

as a Man, practiced many years in the County as a Lawyer, and served them four years as a Legislator, and if he had never deceived them as a Man, betrayed them as a Lawyer, or deserted their cause in the Legislature, he had obtained a shield against which falsehood and insinuation might rattle in vain, or serve but to prove the value of his armour.

That during his service he had erred in judgment, he did not doubt; that he had failed in ability, he well knew, but that he had in any instance departed from or forgotten the principles they had returned him to support, he defied his bitterest enemy to show. Let them try their representatives on general grounds, enquire into the whole tenor of their conduct, and not rest the cause upon some little matter or some unguarded expression, each one of them would thus condemn a representative, yet no two agree in pointing out the offence. No man's conduct would satisfy an investigation so absurd. They should not claim more than an approach to perfection.

Had their Representative ever sacrificed their interests from mercenary motives, had he failed from negligence or sloth, or been driven from their cause by fear; if these questions were satisfactorily answered, they could safely trust and should encourage him; it was as much their duty and interest to encourage and support the man who could stand this test, as it was to seek out and punish the political renegade. 'Twas thus only that they could secure the services of men of spirit and integrity. The man who cringed to his master at home was ill fitted to conduct his master's business abroad. He who would fawn upon and flatter a Constituency would soon become the servile slave of any Government; the eye which shrank from the gaze of a fellow citizen would soon be dazzled by the glitter of a court, independence and spirit must exist in the man or he would be wanting in the legislature.

He would now deal with the objections he had heard hinted against him, and first that of making long speeches.—That he had spoken more than was necessary, might be true, but that he had spoken oftener or at greater length than other members of whose conduct his objectors approved, was not true. Let them consider the position in which he had been placed. Returned to be in opposition, deserted by some whose assistance had been promised—defeated by two votes only; a second election from the ranks took place three of the most talented and trustworthy of the party resigned, and thus on the second year of his parliamentary career, he had been thrust into a position his ambition did not seek. Under these circumstances, he felt that he must work double tides to keep the ship on her course, and thus by over exerting himself in their cause, did he become charged with wasting time. But suppose he had taken warning by the cry, what would his enemies have said? Why, the opposition having deserted Johnson had been silenced, and would soon capitulate. He felt that the alternative falsehood would be circulated, and kept the guns rattling to let friends see that the fortress was still defended; he chose rather to be thought troublesome than dishonest.

The next objection was, that he was opposed to a prohibitory Liquor Law—to this he might reply, so were all the candidates; but he did not wish to avoid the question thus. He opposed the bill twice in the Assembly, because he considered it injudicious in its provisions and impracticable in its working. The object of the law, he approved of—its aim was good; again he represented a constituency whose views on this subject had never been ascertained; let him know that the majority wanted, and he would vote for the law, though he could not promise that it would answer their expectations.

The last and most gravely urged or most violently uttered objection was, that he opposed and spoke against the Orange Bill. To this he pleaded guilty. But did not throw himself on the mercy of the Court. If again returned he would oppose any bill of the kind; but that he had spoken against the bill in the manner he had heard reported was not true, and the published report though given by one of the rankest Orangemen in the Province, contradicted the falsehoods circulated three weeks before any report of the speech appeared. He need not reply to these untruths, but would briefly state his views on the subject.

As a protestant he had ever lived and as such he hoped to die; as an individual, he desired that it should be the prevailing faith of the country, but as a politician he desired equal civil and religious liberty to all—less than this he would not offer, more he would not yield to any.—If all denominations of Christians were to be equally bound, they should be equally protected by the law. If they were expected to support the constitution they must be given an interest in its preservation. If they were to labor for the advancement of a common country, it must in spirit be their country also. If they advocated the right of private judgment they should enforce the argument by example, and accord the right to all—while they determined to be protestant in faith let them at least be christian in practice.

The Orange Bill proposed to incorporate a Society, which in name at least, was offensive. It revived feelings of bitterness and hostility which were better forgotten, and which should not be encouraged in the Colonies. The Legislature had not interfered with these societies, but as they had never been incorporated in the mother country, an assembly representing a whole people, should not legalize such organizations. As fellow countrymen did they desire to perpetuate an unfriendly feeling—as men did they wish to excite an unchristian spirit. Did they desire two hostile parties in the country, to create a civil strife, which could only end in the total destruction or prostration of one or other portion of the people, to make the freedom of the one depend for its existence, on the most abject slavery of the other. If such a feeling as this yet lurked among them, it was but the dregs of intolerance, the remains of darker times and suited not the spirit of the 19th century. He would boldly say that if entertaining the spirit he had expressed in favor of equal, civil and religious liberty, should sound the death knell of his political existence, he would meet it with pride as it must come with honor.

