Onr Queen and Constitution

TERMS, \$3 if paid in advance

VOL. XII.

WOODSTOCK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3,1860.

Business Cards.

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WILL OCCUPY ROOMS AT THE Blanchard Rionse. Wooderock. The first half of each Month, for the Plates in bond.

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Rice, Tohacco, Miour. Cor 1 Meal, Saleratus, Soap, Pork Su :a t, Candles. &c. &c. Link; Toff e.

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Where will be found, at all times, all kinds of choice Cox-FRETIENARY, HARS BREED and CRACKERS of all kinds. Wanning Care, &c. &c. | Lillowise, a large and well-seusted stock of Creams, Fancy Goods, Tors, &c. de. All of which sen be and for the lowest cush prices. Also, OYNTHUS by the quart or gallen. All Orders address d'as above will receive prompt

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Wnelesale & Retail Importer & Manufacturer of Every Description of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Farnisning Goods;

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Perfumery, and every Toilot Article cheap, at Wholesale TO PRINTERS. For sale a number of RUGGLES PRESSES and Fonts of Type, in good order. Apply to
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Those who wish to learn a good trade, and at the same time be laying

Bill-Heads, Handbills, &c. &c.

Those who wish to learn a good trade, and at the same time be laying up money—those who wish to complete their education (for who so intelligent as the printer?)—merchants who wish to advertise their business and at the same time keep their clerks busy—gentlemen who find time hang heavy upon their hands—printers who wish a fast, cheap, and reliable job press—in fact, all who want to improve their condition, will find it invaluable.

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Our presses may be exchanged at any time during twelve months, and other articles sold by us, if not satisfactory, may be returned within thirty days.

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Press 5 by 6 inches, I Fount, 1,742 types, Ink Roller, Ink Box, Can of Black Ink, Iron Chase, Quoins and Bearers, Chase, Marble Slab, Quoins and Bearers, Office complete, Office complete, Printing Office No. 4. Printing Office No. 2. 6.00 Press, 13 by 17 inches, 6.00 4 Founts, 6.988 types, 1.25 Can of Black Ink, Ink Roller, Chase, Marble Ink Table, Quoins and Bearers, Address : LOWE PRESS COMPANY. 144 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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References:—Messrs; Clark and Woodward, Boston; J. G. Bowes, M.P.P., Toronto, C. W.; Ira Gould, Esq., Montreal, C. E.; Messrs, bung & Hart, Halifat; N. B.; W. J. Ward, Esq., St. John's, N. F.

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Esq., Fredericton. Medical Examine for Woodstockk, Dr.G.A. Brown Woodstock Jan 1853

Poetry.

THE LAND OF DREAMS.

DY W. C. BRYANT. A mighty realm is the land of dreams, With steeps that hang in the twilight sky And weltering oceans, and trailing streams That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its shadowy borders flow Sweet rays from the world of endless morn, And nearer mountains catch the glow, And flowers in the nearest fields are born.

The souls of the happy dead repair From their bowers of light to that bordering And walk in the fainter glory there, With the souls of the living, hand in hand.

One calm, sweet smile in that shadow; sphere, From eyes that open on earth no more-One warning word from a voice once dear-How they rise in the memory o'er and o'er.

Far off from those hills that shine with day

And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales,

The land of dreams goes stretching away To dimmer mountains and darker vales. There lie the chambers of guilty delight; There walk the spectre of guilty fear; And soft, low voices that float through the night

Are whispering sin in the helpless ear. Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower, Scarce weaned from the love of childish play, The tears on whose cheeks are but the shower That freshens the blossoms of early May!-

Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleams, And I know by the moving lips, that now Thy spirit strays in the land of dreams,

Light-hearted maiden, oh heed thy feot! Oh, keep where the beam of paradise falls! And only wander where thou may'st meet The blessed ones from its shining walls

So shalt thouscome from the land of dreams With love and peace to this world of strife, And the light that over its border streams, Shall lie on the path of thy daily life,

Select Tale.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A VISIONARY.

