

I have always supported measures, not men, and when I voted to sustain the late Government, I did so because there were gentlemen in it in whom I had as much confidence as I would have in any that could have taken their place.

I do not profess to be either a Liberal or a Tory; I am just as liberal as many who call themselves by the name. I endeavour as far as I know to give my support to such measures as I think best calculated to promote the welfare and permanent interests of the country, and I desire to see the best men that the country possesses filling the most important offices of the Government.

I have been represented as opposed to Railroads which is altogether incorrect. I was an advocate for Mr Howe's original scheme of connecting Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the Gulf Shore Line, and when that failed I was favourable to the line from Shediac to St. John. I voted for the Bills in 1852 under which the Jackson contract was taken— which contract had it been faithfully carried out would have given us Railways at a less Provincial charge than we can look for again. I was opposed to the scheme brought in by the Government last winter, as I conceived it would involve the country in from two to three millions of debt, without any reasonable prospect of adequate advantages, and I believe that had the vote of want of confidence not been brought forward, Mr Johnson and other Members of the Government would have resigned upon the measure. I did advocate a line being built from Shediac to the Bend, which might have been done long since and the capital raised without going out of the Province. I was also willing to go on with a line thence to St. John, and when this was completed, if it produced such an increase of population, traffic and revenue as would justify further investments for other lines, I would have been willing to go as far in extending Railways as the circumstances of the country would warrant; but with a population of only 200,000 and only 30,000 male heads of families, I did consider it unwise to enter into undertakings involving millions of money.

The importance of Railways in every country having population and traffic to sustain them when built, is fully acknowledged, as their indirect benefits far overbalance any loss involved in their construction; but my belief is that some of the lines included in the present scheme could not be upheld if they were built, as it is generally understood that the working expenses and necessary repairs of Railways cost at least £500 a year, per mile; and supposing we had a line built from Shediac to Chatham, a distance of eighty miles, what traffic could we furnish to pay even the working expenses of £40,000. If the whole scheme were carried out, I believe we should be obliged to follow the example of Pennsylvania and repudiate our debts. We are now paying interest on £200,000 of debt incurred in addition to a very large annual revenue raised for the last few years.— Comparisons have been made between this country and Canada with regard to Railroads and the advantages they would confer, but Canada is differently situated. She is able with her agricultural produce, not only to sustain the whole population, and the annual influx of people which is adding to her wealth; but last year she had a surplus of seven million bushels of Grain for exportation, whereas in order to supply our own population, we had to import food, over and above what we raised, to the extent of about £500,000, which exceeded the whole of our exports in deals and timber. I was opposed to the additional duty of 2½ per cent imposed, as Mr Attorney General Fisher stated that the existing Tariff would provide for the interest, in addition to the ordinary services for the next three years, and I considered that the localities deriving direct benefits should contribute more than the remote districts; and that instead of taxing the Province for the Land damages and Stations, the localities where property would be immensely benefitted, should alone be made liable. I desired that the Government should adhere to their own scheme as proposed to Barings, from which they widely departed; and as difficulties increased, the original lines were changed and extended to secure a majority in the Assembly. Whether I was right or not I acted upon my convictions, and you must judge me accordingly.

There are many other subjects of importance which must engage the attention of the Legislature, but I will not detain you longer. I never promised to perform much. I have however, endeavoured, in every measure that came up, to study the best interests of the County, and if returned, I shall continue to pursue the same course. It is my interest to see the Country prosper. I expect to live and die among you; if you have confidence in me still, I shall be proud of being again returned, and if otherwise, I shall be satisfied with your decision.

MR TOZER'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen Freeholders— After the lengthy speeches that have been made I shall not detain you long, but will endeavour to give you a little common sense. I intend to go on principle, although the sentiments I shall express may not be popular. You all know me, I am one of yourselves, and stand

before you as the poor man's friend. I am a man of progress, and a liberal in every sense of the word; determined to uphold the rights and liberties of the people, which have been trampled upon by the Governor. I am an advocate of temperance, although all the speakers who have preceded me have condemned the Prohibitory Law without mercy. Now I should just like to ask you a question, whether the traffic in intoxicating Liquors, is a blessing or an evil: if an evil, the Legislature has a right to prohibit it. His Excellency has dissolved the House because they would not repeal Law, which as yet has not had a trial. I consider this act of His Excellency high-handed and unconstitutional, placing your liberties, which cannot be too highly prized, in the hands of one man. I shall therefore take a decided stand against the improper use of the prerogative. The Governor has showed himself to be partial and one sided, and will have to dissolve the next House if they do not repeal the Liquor Law, in order to maintain the position he has assumed in opposition to the advice of his late Council.

