

off a journey, and had not time to prepare a speech. He had also to follow several learned gentlemen, whose occupation it was to speak. He had not had the advantage of a college education; he received his education when the country was destitute of Grammar Schools, and even Parish Schools were rare. He had followed several occupations. Before the great fire of 1825, he was a merchant; he then became a farmer and fisherman, and for some years, as they all knew, he had been engaged as a Supervisor of Roads, with what success he left them to judge, and he now appeared before them as a candidate, and was ready to mend their ways, in another way, in the halls of legislation. The interests of the county were various, and he thought they ought respectively to be represented. But this was not the case. We had merchants and lawyers, but we had no farmers or fishermen. He was engaged in these branches of trade, and as a farmer and fisherman he offered himself to their notice. Both these branches of business required support and protection, and if returned he would give them his best attention. He said there was great need of retrenchment, but the legislature should commence with themselves; they should curtail at home, and they could then with a good grace, apply the pruning knife to other departments and to officials.

Municipal Corporations ought to be allowed the people, when asked for by them. There was ample room for the correction of abuses, which he would endeavor to effect, if returned. He closed by saying that the farming and fishing interests, especially, would claim his attention.

Mr HEA read his remarks, of which the following is a copy:

GENTLEMEN,—Having placed myself before you as a candidate for your suffrages, it is your right to hear, and my duty to inform you of my political views, and from the length of time which has been already occupied by those gentlemen who have preceded me, I have determined to trespass upon your patience as short a time as possible.

Without reference to what has been said by others, I would briefly state that the Provincial expenditure, so far as relates to the salaries of public officers, is far too great for the altered circumstances of the Province, and that therefore I would strenuously advocate a reduction in that branch of the public expenditure, commencing with the head of the Executive, and tracing it through all its ramifications, without any regard to what are termed "vested rights," further than reason and common sense may point out. I would also totally abolish all such offices as may justly be termed sinecures, and place all public functionaries in such a position as that they would feel that they had at least some degree of responsibility resting upon their shoulders, if not some amount of service to perform for their salaries.

In determining the amount of salaries to be given to the Judges, I would strip them of all other income to be derived from the public chest, or from the country, in the shape of fees, or otherwise. I would also advocate a reduction in law expenses, and so far as practicable, a simplification of law proceedings. While upon this point, I would observe, that by applying the pruning knife to the Governor's £3500, and by applying it very liberally and unsparingly, the other officers of the Government would feel a lesser amount of inconvenience from the reduction of their's, and the reduction of the expenses of law proceedings would be felt less perceptibly by the legal profession.

I would advocate the introduction, to all intents and purposes, and to the fullest extent, of responsible Government—doubting very much whether there is a County in the Province where a sufficient amount of material cannot be found to carry it out. I would have the Legislative Council Elective, and would also have Justices of the Peace Elective, thereby holding both bodies responsible to the people for their acts and deeds.

I would, to the utmost of my power, advocate voting by Ballot, by the adoption of which course alone, the voice of the people can be heard in the Halls of our Legislature, or the people left free to vote for the men of their choice.

I would support any application to the Home Government requesting its sanction that we should enter into treaties of commerce with foreign nations—and at the same time that we should be relieved from the interference of the incumbent of the Colonial office, who cannot be supposed to be otherwise than ignorant of our necessities or interests.

As economy and retrenchment should be the order of the day, I would remark, that I cannot conceive how our Legislature can be faithfully and industriously occupied for nearly one fourth of its time, or three months of the year, in making new laws and revising old ones for our good Government. I should not hesitate to be one of twelve men whom I could select from any House of Assembly that I have seen for 27 years, that I have been in the Province, to do in one month, annually, all the Legislative work that could possibly be required for the benefit of the Province.

In a word, both from reading and observation, I am fully convinced of the importance to this Province of a change of some men at the head of affairs and of a total change of policy, and measures both generally and locally. I am of the new school, and do not feel disposed in any respect, to lag behind the times; and so far as in me lies, if favored with your suffrages to such an extent as to entitle me to a seat in the Legislature, shall endeavor to originate and work out such measures as will

operate beneficially, and place us in a different position from that which we at present labor under.

