

## Communications.

### A COUNCIL MEETING.

SCENE.—Rooms in G—t H—e. Enter His E—y and Hon. Messrs. G—y, W—t, H—n, C—r, and A—n.

E—y.—Be seated gentlemen. Well, the H—e is now prorogued and these honest men have returned to their homes. So far they have behaved very well and you are secure in your Offices for some time, but I cannot help looking upon Legislative Assemblies in a Province like this, as unnecessary and expensive pieces of machinery, and I heartily wish they were abolished.

G—y.—Very true. Your E—y is quite right. It is just possible they may withdraw their confidence from us next session; and as your E—y rows in the same boat with us such a proceeding would indeed be unfortunate.

E—y.—(aside.)—Rows in the same boat—umph! but not with the same sculls, I fancy.

W—t.—I trust nothing of that kind will occur. I should regret it very much.

E—y.—(aside.)—I dare say you would.—£600 per annum is to be regretted exceedingly.

H—n.—Oh! there is not the slightest danger of anything of the kind. With the Railway patronage, &c., &c., we will be able to command a majority at any time.

C—r to A—n.—(aside.)—How fortunate M—m is not here to night.

Enter Servant announcing M—m.

Enter M—m, good evening to Your E—y, I hope you well: Ah! C—r my tulip, how are you G—y, how do, gentlemen all, your servant. Happening to be strolling along, I thought I'd drop in and have a chat with Your E—y, did not expect to have the pleasure of meeting my colleagues, but the more the merrier, shall I have the pleasure of wine with Your E—y.

His E—y bows very haughtily.

M—m.—(raising his glass and nodding familiarly to His E—y.) Here's luck. (setting down his glass) well, that's capital, though I'm pretty good at the Latin, I never could decline hoc, (hoek) C—r I believe prefers Sherry Cobblers. Ha! ha! do you take good Sir, do you take.

C—r.—(fidgetting.)—I think we had better proceed to fill up the important offices now vacant, as I wish to resign as early as possible.

G—y.—Ah! there's the rub, who are we to get to fill them?

W—t.—I am afraid we will have to give them to M—y, B—d, E—l, or perhaps B—e.

M—m.—What! is it the likes of them yez be after bringing into the Council? well, that beats all—people have the impudence to say I know nothin', but them chaps knows a great deal less—rather than have them in I'd take another office myself, I could do the duties of both very easily.

A—n.—As it is getting late we had better postpone the matter until our next meeting.

The Members of the Council salute His E—y and retire, (unfortunately) in bowing to His E—y, Mr M—m's foot comes in contact with the leg of the table, which caused him to measure his length on the floor.

E—y.—I trust, sir, you are not hurt.

M—m.—Augh, ough, oh, I'm kilt, I'm murdered intirely, there isn't a puff left in me—may the d—l fly away with that table I say, wouldnt I do for the Crown Land Office, I'd make a capital Surveyor, but good night to your E—y. [Exit.]

E—y.—(smiling.)—I find I resemble one of the monarchs of olden times, they used to have their jesters and court buffoons, really I must get a cap and bells for this gentleman.

TRUE NOBILITY!—A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble.—Work is alone noble. Be that here said and asserted once more, so Carlyle says. But we must remember that there are degrees in nobility. The highest nobility is the nobility of beneficence. An honest man, says the poet, is the noblest work of God. We have no hesitation in extending the apothegm. The noblest work of God is the man who is not only honest, but who does the greatest good. The greatest of all temporal blessings is Health. And as the mental condition is controlled by the physical, the effects of Health can hardly be regarded as terminating with a mere temporal benefit.

Then who is the greatest of all human benefactors? He, obviously, who enables us to restore Health that has been deteriorated, and to preserve health that is good. The secret of restoring and preserving Health has been the greatest aim of the modern philanthropist, as it was the philosopher's stone of the ancient alchemist.