He wished to be fully understood on this subject—that neither party could hereafter accuse him of misleading them. He claimed no support from either further than they approved of his politics, and would rather remain at home than obtain a seat in the assembly by undue means.

Mr CRANNEY addressed the Freeholders as follows: Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen Freeholders.

Having been put in nomination as one of the Candidates for the county, it is but right and what you ought to expect, that I should inform you how I intend to act, and of the policy I mean to pursue in the discussion of those great questions that will occupy the deliberation of the new House of Assembly. In the first place I am favourable to vote by ballot and registration of voters. I am for extending the franchise to rate payer on property, and I am not

against Universal Suffrage, being strongly of opinion that no man should be taxed without having a voice in the election of the man that lays it on.

The Revenue of the province is too much—the Tariff is entirely too high; taking money out of the pockets of the people, in an indirect way without their being a necessity for it. It should be so regulated as to meet the just wants and requirements of the Province.

The House should give up the Initiation of money grants, and the government should be prepared with estimates for the public service at the opening of every session, and the expenditure to be kept strictly within those estimates.

Municipal Corporations ought to be conceded, where a majority of the people is for them. The money now expended on Roads and Bridges would be better laid out if placed at their disposal. The present mode is a mystery that few understand; the sooner it is abolished the sooner you abate a great public nuisance.

As to the federal union of the Province—I am not at present prepared to say what I shall do. It will be a question of time, and one that will probably come up by and by. Whether a small Province joined to a large and mighty one would gain or lose by annexation, is to be maturely weighed and judged of by the people, before jumping into it. On this point I will be prepared to do what I consider best for the prosperity of our Country. I am aware the too-fast or go-a-head principle is the rage of the time—let us take care and not push it too far by visionary schemes and wild theories that may lead to ruin.

I am not disposed to offer any factious opposition to the Government; when good measures are brought in, I will support them, but if bad ones, they shall have my most strenuous opposition; and if they be really a bad government the sooner turned out the better.

The School system is far from being perfect—improvements will be made from time to time. The assessment principle is the correct one, and will be ultimately adopted; at present persons living in remote and new settle ments might suffer by enforcing it on them.

I need not inform you that the Agricultural and Mercantile interests of the Country will have my best and earnest attention. The Fisheries, also, those sources of immense wealth, capable of employing a large number of our population, shall not be forgotten; in fine, all interests in the Country shall share alike, with a view of making all prosperous and happy.

I am now almost a native of the Province, being thirty eight years in the country; my children were born here, my little means I have, are in this county; my interest, therefore, is identified with your own. It is needless for me to inform you, that I am a catholic (a Roman catholic, if you will) but at the same time tolerant to all; conceding the right to all to worship God as they seem best, as to Him alone, they are accountable for their thoughts and actions and not to man. Perfect equality to all—ascendency to none; an equal distribution of the gifts of patronage of the state, irresponsible of country or creed. Merit and fitness only to be the recommendation.

I now beg leave more especially to address myself to the Catholics of the county, in order to make few observations respecting their number and station. It is acknowledged and conceded by the Protestants, that they are entitled to one member, and to him no opposition would be offered; such being the case, the catholics ought to make the selection of the man best qualified and of the largest experience, to assist his colleagues in the onerous and important duties imposed on members of the house. Had they met in their respective parishes and fixed upon their man, some of the candidates who gave themselves a great deal of trouble in securing the county, shaking hands with the ladies, and kissing the children, would get leave to remain at home, to mind their business; and I tell you further, that if that had been done, the election would terminate in this day—but it is not too late yet. You have six days to ask yourselves the important question—who is the man best qualified to reflect credit on yourselves and on the county?

I have now to thank you gentlemen, for the patient hearing given me, and should I be one of the favoured four who will be sent to represent this great county in the Assembly, I promise you again to do my utmost to promote the general interest of the province, and the particular good of our county.

