner
of BEACH & LINCOLN STREETS, Boston, or at his MACHINISTS' TOOLS

OF THE HEAVIEST CLASS,

Manufactured by Z. E. COFFIN, 90 to 96 Utica St.

** LATHES, PLANING, DRILLING AND
SLATTING MACHINES, BOLT CUTTERS,
SCROLL AND SCREW CHUCKS, SHAFT-



CAMBRIDGE ST., cor. Charles St. Elegant Illus-trated Pamphlets 32 pp., sent free to any address. TO BOOK & NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. JOB PRINTERS, &C., DILLINGHAM & BRAGG'S Stereotype & Electrotype Foundry, 41 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

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, Manufacturers and Dealers in COACHES, LIGHT CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,

Harnesses, Robes, &c. Carriages made to order and warranted. Nos. 149 & 151 MERRIMAC STREET. DR. F. MORRILL'S FEMALE SPECIFIC. This remedy, which has been so successfully used in all cases of 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
a full assortment of Saddiery 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

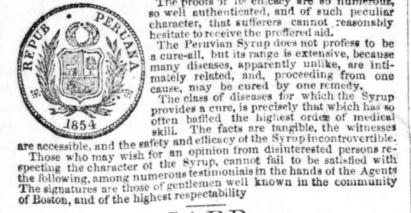
Colonial Produce, Of every kind, and to purchase goods in the BOSTON AND NEW YORK MARKETS. At very lowest prices, for Merchants and Traders in CANADA AND THE EASTERN PROVINCES. For Cash or Consignments of Produce. A thorough acquaintance with the markets, and prompt personal attention to all orders has 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., Teronto, C. W.; Ira Gould, Esq., Montreel, 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, Seurvy, and the Prostrative Effects of Lead or Mercury, General Debility, and all Diseases requiring a tonic, or alterative Medicine, is now beyond question. The proofs of its efficacy are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character, that sufferers cannot reasonably



CARD. The undersigned having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of 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 C. AMORY, THOMAS A. DEXTER. S. H. KENDALL, M.D.

PETER HARVEY, JAMES C. DUNN, REV. T. WHITTEMORE. SAMUEL MAY, 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-earbonates, nitrates and tertrates 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. Remiled by all Respectable Druggists.

EVENING.

(ORIGINAL.) When Eve is purpling cliff and cave; Thoughts of the heart how soft ye flow ! Not softer, on the Western wave,

The golden lines of sunset glow. Then all by fate or chance removed Like spirits crowd upon the eye,-The few we liked, the one we loved; And the whole heart is memory.

And life is like a fading flower, Its beauty changing as we gaze; Yet, as the shadows round us lower, Heaven pours above a brighter blaze.

When morning sheds its gorgeous dye, Our hope, our love, to earth is given; But dark and lonely is the eye

That turns not at its eve to Heaven:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

COLLEGE DEBATE.

whether they were in accordance with their views as the Legislature may think best.

it would destroy all party Government. (Mr. H.) had during his long political life been to the Executive Council in that respect. was the basis of our constitution; without that we Lord Glenelg's despatch, 1837:

flict with Sir A. Campbell, when the two last dele- poses of education. The intimate acquaintance of tained in the resolution of Mr. Steadman. While gations went home, and succeeded in obtaining the the members of the Legislature with the wants of he was not as extreme in his views as some hon: control of the Crown Lands and Revenues. And their fellow colonists will enable them to judge in members, with reference to Constitutional Governcal departments, including the clerks and contin- of the Provincial Legislature."

read extracts from despatch, 1834 and '36, showing volved Council into the Assembly to explain and defendacts despatch relating to the right to control and have portance to the country that it had a Government of Governor. It was evident the Governor advised the whole surplus revenue: a majority of his Council, and complained of the over the Speaker's chair.]

he would turn to the Journals of 1851 and refer cases enough to satisfy anyone.