That secret has been discovered, its discoverer proving himself thereby not only the greatest philosopher, but the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw. The question, "Who is he?" has been asked by millions, and answered to them; and they have rejoiced. Professor Halloway has conferred more blessing on humanity, than have all the soi-disant social reformers and pseudo philanthropists the world ever saw. The fame of his pills and Ointment penetrated to the remotest confines of the earth, and their use has diffused health and happiness that follows health over countless households. From the icebound capes of Lapland, to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, from the hoary summit of the Ural mountains to the Eastern shores of the Atlantic, there is not a city, town, or village of note, in which they are not met with. The missionary takes little

else in his medicine chest; the sailor never needs a more varied supply for his. They are peculiarly adapted to the diseases identical to the American climate. They have never failed here nor elsewhere. Friends; we indulge in no exaggeration; we defy contradiction, because we state what we know to be true. If you are ill try these medicines, and then say whether our statements are baseless. We are confident of your decision.—Boston Bee.

## Legislative News.

From the St. John Morning Courier.  
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Fredericton, July 25.

This morning Mr Hatheway moved Bill to declare the License Law revived with certain amendments.

Messrs. Smith, Fisher, Kerr and others protested against this, asserting that Mr Gray distinctly stated on the previous day that it was the intention of the Government, as foreshadowed in the Governor's speech, to introduce a bill to repeal the Prohibitory Law, and had declared that if private members persisted in the practice of introducing Bills calculated to take the wind out of the sails of the Government, it would strike at the root of Responsible Government, and no Government would be liable to any responsibility. That yielding to these remonstrances, Mr Sutton withdrew his motion, and now, another private member, belonging to the Government party, introduce another Bill of precisely the same character.—They said the Government wanted to shirk responsibility, and were resorting to their old manoeuvres.

Mr Gray denied any promise to introduce this Bill as a Government measure; he was satisfied as a lawyer, that by a repeal of the Prohibitory Law the License Law would be revived as on the Statute Book, and that this would be sufficient. But he believed it better to remove all doubts on the subjects and declared the Law in force, making a few amendments in it. The Government were not prepared to introduce a new License system this Session, but next Session would propose such alterations as might be found necessary.

Mr Smith and others contended that the House met not merely for the purpose of repealing the Prohibitory Law, and that it was absurd to say that any responsibility attached to a proposal for its repeal. The country also expected a proper License Law, and the Government had had time to mature such a Bill. The country would not be satisfied with the old Law, and the regulations for granting Licenses, &c., instead of being left to the local magistrates, should be defined by law. This was a measure entailing responsibility, and the Government shirked it.

Messrs. Wilnot, McPhelim, Montgomery, and End, denied that the Government undertook to bring in such a Bill. Mr End contended that it was no matter who brought in the Bill, and he asserted the right of private members to introduce Bills and vote for a good Bill introduced by any one.

After much warm discussion, Mr Gray said he would put an end to the controversy by assuming the responsibility of the Bill, and would incorporate it with that introduced by himself. The only object of the Government was to avoid a lengthened discussion and waste of time; as they believed if the Bill were introduced as a Government measure it would prove a bone of contention. He thought Mr Sutton was quite satisfied with what was done, as the Bill was compared with his and was essentially the same.

Mr Smith said the loss of time was occasioned by the course adopted, as if the Bill had been introduced by the Government there would have been little discussion.

Mr Sutton withdrew his motion in amendment of Mr Hatheway's, viz:—that his own Bill be committed, Mr End was called to the Chair, and the two Bills passed as one in the following form. The Bill introduced by Mr Hatheway commences at the sixth section.

A Bill to repeal the Act to prevent the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating Liquors, and to regulate the sale thereof:

Be it enacted by the Lieut. Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly as follows:

1st. That an Act made and passed in the 18th year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled 'An Act to prevent the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating Liquors, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2d. In all prosecutions for penalties under the said Act pending (whether on appeal or otherwise) at the time of the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the defendant in any such prosecution, if he shall think proper, to require all proceedings therein to be discontinued, on paying or tendering the amount of taxable costs, under the said Act, to the person entitled to receive the same, and on such payment or tender, such prosecution shall be immediately discontinued.

3d. Wherever Liquors and packages have been seized under the said Act hereby repealed and have not been destroyed, the Governor in Council may order such Liquors and packages to be restored to the owner thereof, on payment of the taxable costs of such seizure, and the payment of the duties, if any, to which the same are by Law liable.