The following is the substance of Mr FRASER'S remarks:

It is some years since I first appeared before you on these hustings, the gloom which then overshadowed our commercial atmosphere has since passed over, and peace and prosperity now reign throughout the land. I at that time stated, that remuneration in money was the just due of our mechanics and labourers, that the revenue of the Province should be expended to develop its resources, that a proper system of education was absolutely necessary, and that until such were the case we never would become a permanently thriving or prosperous country; these opinions I still entertain, cash payments we at present have, not through the instrumentality of our legislators, but rather the private enterprise and policy of the men who upheld the trade of the country in its late depression. In referring to our resources, I would call your attention to the permanent and fluctuating resources, and the difference between them, farming and the fisheries constitute the former, and are the main stay of our country in case of commercial depression. True, at present shipping and lumber command higher prices, and consequently labour is more remunerative than it has been for a length of time, but experience pointing to the past, bids us not forget that the dependence to be placed upon the continuance of our present apparent prosperity, is but doubtful. I need not ask you who those were, who, in the time of the late depression of trade, left their houses tenantless, and their once thriving farms a waste, I need not ask you whether these were engaged in lumbering, and thereby forced to depend upon the mercantile business of the country, nor do I require to observe that but few of them were fishermen or practical farmers; equally useless would it be for me to enquire why the Americans under all the disadvantages of distance, restrictions, and long and perilous voyages engross the whole of the deep sea fisheries, which materially are our peculiar privileges, while nothing is done by us in the prosecution of that profitable branch of business, because it is well known that the policy of the legislature of that country is to take the most lively interest in protecting and encouraging that, and other branches of industry, which have been by ours totally neglected. For our farmers we want accommodation for the disposal of their produce, markets in all the principal towns, and grants for the supply of lime which is not more desired by the farmer than necessary to the supply of the natural and chemical deficiencies of the soil.

The necessity of education is generally admitted,

and justly so, being the only feature which distinguishes civilization from barbarism, the inefficiency of the present system is also admitted, I therefore conclude, that these evils existing, require immediate remedy, and if those who represented us, have shown their inability to devise the cause which have produced and continue these evil effects, we want men of talent, energy, and perseverance, who can and will. It is not for me to represent myself as one of these, condemned as I have been for my associations with all classes of the community, carelessness and negligence with regard to personal appearance, dress, and other things, having never yet learned that a man's brains were in his hat, or his intellect in the fashion of his garments, and who of the surrounding candidates has not, within the last few weeks, been as social with all classes as I, if therefore my general rule be practised by them as an exception, where lies the difference, it is for you Freeholders to define that difference, for you to judge of the fitness of your representatives, and considering you as having not only that right, but the undisputed power of exercising it, I am now before you, requesting you to hear and consider, and in your decision, support, those whom you deem best fitted to serve you.

Mr. SUTTON addressed the Freeholders very briefly. He said he was a Liberal and a friend to progress, and if returned, pledged himself that he would be found voting for every act tending to improve the moral, social, and political condition of the people.

Mr. MCCARTHY treated the Freeholders with a lengthy review of Ireland's ancient greatness, and the persecutions she had undergone. He stated that he was not at all acquainted with provincial politics, but if returned he would do his best to render services to the constituency of the County, and to advance the prosperity of the Province.

COUNTY WESTMORLAND.

By yesterday's mail we obtain the following information from a correspondent in this County.

Tuesday last being the day appointed for the nomination of Candidates to represent this County in General Assembly, a very large number of the Freeholders attended at Dorchester on the occasion. They seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings, and manifested a great desire to hear what the old and new Candidates had to say; and to hear how many fine promises would be made on the hustings to be broken the first time they set their heads inside of the House of Assembly.

At ten o'clock the Sheriff proceeded to business, when the following gentlemen were nominated:—Messrs Hannington, Smith, Botsford, Laundry, Steadman, Trenholm, and Hamilton; the four first gentlemen were old members. The Court House being crowded to excess, and the day fine, the people demanded that the Candidates should address them in the open air, with which they complied. All the old members spoke well, principally referring to their past acts, and the course pursued by them, endeavouring, however, to screen any act of theirs, which might have brought censure on their heads. As to what they intend to do, it would be of little use to enter into any details—suffice it to say—that they are in favour of the Reduction of Salaries, Municipal Corporations, (if a majority of the people are in favor of it,) and the Initiation of Money Grants, a new system of Education, and a great many other things, as the Auctioneer says, too numerous to mention.

The new Candidates spoke well, and much to the point. Mr Steadman principally, denying the assertion that had been circulated by some persons, who told the Frenchmen that he was an Orange man, and in favour of Orangism. This he repelled with such language that would leave no doubt on the mind of any right-thinking person, that it was far from his intention to be a party to any act that would raise disturbance in the Province. Messrs Trenholm, Hamilton, and R. K. Gilbert (not a Candidate) addressed the people for a short time, when the proceedings of the day were broken up. The best feeling prevailed throughout, by all parties, no member speaking a word respecting the actions of any individual in the County.

Albert J. Smith, Esq. if returned, has promised his Constituents a new Election Bill, provided (he says) some person more competent than himself does not bring forward the subject.