Continued

During the next term, the friendship grew and Mills. Also, Mill Spindles, Brushes, Picks, Bolting good, and Barclay was in earnest addressing himself congratulated himself, with wonder and pleasure, to the long vacation. And it ought to have surprised so reasonably. Captain Gray, home on leave, obsuch affairs, that the principal event of that golden seemed, by Jove! to select the daughter of an anholiday summer was the falling in love with each cient house and a wealthy house, like the Beauchbirth, with nothing in the world to depend on but being at the head of it-for Sir Ralph Beauchamp his own talents, which he had abused, and the be- had died many years before, when his eldest son fore named patrimony, which was nearly exhausted. | was but a child, and Lady Beauchamp had been It will at once be seen that there could hardly be a sole regent over the property ever since-made it all more felicitous conjunction of circumstances to make the pleasanter. Everett, if he chose, might be vireverybody miserable by one easy, natural step; and tual master of Beauchamp; for the young baronet the step was duly taken. Of course, the young was but a weak, good natured boy, whom any one people fell in love immediately. - Everett, the might lead. Everett had displayed first rate gen-Dreamer, looking on with a sort of reverent interest eralship. "These simple seeming fellows are often that was almost awe; for the very thought of love deeper than most people," argued the soldier, wise thrilled him with a sense of new and strange life, in his knowledge of the world; "you may trust unknown, unguessed of, as heaven itself, but as them to care of themselves when it comes to the certain, and hardly less beautiful. So he watched point. Everett's a shrewd fellow." the gradual progress of these two, who were passing The father rubbed his hands, and was delighted through that which woe so untrodden a mystery to to take this view of the case. He should make him. If he ever thought about their love in a more something of his son and heir in time. Often as definite woy, it was-oh, the Visionary !- to con- he had regretted that Richard was not the elder, on gratulate himself and everybody concerned. He saw whom it would rest to keep up the distinction and nothing but what was most happy and desirable in honor of the family, he began to see an admirable it all. He knew no one so worthy of Agnes as Bar- fitness in things as they were. Everett was, after clay, whom, in spite of all his faults, he believed all, better suited for the career that lay before him, to be one of the noblest and greatest of men; and in which he trusted he would not need that knowhe felt sure that all that was wanting to complete ledge of mankind and judgement on wordly matand solidify his character was just this love for a ters that were indispensable to those who had to good, high souled woman, which would arouse him carve their own way in life. "It is better as it to energy and action, sustain and encourage him is," thought the father, unconscious that he was through all difficulties, and make life at once more echoing such an unsubstantial philosophy as a po-

to soften each in turn, -with but little effect, it may or the alternative of disgrace, to his heir. Everett was not to be persuaded or influenced in hands. "The poor Grays! it's all over with them!"

turn him from his fealty thereto. seems to be torture, but no discipline. But our and deeds.

events to be disposed triumph to the prudent father, desolation to the no one." For General Life Assurance, Annuities, pain, and bitter anxiety, but no quailing of the Richard, moved, in spite of his light nature.

courage of twenty lions, this Visionary, in battling coming the wife of a-a"-JAMES R. MACSHARE, Esq., St. John; W. H. Smithson his friend. The struggle was fierce and lengthened. "I speech, tell the people of the sacrifice they would one who had anything to do with printing offices his friend. The struggle was fierce and lengthened. "If that was the word you heritated about; no. I speech, tell the people of the sacrifice they would be who had anything to do with printing offices." I speech, tell the people of the sacrifice they would be who had anything to do with printing offices. "If that was the word you heritated about; no. I speech, tell the people of the sacrifice they would be who had anything to do with printing offices." Love conquered at last, as it always does, could we shall be no beggar. I have plane for my own fuso believe. And during the time of utter degres- ture; you shall know of them. Our marriage will, they would curse the day ever the railroad was un-

Everett cheered and sustained him,—till the young and position for my wife." He paused,—looked up old to be caught. He (P. S.) thought that his resistance had been passionate. "What have I done, what am I," he would purpose."