4th. All duties imposed by an Act made and passed in the 18th year of this reign entitled an Act imposing duties for raising a revenue on

any article the importation of which was prohibited by the act hereby repealed, shall be henceforth levied and collected as if the said act so repealed had never been passed.

5th. The general or special sessions or other bodies empowered under the said act to appoint agents for the sale of Liquors may make such arrangements for the disposal of any Liquors in charge of any agents appointed by them respectively—and for the compensation of such agents as they may deem proper—and therefore the bonds given by such agents shall be discharged.

6th. An Act made and passed in the 17th year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and an Act made and passed in the 18th year of the same reign, entitled an Act to explain an Act entitled an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors, are hereby declared to be in full force.

7th.—The Justices of any special sessions are hereby empowered to grant Wholesale and Tavern Licenses under the act last mentioned, on such terms and conditions and upon payment of such sum as they shall deem just and proper, not exceeding the sum mentioned in the said act—the licence so granted to continue in force until the first quarter sessions thereafter.—All licences to be granted and regulations to be made in the city of Fredericton under the said Act hereby declared to be in force, shall be granted and made by the City Council of the said City, and in all incorporated towns the licences to be granted and the regulations to be made as aforesaid shall be granted and made by the town Councils respectively.

8th. All complaints for violation of the said Act passed in the 17th year of her present Majesty's reign, entitled an Act to regulate the sale of spirituous Liquors within the police district of St. John, or within the police district of the Parish of Portland in the City and County of St. John, and all proceedings for penalties under the said Act in those districts shall be severally made, heard, tried and determined before the Police Magistrate of the said City, or the Sitting Magistrate at the Police Office there or before the Police Magistrate of the said Parish of Portland, or the Sitting Magistrate at the Police Office there—in whichever of the said districts the offence may have been committed, and not elsewhere.

In reply to a question respecting the Miramichi Branch Railway, the Attorney General answered that the Law would be carried out.

In the Legislative Council the Bear Bounty Bill and Moncton Cemetery Bill, passed.

July 26.  
Mr Gilbert moved a resolution that the Commission of the Board of Works and the Chief Commission of Railways be united into one office. Resolution not passed.

The Committee on the Gloucester Scrutiny reported that the return should be amended, and that Mr McNaughton be declared the sitting member. This decision was grounded on the fact that the scrutiny in Gloucester County before Mr McLaughlan, was illegal, as he was not qualified according to Law to act as undersheriff. Before the report was presented, Mr End, in his place, read a long petition, declaring that he had not been allowed to get witnesses or go into the case properly, and asking the house to interpose and shield him from injustice according to law. The Report of the Committee is final, and he was therefore unseated, and Mr. Mc Naughton declared member.

The Bill to repeal the Liquor Law passed the Legislative Council without opposition or amendment.

The House closed at 3 o'clock.

The following is his Excellency's speech:—  
Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the attention which you have give to the public business.

The measure which you have passed and to which I have readily given my assent for the repeal of the Act Prohibiting the Importation and Manufacture of and Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, will have a material effect in improving the financial condition of the Province; and intimately acquainted as you are with the feelings of the people, I do not doubt that this measure is in accordance with their wishes.

In relieving you from further attendance I desire to assure you of my cordial good wishes for the success of the avocations to which you will now return.

From the Morning News.

Fredericton, July 22.

Decidedly the best joke of the day was, that Mr Sutton introduced a Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The Members of the Government were evidently taken by surprise, and one of their members stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill of this nature. Mr Sutton appeared to have the sympathies of the House with him; he replied that they had now been in Session five or six days and there was as yet no indication that such a measure would be brought forward. When Mr Sutton moved in the matter Mr End heartily seconded, but the latter gentleman finding that the Government intended bringing in such a Bill withdrew the response he had accorded to Mr Sutton's Bill. It will be read a second time to-morrow, and I anticipate there will be some fun before the question is disposed of.

Mr Barbarie's speech was the type of the old school. He pitched into the late Governor

at a most unmerciful rate; talked about Liberal pretensions and great Liberals as bombast &c.; denounced the Government Railway scheme, which he spoke of as being intended to be built to the moon. He regarded the late Election Bill as a disgrace upon the Statute Book; spoke of the Governor in the most laudatory terms, and subscribed heartily to every paragraph of the Address.