Our Correspondent adds:—As far as I can understand, Hannington, Smith, and Landry, goes in, and it is supposed that it will be close work between Botsford and Steadman. The Election takes place on Friday

By Telegraph this morning, we obtained the state of the Poll at the close of the contest.

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| Hannington | 1516 |
| Smith | 1494 |
| Steadman | 1250 |
| Laundry | 1248 |
| Botsford | 1162 |

PORT OF SHEPPINGAN.

Our Correspondent informs us, that the brig Wear, Captain Sangster, of North Shields, bound to Dalhousie, went ashore on the east side of Miscow Island, on Sunday, the 11th inst, in a gale of wind from the Eastward, and thick weather. Crew saved. Her Hull and Materials are advertised.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is a fortunate circumstance that our ex-

changes do not furnish us with any intelligence of special importance. We have not been furnished with any matter relating to the progress of the Elections in the Northern Counties. We trust some of our Correspondents during the week, will enlighten us on the subject.

COUNTY KENT.

THE Election for this County took place on Saturday. The following is a statement of the Poll at its close:

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| Parishes. | Desbriase. | Cutler. | McPhelim. |
| Carleton, | 175 | 210 | 202 |
| Richibucto, | 238 | 175 | 174 |
| Wellington, | 50 | 360 | 340 |
| Welford, | 114 | 77 | 88 |
| Dundas, | 91 | 278 | 86 |
| Total | 695 | 893 | 890 |

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

LAUNCHED, on the 10th inst., from the shipyard of Messrs. A. Ritchie & Co., Campbellton, County Restigouche, a splendid full-rigged ship, of 1179 tons N. M., to class 7 years, called the *Abyssinian*. She was rigged on the stocks, and built of the very best material the country can produce; much of the timber being taken from Quebec, consisting of oak, elm, and large juniper, altogether, she reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, in point of model, material and workmanship.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.
June 9th.—C. Macmanis, Bathurst. 11th.—W. Ed Esq., Boston. 14th.—M. N. Radolph Esq., Halifax. 15th.—Arthur Rankin, Bathurst; John Rankin do.; William McEwen, P. E. Island; M. Parrington, Dalhousie; Thomas Smith, Bathurst; Charles Gifford, Esq., Montreal.

THE large space occupied by Election matters, has compelled us to exclude our shipping news, the communication of Fair Play, and a number of advertisements.

COLONIAL.

The impost Duties collected at the Treasurer's Office at St. John, for the six months, from 1st of December, 1845, to 31st May, 1854, amounted to £57,058d. 19s. 8. being an increase of £16,384 19s. 2d. over the corresponding months of last year.

Mr Giles we learn, arrived at Halifax by the last Steamer, and may be expected here early in the week. We have been shown a handbill posted in Boston and New York, offering a free passage and a dollar and a quarter a day, for a thousand labourers to work on the Railway at the Bend. We observe also that, in addition to the rock cutting at the head of the Marsh, several parties have commenced the work of grading on the line leading from the City.—*Courier*.

Beeves for the Shambles—good stall-fed cattle—or even animals of inferior quality are not to be had for love or yet for that which man values more, money.—East and West the Stalls are empty.—How it is in Cape Breton we have not learned, but few cattle are stalled in any part of the Island.—*Halifax Sun*.
From Peru.—We have dates from Valparaiso to April 30th, but nothing important.

The Peruvian ship Mercedes was wrecked on the 2d of May, and 731 soldiers, including officers, were drowned. They were bound to Lima.

FORBES & Co.

Having completed their Spring Importations, for the Season consisting of:—Fine and Fancy Goods, Silks, Cottons, Woollens, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hardware, Woodenware, Earthenware, Glassware, Leather Manufactures, Groceries, &c., &c. all of which have been personally selected, solicit a call from all persons wishing to get good Bargains, as they feel confident they can furnish Goods as cheap if not cheaper than any other House, on account of their purchases having been made upon the most liberal terms.
Chatham, June 7, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals from Britain and the United States, a large and well selected Stock of

Staple Fancy Dry Goods,

well adapted to the present season, which are now open and ready for inspection at their New Store, adjoining the old stand.

Also, one of the largest and best selected Stocks ever imported into Miramichi of READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods, with quantities of the undermentioned Articles.

- Hennessy's best dark Brandy;
- Holland Gin, London Porter, Ale;
- Spirits, Lemon Syrup;
- Teas, Sugars, Molasses;
- Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff;
- Soap, Tobacco Pipes;
- Corn Brooms, Water Pails;
- Chairs, Boiled, Raw and Linseed Oil;
- Earthenware.

And numerous other Goods. The whole of which will be offered for sale at very small profits.

BURKE & COONAN
Chatham, June 9, 1854.