reluctant to oppose them. Even in 1851, Sir Ed- while surrounded by a Council), it made Responsimund felt that he was wrong, and apologized to ble Government a hideous caricature, and in practhe Colonial Secretary for not consulting his Coun- tice a snare, a mockery and a delusion. Mr. HANINGTON said, before speaking to the restell, giving as reasons that they had separated to In conclusion, he would say that duty, and duty elution, he would answer the observation about his great distances, and could not be recalled, admit- alone, had compelled him in 1851, and again in hon, colleague, the more "that he had left the ting the full right to advise. Eyen in 1845, when 1854, had he not then been Speaker, to vote to Liberal party and was opposing friends." He Mr. Read was appointed, Sir Wm. Colebrook apol. sustain the entire responsibility of the Executive knew Mr. Steadman was a most unflinching adhe- ogized to Secretary, that storms and bad travelling Council : and all he owed to his country, to his

rent to the Liberal party and Liberal principles, prevented him consulting all his Council; those at constituents and to himself, imperatively called both in and out of the House. His case came fully Fredericton he did consult. But he (Mr. II.) con- upon him again to vote against his personal friends, up to the searching test of the hon, member for sidered that a despatch rendering null and void our and support the resolution against the amendment. Charlotte (Mr. Gillmor). He had supported a legislation on any subject, but especially on the Mr. WILMOT said he was surprised at the course Mr. Steadman refused to run the election with the dangerous interference with our rights than any amendment, which, it appeared to him (Mr. W.) pense, and without any pledge as to his course the members of the Legislature, whose families were the propositions contained in the resolution. And

or not. If such a course were expected or pursued, The prerogative of the Queen was not at all in- down by Earl Grey in their fullest extent. He volved or affected by the bill, but the Civil List ar- was, he confessed, surprised, although he was sur-The resolution under discussion declared the des- rangement was; so it had been before by our prised now at scarcely anything, to hear hon, genpatch which prevented the College Bill receiving Legislature in several cases, and this bill had a tlemen contending that we were still in local matthe royal assent "an interference with the rights suspending clause for two months, that the whole ters under the direct control of Downing Street, of the Legislature-that the Executive were respon- policy of the act, and the reasons for passing it, and were still governed by despatches, after the sible for it-and that the just expectations of the might be understood. His Excellency had fortified speeches which he found recorded in the Political people had not been realized." He felt it was the his own position by the memorandum now before Primer, in which it was glowingly declared that truth; and would at once say that if the Executive | the House, wherein he offers to forward to the Co- the system of governing by despatches was, by Council were not now responsible for all despatches nial Office any representations which they should legislation then had, forever done away with. or acts of the Governor, which intercepted our feel it necessary to make respecting the act. No Whatever the immediate result in that House might legislation, or affected our local affairs, that he doubt the words of the royal instructions applied be, and whatever opinion hon members might form

under a delusion. The responsibility of the Coun- As to the full right of the Legislature to control ment, the public were regarding with interest the cil to the Assembly, and through them to the people, our educational establishments, he would read from discussion then going on, and would form a correct had nothing left. He (Mr. H.) had been twenty- "I cannot doubt that ample provision will be conduct of hon: members with reference to the five years in the Assembly; was there at the con- made by the Legislature of the Province for pur- plain, constitutional and important principles con-

although he would not give a full history of those what manner this important object may be best at. ment, still he had always been prepay d to give the times, he would answer the whole arguments of tained, while the umple funds at their disposal will principles of the whole arguments of tained, while the umple funds at their disposal will principles of the whole arguments of tained, while the umple funds at their disposal will principles of the whole arguments of tained, while the umple funds are the hon, member for Gloucester (Mr. End) against afford them the means of carrying their decision and when he first became a member of the House that arrangement, informing the House that before respecting it into effect. The subject is one most he voted to some extent with the so-called Liberals, that time one single head of department received in interesting to every inhabitant of New Brunswick, who at that time were crying out for a reduction fees and perquisites more money than all the politi- and cannot be entrusted to better hands than those of the salaries of the public officers, beginning with the Governor, and so down. He was willing that

These were the words of a British statesman ;- the heads of departments should be reduced to £600 Mr. H. here alluded to the first separation of the nothing about persons outside or inside the Legis- salary per annum; but that he considered low