The manner in which I have placed myself before you, it is true, is novel—is new to you. I have preferred it to any other, and should not adopt any other course in order to secure my return as one of your Representatives. I would not come *beggingly, imploringly, or crouchingly* before you to solicit your suffrage—at the same time that I should value the support of any individual who took any interest in me in this movement. I have faithfully adhered to the sentiments and course of conduct set forth in my handbills and advertisements, not having solicited any individual for his suffrage, nor shall I to the end. The County, if it knew my political views in detail, and that I possessed any thing like ability and inclination to carry them out, would feel itself about as much interested in deputing me to represent it, as I do, to be made its Representative.

The reason of my reading this address instead of addressing you extemporaneously is to prevent any misapprehension as to the sentiments to which I may give utterance, and also to give you an opportunity of reading them at your leisure, if you feel disposed to take that trouble. I do not by any means feel sanguine as to my return as one of your Representatives. I do not think this County is in a state to select such a person. I am glad to see that the scales are in some measure dropping from the eyes of its people—and if voting by Ballot, which I have no doubt would be strenuously opposed by some, were adopted, or if it should be at a future day, I should then stand in a different position from what I now do or am likely to stand at this Election.

Mr FRASER. The speech of this gentleman was not lengthy. He said:

Although a young man, I now come before you convinced that a change is necessary in the management of our affairs. Under a proper system, it is, I believe, agreed on all hands, that not more than a month or six weeks is necessary for the performance of the legislative duties.

A number of candidates have this day come before you, with good intentions no doubt; but it is a melancholy fact that when they reach the House of Assembly, when they get within the influence of that great centre of attraction, the public chest, all their good intentions and fair promises disappear.

He came there convinced that a great change was necessary, to benefit the country; and he assured them that if he had not the interest of the country at heart, he would not at that time have appeared before them. All that the industrious young men of this country want, all the assistance they expect, is to get employment, and to be paid for their work; all the Farmers and Mechanics require, is to get a remunerative price for the fruits of their industry.

Formerly individuals have come forward as the champions of the people—as the assertors of their rights, and the people have returned them; but when they entered the House of Assembly, and saw the general scramble for the public money, they joined in and assisted to divide the spoil, got a good slice of the public loaf, and forgot their constituents. But be assured, unless you make a man's interest and duty run in the same channel, you can never expect an efficient public man.

I now offer to go to the House without any expence to the Province. All I want is the confidence and approval of my countrymen. It may seem hard at first sight to require a man to go and legislate for the public good without pay; but if that be the case, is it fair to take a poor man, from the extreme bounds of the county, to attend a jury, for a fortnight or ten days, at his own expence.

I would warn you to consider well at this important period, at this time when you have met to exercise your Elective Franchise in a way that will promote your own benefit, to consider well who you trust with the management of your affairs. No doubt some will tell you I have come forward from self interested motives. And so I have, for unless the country prospers, I who wish to live honestly, cannot succeed; but they may tell you I will not nor can I perform what I say, but believe them not, for I would not for the broad lands of Northumberland, nor for the best situation in the gift of the British Crown, break the pledge I have this day made to you. My friends and countrymen, some will say to you I expect some reward, and so I do—and that is the confidence of my friends. When I returned from an adjoining county, after an absence of some time, the cordial welcome I received from my friends afforded me greater happiness than wealth could bestow: the satisfaction I felt I cannot find words to express. I now call upon you to prove yourselves the friends of your country; let all your affections at this time be centered in this your native country, and the land of your adoption, and join with me, and use your influence, every one of you, that it may, like a stream increased by every gentle rivulet, swell into a mighty flood, which will carry all before it. And depend upon it, that you who are determined to remain with us, will rejoice, and our friends and companions who have departed to seek that assistance in foreign countries which was denied them in the land of their birth, who have gone to seek that independence, which is dear to every right thinking man, may return to this the land of their birth, and rejoice when they see the sun of intelligence rise on land of their nativity, and the buds of hope blossom as an evidence of the spring time of our prosperity.