oftentimes say, " that I should be saved and sustained and loved by you, Everett?" For truly, he looked on him as no less than an angel, whom God had sent to succor him. It was one of those problems the mystery of which was most sacred and most sweet. In proportion as the erring man needed it. Everett's love grew and deepened and widened, and his influence strengthened with it almost unconsciously to himself. He was too humble to recognize all that he was to his friend

Meanwhile, imagine the turmoil at home, in res pect of Everett's absence, and the errand which detained him. No disguise was sought. The son wrote to his mother frankly, stating where he was, and under what circumstances. He received a missive from his father, of furious remonstrance; he replied by one so firm, yet saloving withal, that old Mr. Gray could not choose but change his tone to one of angry compassion. "The boy believes by the investigation. Was not that a most extrahe's doing right. Heaven send him a little sense!", was all he could say.

of Everett's utter destitution of that commodity .--A mercantile appointment was offered to Charles his political supporters, it was still more reprehenced the large sum necessary to enable hie friend to accept it. To do this, he sacrificed the whole of what he poseessed independently of his father namely, a legacy left to him by his uncle, over which he had full control. It must be years before he could be repaid, of course,-it might be never But, rash as was the act, he could not be hindered from doing it. His father raged and stormed, and again subsided into gloomy resignation. Henceforth he would wonder at nothing, for his son was mad unfit to take part in the world. "A mere visionary and no man." the hapless parent said, whenever he alluded to him.

When Everett returned, Charles Barclay was or his way to Canada, vigorously intent on the new infe before him. Agnes drew strength and comfort from the steadfast look of her brother's eyes, as he whispered to her, " Don't fear. Trust God, and be patient." The blight fell away from her, after that. If she was never a light hearted girl again. she became something even sweeter and wobler .-They never talked together about him, for the father had forbidden it; and, indeed, they needed not .-Openly, and before them all, Everett would say when he heard from his friend. And so the months passed on.

Then came the era in our Visionary's life, -an era, indeed, to such as he !- the first love. love, -and last, -to him it was nothing less than fateful. It was his nature to be steadfast and thorough. He could no more have transfered the love that rose straightly and purely from the very innermost fire of his soul than he could have changed the soul itself. Not many natures are thus created with the inevitable necessity to be constant. Few among women, fewer yet among men, love as Everett Gray loved Rosa Beauchamp.

When they became aware of this love at his home strengthened. Everett's influence was working for there ensued much marvelling. Mr. Gray cordially to study. He accompanied Everett to his home at think that actually his mad boy should have chosen nobody who was acquainted with the rationale of served that Old Everett wasn't such a flat as he other of Everett's sister and Everett's friend .- amps of Hollingsley. The alliance was in every way Agnes was the only daughter and special pride of a honorable and advantageous. The family was one rich and well born man. Barclay was of plebian of the most influential in the county; and a lady's

Unf rtunately, other members of the family, who And so the first days of Everett's love were as

were rational beings, and looked on life in a prac- cloudless and divinely radiant as a summer dawn: tical and sensible manner, were very differently af- But events were gathering, like storm clouds, about fected by the discovery of this attachment. In the house of Gray. Disaster, most unforeseen, was brief, there ensued upon the cclaircissement much impending over this family. For Mr. Gray, though storm on one side, much grief on the other, and as we have said, a practical and matter fact of man. keen pain to all, -to none more than to Everett .- andhaving neither sympathy nor patience with " vis-Our Visionary's heart swelled hotly with alternate ionary schemes or ideas," had yet, as practical men indignation and tenderness, as he knew his friend will do, indulged in divers speculations during his was forbidden the house, leard his father's wrathful life, in one of which he had at last been induced to comments upon him, and saw his bright sister Ag- embark to the utmost extent. Of course, it seemed nes broken down by all the heaviness of a first de safe and reasonable enough, even to the banker's spair. You may imagine his passionate denunciation shrewd eyes, but nevertheless, it proved as delusive of the spirit of worldliness, which would, for its and destructive as any that ever led a less worldly own mean ends, separate those whom the divine man astray. The fair seeming bubble burst, and sacrament of Love had joined together. No less the rich man of one day found himself on the moreasily may be pictured the angry, yet half-compas- row virtually reduced to beggary. All he had had sionate reception of his vehemence, the contempt- it in his power to risk was gone, and the liabilities nous wave of the hand with which the stern old remained to the extent of twice as much. The crash banker deprecated discussion with one so ignorant came, and the bank stopped payment, and the unof the world, so utterly incapable of forming a happy man was stricken to the dust. He never judgement on such a question, as his son. His mo- lifted up his head again. The shrewd man of the ther sat by, during these scenes, trembling and world utie ly succumbed beneath this blow of fate; grieved. It was not in her meek nature to take part it killed him. Old Mr. Grav died of that supposed against either husband or son. She strove to soothe, disease, a broken heart, leaving a legacy of ruin, be added. For all he was so gentle and so loving, The reins of government thus fell into Everett'