Executive Council from the Legislative Council; lature, but to those whose best interests were in enough; and he had never joined in the thoughtless cry for an extreme reduction; indeed, he had the desire of bringing members of the Executive He would also read an extract from the same always maintained that it was of much more im-

with them then and before and after. They were the "His Majesty can have no other interest in the resources, rather than one whose whole attention Queen's Council, from the first commission to Gov- matter than the welfare - than that the funds was turned to the cutting down of the public exernor Carleton to the present. They were to advise should be expended in whatever manner may best penses, the aggregate of the saving by the latter with the Governor, who could not be supposed to advance the welfare-of the Province; and on that policy forming, according to his estimate, but a know much about the Province; but he was sur- question, His Majesty conceives that reliance may very trifling item in comparison with the wealth rounded by them to inform him of the country, its with far greater safety be placed on the judgment and progress incident to the former; not only so, wants, its wishes and feelings, about which he could of the representatives of the people than on any but the Liberals-those who; a few years since, know but little. The Executive Council are respond other advice. The cession of the existing fund is were building up a temporary popularity upon sible, even under the old system; they were to leave therefore not regarded by the King in the light of the policy of reduction of salaries, -had not carried their families, their property, to feel the effects of a sacrifice, but rather in that of a direct advantage. out that policy, but had, whenever in power, showed their measures, which the Governor was not expect. If during the next ten years (supposing the Civil a disposition rather to raise than diminish salaries, ed to do; and there was no doubt he was bound to List limited to that time) any new accumulation and to create rather than diminish offices, in order advise with them on all matters affecting the should take place, it will constitute a saving effect- to accommodate their friends. An old and familiar Province except, as stated by Mr. Gillmor, ed by the frugality of the House of Assembly, to cry of the Liberals was tamily compactism; and

in case of rebellion, when he must act and advise the benefit of which they have the clearest title." he (Mr. W.) had; when he first entered upon powith those only in whom he had implicit confidence, These were the principles upon which the Civil litical life, looking round and noticing the fact whether in Council or not. He then referred to List was given to the Crown. Our right was clear that a family compact ruled the Province, made case of despatch written in 1835, relating to Quit and undisputed to legislate either for these pur- up his mind that the principle was wrong, and Rents and Casual Revenue, of course, by advice of poses or any other. He (Mr. H.) could never for- that, although the men then occupying the public Council. It was moved for and laid before the get hearing those despatches read by his lamented departments were many of them men of honor and House within about ten days after it was written. friend the late Mr. Taylor. Those sentiments integrity, still they should be responsible to the The only reproof of the Colonial Secretary was, rushed through his brain like liquid fire, -feeling people, and that they should hold their offices only that inconvenience might arise by having despatches that all these struggles, these views, had been met, upon the term of public confidence. One system published in the Province before reaching Colonial and these rights acknowledged and conceded in the of compactism had been swept away; but when he Office. Not a word against consulting Council, fullest and most satisfactory manner; and no con- (Mr. W.) now looked abroad, he found that a famwhich was always done. If members would refer flict with the mother country, but privileges given ily compact quite as odious now existed in the to Journals of 1837, they would find advice of which tended at once to give us a free constitution Province. When he had the honor of being a