Mr Gilbert stated that a most unwarrantable attack had been made upon him in the columns of the St. John Morning Courier. He then entered into a defence of his principles, stating that he was pledged to go for the Repeal of the Prohibitory Law and sustain the Governor, as expressed in one paragraph of the Address, and, therefore he should vote against it unless modified. He spoke of the effect of the Prohibitory Law, believing that any one who voted for the repeal voted to sustain the Governor.—He expressed himself opposed to the Government as at present constituted.

Mr Lewis, from Albert, another new member, gave his reasons for the vote he should give, in a clear and straightforward manner.—His speech was brief, and he announced that he should vote against the Address.

Mr Botsford entered into a lengthy defence of the prerogative, and the manner in which it was exercised by the Governor. He laboured hard to show that the Governor had given his Council a very courteous dismissal.—Among other things he spoke of the disorderly state of affairs throughout the country caused by the Prohibitory Law, and urged reasons why the act of the Governor were constitutional. His speech occupied nearly one hour in delivery.

Mr Allan at a late hour in the afternoon took the floor and spoke for some time in defence of the Governor's act. He quoted different authorities to show that a Governor had a right to dissolve contrary to the wishes of his Council. He thought the Governor had sufficient evidence before him to justify a Dissolution and further reasons were given by Mr Allan for the vote he should give on the Address.

The question was then taken on the 2nd paragraph, which passed by a vote of 21 to 15.—The 3rd and 4th paragraphs passed without a division when the house adjourned.

July 23.

To day the first question brought up in the House was the scrutiny between Messrs. McNaughton and End. For several days this has been before the House, and Mr McNaughton's friends are confident that he is entitled to the seat. Mr Hatheway spoke for some time, and Mr End followed in a long speech, in which he alluded to his past Parliamentary career, and spoke of his being an instance of the principle "that when a lawyer pleads his own case he has a fool for his client." He stated that he met the venerable Mr Saunders the other day, who told him he had lost his haunch—yes, he replied, and I am about to loose my sweet bread (meaning his seat) too, and as some members had said about him "neck and crop."

Mr Johnson and several other members made short speeches, and authorities were referred to bearing on the case. Finally the subject was again postponed until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Another very important question was asked of the Government by Mr Fisher, as to what course they intended to pursue respecting Railways, and when it was expected to commence a survey of the line between Fredericton and Woodstock. Mr Sutton also wished to include the line to Miramichi in the question. The Attorney General replied that he would answer the question to-morrow; but what kind of an answer will be given it is difficult to imagine. On this question as well as several others the Government are placed in rather an awkward dilemma, and an ejection from office will probably be as great a blessing to themselves as to the country.

The order of the day was afterwards taken up, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the fifth paragraph in the Address in reply to the Speech. Mr Smith then rose and made a most able and convincing speech. He spoke in an independent manner, and first alluded to the powerful influence the Liberal party had to contend against in the late contest in consequence of the antagonistic position assumed by his Excellency. He repudiated the assertion that the late Council had tried to violate the principles of the Constitution; spoke of their determination to preserve inviolate the rights of the people, and justly observing that they were fully as loyal as those who made such eternal protestations of loyalty, &c. He asked if the Governor of the Province was anything more than human nature, and if he was not liable to be corrupt, and he repudiated a tame submission to the Governor's will when it was known that he was in the wrong. As an instance of a corrupt Governor, he referred to the case of Sir Francis Bond Head in Canada, who threw his influence into a political contest in order that he might be sustained. He maintained that if the decision was now averse to the cause of political freedom that decision would ere long be reversed. He dwelt with much force on the usual course pursued by the Governor's advisers in pronouncing an opinion upon his motives as contained in the Speech and Address, thus throwing down the gauntlet, but not permitting a reference to such motives on the floors of the House. Notwithstanding this, Mr Smith expressed his opinion boldly, declaring that the Governor had other motives and considerations in view than those upon which he proposed to dissolve. He defended the resignation of the late council who being men from the people were perhaps not congenial to the feelings of His Excellency. He alluded to the almost total