[As it had been arranged, Mr HUTCHISON addressed the people, and at considerable length rebutted the allegations which had been brought against him by Mr Cunard.

We did not take notes of the latter part of Mr. Cunard's speech, or the reply of Mr. Hutchison, as both were highly personal. An action for LIBEL has been instituted against us by John T. Williston, Esq. for publishing an ADVERTISEMENT bearing the signature of the writer, we therefore think we would be acting but prudently to wait the decision of a Jury, to ascertain whether we are to be held responsible for the opinions of our known Correspondents and Advertisers, before we placed ourselves in such a position as to subject us to be prosecuted for two other libels—a situation not very enviable.

But the unkindest cut is—that this prosecution has been brought against us by an individual who offers himself as a Candidate on the REFORM ticket; who promises to correct public abuses, and bring about a better state of things in the Province; but strange to say, he would curb the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, which all must admit is the bulwark of our rights, the redressor of our wrongs, and the most powerful, and consequently the most effective instrument possessed by the people for pulling down the strong holds of official abuses. "Oh, Consistency! thou art a jewel" of inestimable value, because of thy great rarity.]

MR. FRASER begs to inform the Freeholders of Northumberland, that a report ungenerously circulated, to the effect that he has withdrawn from coming forward as a Candidate at the present Election, is incorrect, and hopes the Freeholders will be alive to their duty and interest. He will lecture this evening in Chatham, at eight o'clock in front of the residence of Mr Andrew Duncan. Chatham, Saturday, June 29, 1850.

RESTIGOUCHE.—We received the following Communication by the mail this morning: Restigouche, June 28, 1850.

Dear Pierce,

Our nomination took place on Wednesday last, when three fit and proper persons were recommended, namely, John Montgomery, Andrew Barbarie, and John Cook, the latter a new man, the others, as you are aware, are old stagers. The ball was opened by Mr. Montgomery, addressing the "free and independent" electors, in a speech remarkable only for its mildness and humility, offering to do all, and every thing, his constituents might desire, with the exception of making the Legislative Council Elective; as to that, his mind was not yet made up; indeed, he was not prepared to say how he would act in that matter. (It looks amazingly wise to make some reservation.) The Hon. Gentleman looked the very milk of human kindness, and sat down evidently under the impression that he had melted the hearts of his audience to a nicety. By the bye, in a rather ill-natured communication of mine which appeared in your paper some time back, I applied the epithet of "pompous merchant" to that gentleman; the expression I now beg to retract. Mr Cook followed next, with a short speech. Having never yet sinned politically, he had nothing to say in the way of explanation of past conduct, but promised to support all the good measures which are at present made the test of eligibility to legislative seats. Among the rest, he promised retrenchment—to the knife, including the reduction of Members' Pay, (real patriotism.) Mr. Barbarie followed with what would have been a long speech, only that it was providentially cut short by a groggy orator. He enlarged, greatly on the "dearest privilege," the awful amount of labor he had to go through (strange to say they are so fond of it) the warlike position he had to assume to frighten the Saint John members into yielding a few shillings to our county. That hackneyed theme the "Roads and Bridges" was not forgotten. Mr. Barbarie then came to the great hit—the PURITY of Elections. "Come to the poll" said he, "with a fair and unbiassed mind; vote for the man whom your conscience approves; do not allow yourselves to be persuaded or coerced, &c. &c." All this might have been swallowed well enough, had the Hon. Gentleman not brought in his pocket from the South, a number of small "BULLS" for a particular circle of his friends. Of course they are not at all coercive, or if so, it must have been because the poor fellows at Belledune had not sense enough to act for themselves. We shall see. The other speakers were Mr. Simonds, Mr. P. Stewart, and Mr. Ferguson. Mr. F. proposed Mr. Barbarie, and followed it up by a speech of great length, consisting of the most nonsensical twaddle ever read out of a hat. It is uncertain which of the three will be left, but it is supposed that Mr. Cook's return is sure. When the polling is over I will send you word of the result.