this matter. He took up his friend's cause and said the pitying world. And, indeed, the way in withstood all antagonism, resisted all entreaties to which the young man proceeded to arrange his father's affairs savored no less of the Visionary than had Ay, and he bore up against what was harder yet every action of his life theretofore. Captain Gray, to encounter than all these. Charles Barclay was who hastened home from his gay quarters in Dublin. one of those natures which, being miserable, are on the disastrous news reaching him, found his apt to le come desperate. To such men, affliction brother already deeply engaged with lawyers, bills,

short sighted point of view. We may well be be done," he said, in his usual simple, earnest way; thankful that the Great Ruler sees above and around "we must cut off the entail, and sell the property and on all sides the creatures to be governed, the to pay my father's debts. It is a hard thing to do. to part with the old place; but it would be worse, Charles Barclay went to London. One or two bitterer pain and crueller shame to hold it with the brief and most miserable letters Everett received money that, whatever the worldly code of morality from him, -then all a blank silence. Everett's re- may say, is not ours. There must be no widows peated appeals were unanswered, unnoticed. It and orphans reduced to poverty through us. Thank might have been as if death had come between and God, there will be enough produced by the sale of separated these lovers and friends, except that by the estate to clear off every liability, -to the last Charles Barclay, whom they loved so well, had It would have wounded Everett cruelty, had he been plunged into a reckless life, as into a whirlpool of misunderstood or rebuffed in this. "You have your destruction,-t at he was among those associates, commission, and Uncle Everett's legacy, and the

loving woman, -and to Everett, what? -Pain, keen "Except yourself, -yourself, old fellow," said heart. He had too much faith in his friend for grasped his brother's hand. "It's a noble thing to do ; but have you considered how it will affect your He went after him to London, -he penetrated to future? You, with neither fortune nor profession, assumed anger and forced violence; he had the —the Beanchamps will never consent to Rosa be-

man's soul seemed melted within him, and the sur- bravely .- 'It is no harder fate than falls to most colleague was too much prejudiced against render to the good influence was as absolute as the men. And for Rosa,—true love, true woman as she work, and the men who were carrying is on. is, she helps me, she encourages me in all I do and he was incompetent to act as a judge in the mat To be continued.

LEGISLATURE

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Continued.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, Feb. 14. The Provincial Secretary resumed. It was the same, and he would call the attention of House to an extroardinary fact. Here was a committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the management of an important public work. After a tedious and careful investigation, one of the members proposes a report, apparently for the purpose of getting up something that would take, rather than with the view of giving the facts as elicited ordinary admission on the part of a member of that But there came a yet more overwhelming evidence committee? If the desire was to make it take with was for the purpose of meeting the expectations of sible. Mr. Lawrence had asserted yesterday that the comparative statements of the Chief Commissioner and Engineer as to the relative cost of the road, as compared with the roads in the United States and Nova Scotia, [see report of last year,] he (Mr. W.) came to the conclusion that they were were incorrect. If this was true there would be an opportunity afforded to establish it. The statement was before the committee last year; why did not Mr. Lawrence question the parties about it then? The Provincial Secretary then proceeded to meet several charges against the Commissioner and Engi neer, relative to the importation of iron. He went on to show that if the Staffordshire iron cost more than the Welsh, it lasted longer and was cheaper in the end, which was shown in the evidence before