Council was clearly implied. The address which like her own. [The hon, member here pronounced member of Government, no relative of his ever reremoved Sir A. Campbell stated the bad advice of a high enlogy on Lord Glenelg, whose portrait is ceived a salaried appointment, and the principle of acts of the Executive Government, not direct of the He would again repeat that the responsibility of that Government; but the present Government was Queen's Representative, who was himself a most the Executive Council, for all despatches or acts of pursuing a course very different, and not only had noble, honest man, and brave soldier, but guided by the Governor affecting the interests of the Province, the party departed from particular opinions before Council, one of whom wrote to England against the was the essence of Responsible Government and held by it, but had likewise violated the fundamendelegates, and was not only acquainted with the indivisible from it. It was distinctly laid down in tal principles of Responsible Government, as was despatches, but assisted to write them. There was the Governor General's instructions in answer to the evident in the case now before the House, where the no despatch or instruction intimating that the mem. of Government in Canada, and repeated in Government had neglected the interests of the Leg-Governor should not advise with his Council on resolution of the House; and their responsibility islature and the people. It had been contended questions connected with the Province; and the and duty to defend his acts is expressly declared in that the invitation given by 'His Excellency to his very nature of their office required it. Before Res- Earl Grey's despatch in 1848, which was adopted Council to send home any remarks they might wish, ponsible Government was introduced, advice was by the House, and upon which the heads of depart- referred to the remenstrance of the College Council. unquestionably practiced; and the increased res- ments were taken into the Government, when he lie (Mr. W.) thought there could be no doubt His ponsibility and trouble by the having to defend the (Mr. H.) went in; and responsibility must cer- Excellency meant the act itself, and that Government measures of the Executive in the Assembly was the tainly include advice and knowledge of acts to be had been dereliet in duty, in not having accepted reason the heads of departments were given to the defended, otherwise it would be nonsense. [Hon. that invitation, and accompanied the bill with such Executive Council, where responsibility was direct Speaker said, as he (Mr. H.) had been in the Ex- a statement of facts as might have induced the to the House. They were bound to defend all acts ecutive, he would ask what despatches he saw Colonial Minister to advise Her Majesty's consent. of the Governor affecting the Colony; which of while there?] He (Mr. H.) was perfectly aston- It had been charged upon members of the late course implied they were in his full confidence, and ished at such a question from His Honor the Speak- Government that they had gone into power in '57 advised with in all matters relating to our Legisla- er, who had been in Council himself, and well by the back door, and not by a legitimate way. tion, &c. That was the protection of the country. knew his lips were sealed by an oath as to what This he (M. W.) denied. In '51 he (Mr. W.) He (Mr. H.) had declared, although not then a was discussed there. But he could speak of the was returned by a small majority of 300. He had candidate, "that the dissolution of 1856 was the practice; and he would say at once that despatches never entered by the back door but once, and that greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon a free peo- relative to Provincial affairs were shown, and that was at the last election, when-and he was ashamed ple;" and had not His Excellency found a Coun- he did not believe any public despatches, relating to have to own it—the people at the pollssustained cil to take the responsibility and defend that mea- to our legislation or affecting the interests of the the present Government in their struggle for place sure, he could not have remained. But the Gov- country, were sent without having been shown to and office, and gave everything into their keeping. ernment of his hon. friend (Mr. Wilmot) had done Council, if here, or to the leading members of Gov- His doubt as the practical and beneficial working so, and the country had punished them and turned ernment living in Fredericton, except that about of Departmental Government in this Province had them out in 1857. His (Mr. H.) feelings were very the Judge's appointment, and it was likely one of long been strengthening; for he had found the views strong about it; but the Queen's representative, the Council saw that; he (Mr. II.) knew nothing of those who strenuously advocated that system surrounded by Council, could not be reached; the of it until published. He never doubted the right quite opposed to his with reference to the most imconstitution protected him, and so it should. Our to see them, nor even heard it disputed before. He portant interests of the Province, both as regarded constitution provides that the representative of always felt, while in Council, responsible for them, the development of its resources, and its natural Majesty, like Majesty herself, shall be free from and obliged to defend them. He wished to be un- means of wealth, the policy of protection of its political struggles; at the head of and ornamenting derstood that it was not necessary or expected that native industry, the management of the fisheries, our social system, and not mixed up with any they were formally laid before the Council and ap- and the railway policy contended for by him; and party. But they must understand that they cannot proved by a minute of Council, but shown to and now the evils already referred to, with corruption remain unless arrounded by a Council possessing that general knowledge given of them which ena- at elections, the bargaining for public offices, and the confidence of the Assembly, which Council bled the Executive to understand for what they the careless squandering of the public funds, were must know and feetmore about the wants and in- were responsible. He had not meant to go near the order of the day. [Mr. Wilmot here went terests of the Province than any Governor, what- anything done in Council while there; but the into some financial statements, from which he deever may be his rank of attainments, who must Speaker's interruption had drawn him that way. duced a very threatening aspect of affairs, from necessarily be a stranger. As to the responsibility He wished to keep a long way inside of his oath; which taxation to an enormous extent must follow.]