A LIBERAL.

### Sheriff's Notice.

A POLL will be opened at or near BARTHOLOMEW'S MILLS, in the Parish of Blackville, for the ensuing Election, on the 2nd day of July next, at EIGHT o'clock, A. M. W. A. BLACK, Sheriff. Newcastle, June 23, 1850.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S  
COMPOUND  
Extract of Sarsaparilla.  
THE WONDER AND BLESSING OF  
THE AGE!  
The most Extraordinary Medicine in the  
World!

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

WE have manufactured 1,500,000 Bottles of this Sarsaparilla during the past year, and are now putting up 5,000 bottles per day; using more of the Sarsaparilla Root in one month than all the other manufacturers of Sarsaparilla in one year.

This Extract has cured more of the following diseases than all the other advertised medicines together have done.

Scurfula, or King's Evil.  
Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions.  
Pimples or Pustules on the Face.  
Blisters, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes.  
Ridge Worm or Tetter.  
Scald Head.  
Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints.  
Stabborn Ulcers.  
Syphilitic Disorders, Lambago.  
Salt Rheum.

And all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life. It invariably cures

Rheumatism.  
Indigestion or Dyspepsia.  
Neuralgia, General and Nervous Debility.  
Palpitation of the Heart.  
Liver Complaint and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and vigor.

THE NUMBER OF DISEASES mentioned above, as cured by this preparation of Sarsaparilla, MAY SEEM LARGE; but we are, nevertheless, PREPARED TO PROVE, by an EXTENSIVE ARRAY OF CERTIFICATES, that such is the fact. A fraction of the evidence which we possess concerning each disease, would be received before any JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL as complete demonstration. It may be remembered that all this frightful array of maladies, though appearing in an endless variety of forms, are yet similar in their origin or causes; for they all spring directly or indirectly from the same fountain. If the blood were in a pure, healthy and active state, it would drive all these complaints from the system, and chronic diseases would be impossible.

### Hope for the Afflicted!

Mr SAMUEL STORY, 3d., Agent, S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

SIR,—Having been afflicted for the last 12 months with an affection on the Lungs, which prevented me attending to my work as well as I could wish, during which time I was under three doctors' hands, and must say, I derived no benefit whatever, and began to despair of ever getting better. I was induced to try S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, that you are agent for, by seeing it advertised, and after using two bottles found immediate relief, and am now able to attend my work as usual; I sincerely believe it has been the means of restoring me. I have also been afflicted with the Piles for the last seven years, and when I began using your valuable Sarsaparilla, to my astonishment I was cured.

JOHN BRENNAN, Cooper.

No. 51 Albemarle Street, Halifax, N. S. Sworn to at Halifax, before me, this thirteenth day of May, 1850.

A. KEITH, J. P.

### And yet another.

Mr SAMUEL STORY, 3d., Agent S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla:

SIR,—I am happy to forward you a statement voluntarily furnished, and certified upon oath, of a cure recently effected at this place, by S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which you are at liberty to make use of for the great benefit of the public.

Yours truly,

M. W. SKINNER, Druggist.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 27, 1850.

"This is to certify that my wife was for the space of twenty five years suffering under a complaint got through a severe cold, which brought on a general debility of the system, and from the use of one bottle of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, was entirely restored to good health, which was purchased from Mr W. Skinner, General Agent at Charlottetown for the above medicine.

FINLAY McKINNON.

Sworn before me, May 18.

GEORGE DALRYMPLE, J. P.

### NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late HUGH HAMIL, of Newcastle, saddler, deceased, are required to render the same duly attested to the subscriber within three months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Administrator Newcastle, 4th June, 1850.