the Committee. It had been stated by Mr. Lawrence that Mr. Reed had incurred the additional outlay upon the iron, without consulting the engineer and his co-commissioners. So far from that being flie case (the Provincial Secretary said) it appeared by the published documents that it was decided by the present Board, as well as by their predecessors and Mr. Light, that it would be most advantageous to get Staffordshire iron. Mr. Lawrence had also stated that a loss occurred by purchasing iron through Messrs. Baring Bro. (Provincial Secretary) would offer a few observations on that subject. It would be remembered that during the autumn of '57, a financial crisis occurred, of an extraordinary character, affecting not only this country, but the whole of Europe; advancing the rate of interest from 21 to 10 per cent. per annum; that colonial securities could not be sold, or if at all at a considerable discount. At that time the Government of New Brunswick had contracts for work to be done within six months to the extent of £70,000. The panic growing out of the general suspension of specie payments in the United States, and which, it was feared, might extend to this Province, and cause distrust with the Saving Bank depositors, to meet whose demands, if made, would require a sum total of nearly £100,-000; and for which, at that time, there was nothing immediately available except the credit account with the Bank of New Brunswick. Under those circumstances the Government applied to Messrs. Barings for a credit of £40,000. That application, notwithstanding the many claims upon the firm from other quarters, was promptly complied with, and at 5 per cent. interest, while at the same time the Bank of England was receiving 10 per cent. for the best paper made in London. This act of their agents enabled the Government to hold on to their debentures for a few months, and instead of being compelled to sell them at a discount, the Government on the first of March, 1858, obtained 8 per cent. premium. When the Attorney General was engagement to give Messrs. Baring the purchasing prominently as engaging freights for the Imperial they would have that business as well as the sale of tezuma and Boadicea have no names entered, but are the debentures. On the 1st January, 1858, Messrs. represented by dots, all, no doubt, done intention-Barings, in reply to a letter from the Provincial Secretary upon the subject, intimated that they were prepared to do any business for the Govern ment on terms advantageous to the Province, and the Railway committee of 1858 been continued in Mr. Reed was accordingly requested to consult with the session of 1859, the facts would have been asthem upon the subject. The Government felt that it was but due to the firm, which had acted so liberally with them, to give them a fair chance at least to compete with others in the same line. It was at one time supposed by Mr. Reed that he might have obtained the iron on more favorable terms through other parties; but a subsequent letter stated that as the rails were hammered, they were worth from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton more, and that the Government would get good value for their money. That facturer would not supply an additional quantity per mile, or £8,500, it would cost over £12,000 per to Mr. Reed at a less price. Mr. Lawrence had also referred to the Scovil controversy. The real point at issue was whether the loss was upon 700 or 1000 tons. It was true, as had been previously stated, that Mr. Reed had ordered the 300 tons; he did not think after it was completed that it would but he (Provincial Secretary) argued that the circumstances connected with the arrangement placed the responsibility in fact on Mr. c .vi . The extent of the responsibility could be fully ascertained by favoritism, and gross corruption in the expenditure reference to the published correspondence, all the letters being before the House. His colleague, Mr. Lawrence, seemed to enjoy a kind of prophetic vision relative to railways. He had stated that the road from St. John to Shediac would cost between £1,-300,000 and £1,400,000; that it would not pay working expenses; that Peto, Brassey & Co. would have finished the road ere this, had the contract not been taken off their hands; that enormous burthens would be imposed upon the country; that supposing it only costs a million of money, the interest would be £60,000, and a sinking fund of 14 per cent., or nearly £15,000 more, making £75,000 per annum to come out of the general revenue of the Province. Those things Mr. Lawrence had stated, but he had given no evidence or facts to justify his conclusions. He said in substance-1, Sir Oracle, say so, and it must be so. Mr. L.'s views were becoming less selfish and more extended than they were in 1856. Now he has told us that the inhabitants of the north will have to pay an additional tax of 21 per cent. over and above the 21 per cent. impost to meet that, and has asked will they consent to be thus taxed. At the hustings in St. John, in 1856, he humanity perceives from a level, and therefore a "You know, Richard, there is but one thing to (Mr. L.) told the people that the very nails in their coffins and cradles were taxed 21 per cent. to meet the railway expenditure. He (the Provincial Sec- mittee be struck by lot, in the same manner as retary) was glad to find his hon. colleague's views committees on the controverted elections. were becoming so much more enlarged and less local Mr. Cudlip said that the country would not be