Sir E. Head wrote the celebrated despuch recom- same in this case, and then the bill would have nothing to propose. [Some hon, member asked

mending Judge Carter as Chief Justice, and Wil- been assented to and all the trouble saved. He felt mot Judge, without advising with his Council who that he would weary the House; but he had read knew nothing about it. He had left the Council; despatches, and referred to Journals at great length, and when the despatch was laid before the House, to put the case fairly. He would now say that, in a new Government had been formed, with Mr. 1854, he never conceded his opinion, that, if not Street as Attorney General, and the only members in the chair, he should have voted against that of the Council in the House who were in Govern- Government on the same ground as in 1851; and ment when the despatch was written; yet he (Mr. although grieved then to see some of his old friends H.) had voted that when they saw that despatch put out, that feeling was alleviated by the reflection it was their duty to have resigned. [An hon. mem- that such a discussion would never again be reber-"Oh, that was an appointment."] Butufter quired. He had cited authorities and despatches. the Attorney General had withdrawn from the showing the beginning and progress of our system. recommendation. The only question was, should which was based and founded upon the responsibil-Wilmot be Judge or Chief Justice? his appoint- ity of those who lived in the country, knew it, and ment was unconstitutionally made, but very popular whose interests were identified with its prosperity. at that time. No resolution could then affect the and whose families were to remain when they were appointment, nor was there any wish to do so; he gone, and not upon a Governor, who might not had nearly lost his election for York, and a strong have been here a month or a week among us, and sympathy existed in his favor. But, to affirm a might be removed in a month more to a better apprinciple, he (Mr. H.) had then voted to censure pointment. That responsibility included advice. and turn out that Government, with some of whom Together responsible was a thing which he could he had been side by side in all the political strug- understand, and worked harmoniously in all its gles of Sir A. Campbell's time, with whom he had parts. But if our legislation was to be controlled been in Council, and associated all his life; and or defeated by despatches for which no one was he need not say that then, as now, he felt most accountable (for the Governor could not be reached

Liberal Government without being in it. In 1856, important subject of education, was a much more adopted by the Attorney General in moving the then Government, although offered it without ex- single appointment. It stated in direct terms that was a cowardly and pusilanimous attempt to evade when elected; and he lost his election. It was the to be educated, who were living in different parts what was the nature of the amendment? It sought best part of human nature to love intensely what of the country, and felt and represented its wants the establishment of a principle which had been they suffer for cheerfully; and no proof could be and wishes, knew nothing about its interests. The for a long time distinctly recognized as being incistronger of Mr. S.'s sound liberal principles, and College Bill passed after full discussion, because its dent to Responsible Government, as by reference to his strong attachment to his party. But the course benefits had borne no comparison to its expense. the Journals of 1848 it would clearly appear that, was common. At the opening of the session of '56, Its munificent endowment had not yielded the henefit in the despatch of Earl Grey, defining what Reshis hon. friend Mr. Connell seconded and support- the country reasonably expected, and we had a ponsible Government was, the nature and functions ed a Want of Confidence vote against the same right to legislate on the subject. The despatch of the Executive were laid down. The Executive Liberal Government; but he (Mr. C.) had be- spoke of vested rights; they were vested wrongs. were then shewn to be the advisers of Her Majesty's longed to the party in '57, and now held his posi- The real vested rights were the unquestionable right Representatative, a body with whom he could contion in the party as Postmaster General. It was of the people, who entrusted the institution with sult, through whom he was brought into direct moastrous to suppose the members of any party ample funds, to have the benefit of it; if the trust connection with the Legislature, while they likewere to be mere machines, and were not to enquire has failed of its purpose, as it has done, their vested wise were to defend his acts and policy, and to be into the policy or measures of the Government, right is to withdraw the funds and dispose of them responsible for them. The House had since then. on various occasions, affirmed the principles laid as to the merit of the resolution and the amendestimate of the consistency which had marked the

> able and willing to labor to develop the industrial giving office to personal friends was ignored by

of Executive Council for despeches they never saw, but, if he could be relieved from that, he could give The present Government had made great promises, but had failed most miserably in coming up to the to the course he then felt bound to take. He was He alluded to the course taken by the Council in expectations based upon their promises. When in Council when the memorandum was torn up, 1855, on the Temperance Law, which all the Exe- out of office they were loud in their protestations as told in the debate of 1854. That Quncil had cutive Council had recommended to be assented to, that the late Government were a do-nothing Govrecommended a reduction of the Jucke to four, on the constitutional ground of its having passed ernment, and were not bringing in any measures; including Master of the Rolls. The day after the the Legislature, after full deliberation, although but now, when they were in power, with the ex-Council separated, Attorney General Wilmot with- some of the Executive Council had strongly opposed ception of one or two measures calculated to burdrew his name from that recommendation. Then it in the House; and they should have done the then the people with additional taxes, they have