indirect means they learned that he was alive and shilling. You feel with me in this matter?" he sum more than was required; and only yesterday went to stamp Mr. Jardine as a liar. In still in London. At length came more definite ti- went on, confidently appealing to his brother, yet he had called upon him (P. S.) to testify to the a small community like St. John a man's character dings, and the brother and sister knew that this with a certain inflection of anxiety in his voice.— correctness of the opinion then expressed. How was soon found out; and Mr. Jardine's reputation whom he had formerly known at college Here was touched. This act of justice, therefore, can injure providing a sinking fund, toward the liquidation of posite. He was certain that in such a document He payment from the general resources could be taken just for hon, members to attack him in the House,

sion into which the mercurial nature then relapsed, of course be delayed. I must work, to win a home dertaken by the Government? Oh, no! he was to he had decided before hearing them that the Co Commissioner and Engineer had not acted wi and were not to be believed; He had imagined investigation made and closed, and had prepa his speech to be delivered on the rendering of verdict, and being premature had delivered t speech yesterday when moving his resolution the appointment of a committee, instead of at the close of the proceedings; and in conclusion he (F. S.) would put it to the House, the people, and Mr. Lawrence himself, whether or not, under the circumstances, he could act independently, and without being influenced by prejudice; if he was appointed on the committee he (P.S.) hoped he would lay aside his preconceived notions and approach the

investigation in a spirit of determination to dojus-Mr. Wilmot said, while credit was given the legal profession for their ability to make black white for the side on which they were retained; he must say the speech just made by the hon. Provincial Secretary had proved what an adept he had become, in the course of his political training, in the art of special pleading, and how readily he could make "the worse appear the better reason." After the explanation he had given relative to the cause why the letters of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Jardine to Mr. Reed, dated 29th Jan., 1857, and that of Mr. Reed to Mr. Jardine divted Jan., 29, 1858, were not included in the published correspondence. intentionally suppressed by the Government and the Chief Commissioner, from the fact that Mr. Jardine had written Mr. Reed, as he understood, that the cost of the Shediac road would only be from £5000 to £6000 currency per mile, and misled by that false statement, Mr. Reed had so repre-

sented it to Mesers. Baring Bros. & Co. He (Mr. W.) had not the slightest confidence in the Chief Commissioner, for he had not only kdown him to state what was deliberately false, but also what was maliciously false. The Chief Commissioner wrote Mr. Reed on the 20th December, 1857, that the road would not cost over £5000 to £6000 currency per mile; and on the 2d March, 1858, he reported to the Government that the Commissioner had every reason to believe that the final cost would not exceed £8500 per mile [see page 332 of the appendix to the Journal of 1859]. In page 376 of the same appendix, in his evidence before the Railway Committee of 1859, he went on to charge the Government of which the hon, chairman of the committee (Mr. Gray) and himself (Mr. Wilmot) were members, with having caused a waste of the public monies of from £10,000 to £20,000, and he did not impute any blame or responsibility for that cost to the Chief Engineer. And he further stated that, in addition to that loss, there was a direct loss in the grade between the Mill Pond and Gilbert's Lane of £4191 18s. 8d. The hon. chairman, aswell as he (Mr. W.); knew the statement to be untrue, and on page 508 of the appendix the Chief Engineer, Mr. Light, in his evidence, says: "The whole cost of the work done during the winter of 1856-7, between Gilbert's Lane and Mill Pond. including £344 of permanent sleepers, as per contract, was £2530. The portion of that I conceive to be permanent, including the pile bridge into the Mill Pond, which is necessary for a freight track, is £1679, leaving for temporary purposes £857; and in my opinion then and now, that temporary expenditure was justified for the final purposes and objects of the works. Had that expenditure not been made there would have been no dividend." He (Mr. Wilmot) believed that the man that would make such false statements would be guilty of any breach of the moral law, and had he (Mr. Wilmot) been a member of the Railway Committee he could not, after hearing the evidence, have signed a report in any way exonerating him. The hon. Provincial Secretary had referred to the subject of the railway iron and girders. [See page 437 of the Appendix to Journals of 1859.] Mr. Reed's name is entered Railway. He (Mr. W.) was of opinion that had certained; but the committee of last session had been described to him by a person who had been present during a great part of the investigations, as similar to a party going into the woods in search of a timber berth, who, instead of counting the number of trees that could be cut, commenced by counting the leaves; and in fact their whole time was fritted away in examining into the engineering of the first nine miles. He (Mr. W.) was of opinion that instead of the road costing £5,000 the Province would be a million and a half of monev. with an annual interest of £90,000 to be remitted abroad. He (Mr. W.) never had but one opinion of the road; it connected with no other, and pay its working expenses. From information which he had received and which he placed confidence in. he was fully convinced that there had been jobbing, of the money, and waste and extravagance in the management, and that the debt incurred would be a millstone about the necks of the people of the Province, that would absorb all the money they now bhained for roads and schools, and would cause direct taxation in addition. He hoped his prognostications would prove incorrect, and that he nright be agreeably disappointed in the result, but at all events he trusted that this session the house and country would be able to ascertain the real state of the accounts. He regretted the altercation which had arisen between his hon. friends and colleagues, Messrs. Gray and Lawrence. From his long acquaintance and intimacy with the former he did not believe he would do anything that was dishonorable, or knowingly state anything that he didnot believe to be true, but he perfectly recollected the conversation alluded to by the hon, member for the city, relative to the signing of the report, which was as he had stated yesterday, that he believed the report exonerated the Chief Commissioner, which

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Mr. Cudlip moved, in amendment, that the com-

was not borne out by the evidence.

and selfish. But he (P. S.) would enquire how satisfied with a committee selected in the usual those views of the case corresponded with the state- manner. When a man's life, property or characments made by Mr. L. last session when the Revenue ter was at stake in a court of law, he had a care-Bill was under consideration; he (Mr. L.) then fully selected jury; and the question to be investiasserted that the proposed increase of duty on ungated by this committee involved the character of enumerated articles of 21 per cent. would give a the railway officials. The remarks of Mr. Gray could the two statements be made to harmonize? there most positively contradicted Mr. Gray's asserthey were utterly irreconcilable. Then how little tion. He had a register of commercial reputation, he (Mr. L.) appeared to know, after all his great in which the name of every merchant was entered, research, with reference to the provisions of the Act with a concise statement of his reputation set opthe railway debt. The 11 per cent. must be taken nothing of which he should be ashanred was affixed from the profits, and if there were no profits no to the name of Mr. Jardine; and he thought it unfor that purpose. If the undertaking was to bring where he could not be present to reply to and refute lamentation, mourning and wee upon the country, the slanders. He would like to make a remark or and his bon. colleague knew it, he (P. S.) could two on the Jardine and Reed correspondence. Every not understand how he could be present at, and business man knew how easy it was in copyinti fil & road to Sussex, on which occasion he (Mr. L.) was terations from the original of the letters were trivwith the devils that had entered into the spirit of "Not a beggar, Richard," Everett said, smiling, one of the guests. Did he on that occasion, in his ial, except the printing of ten for two; and every