[The speaker here referred to the new Lumber Bill passed by the late Sessions, and maintained that it differed essentially from the old Survey Laws, and did not consider himself bound, being a Magistrate, to act on the Presentation of the Grand Jury, and went into a long statement of the manner in which it was brought before the Bench, and stated his reasons for opposing the Bill.]

I am decidedly in favour of reducing salaries, they are altogether too large. I consider myself as capable of being Surveyor General as Mr Brown, and will be perfectly willing to perform the same amount of labour that he does for £300 instead of £600.

The Speaker being asked whether he would oppose or support the Liquor Law, replied:

I will give it my best consideration. I will also support a sound system of Education, and would like to see all Schoolmasters paid by Government.

I now throw myself upon the working classes, among whom I am proud to be numbered, trusting and relying upon them for support.— Should you honour me with your confidence I shall use my utmost endeavours to forward your interests.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen—I come before you for the fourth time in six years. If short accounts make long friends I have not much to fear. I came not prepared with any speech, or even notes for a speech: when the heart is right the tongue won't go wrong. My politics are plainly expressed, and by constant action vivified.

'Tame glides the smoothest poem ever sung To the heart's language gushing o'er the tongue.'

I speak the heart's language because I feel that more than ordinary interests are involved. 'Tis not six ply who shall be intrusted with the representation of your County for the next four years; 'tis a question which for weal or woe, must influence the destinies of your children and mine; 'tis whether as British subjects here we are to enjoy those rights for which our forefathers have struggled long and successfully, or whether we are to possess nothing British but the name.

In 1840 when first offered for this County, I declared my opinion that the time had arrived when the people of this Province should have the sole management of their own affairs. In 1852 I declared in the Assembly that I was prepared to forgive all other sins of the Government: if they would but resist the dictation of the Governor and carry out Responsible Government. In 1854 I again asserted this leading feature in my politics, and the gravest charge I made against the Government of that day was, that they allowed a Colonial Secretary to override the Legislature of the country, and a Governor to set his advisers at naught. And in 1856 I proved my sincerity by resigning power and emolument rather than submit to the dictation of a man who merely sojourned among us for three or four years, to receive his salary, and then forever leave and forget us.

Gentlemen—when I closed my speech at the last general election with the quotation—

"Let posts and pensions sink or swim, We them who grant 'em. If honestly they canna come Far better want 'em."

I had little idea that the next election would place me in a situation where its repetition would be so appropriate.

Much trouble has been taken to mix up this question with that of the Liquor Law, and to mystify it by the shallow argument that the prerogative is with the Governor. I assert my conviction that the Liquor Law was but a pretence for the dissolution; and that the power being in the Crown nominally, is no excuse for its exercise, contrary to the advice of those who represented, and were alone responsible to the people for its exercise.

Though not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I saw and predicted what has happened, before any Liquor Law was in force. On the 21st day of November last, I wrote to a member of the Government that I believed the Governor's feelings were not with us, that I believed we should have to take the grip with him, and chiefly desired that it should be on a large question—that I had for some time thought he was sounding, that when occasion offered, and he should think himself on the more popular side, he could put us to our

trumps at the cheapest rate. I then declared my determination that our advice must be followed, or we must resign.

The Liquor Law may be an ingenious deception; our liberties will never be taken by force, but we may lose them by fraud. The Greeks attacked the walls of Troy often and in vain, but some cunning men among them conceived the idea that they would manufacture a large wooden horse, and present it as a present to the City: a number of armed men were placed within the pretended gift, and it was received within the gates. Had the Trojans examined the gift, they might have expelled the enemy, retained the horse, and preserved the city; but they retired to rest, the armament came from within the horse, opened the gates to the enemy, and Troy fell—and now for the application of this story:—All last summer the Tory press were assailing the outworks of the Government, but to no purpose—the House met, and the opposition assailed the walls, and were again and again discomfited. The House rose, leaving the Government stronger than before; but in the meantime Mr Chandler was building his horse, which he calls the Repeal of the Liquor Bill, and offers as a boon to the Province. Wilnot, Gray, Hazen, and himself, are quietly hiding within, the Governor opens the gates, and now comes the question—shall the people examine and discover the fraud, take possession of the House by sending men to repeal the law, who will at the same time expel these men from the City, or shall they sleep, and permit their gates to be opened for their destruction, by the admission into the Assembly of a set of men, who will deliver it into their hands to be plundered.

I admit that the device was cunning; and when the prorogation ended, their hopes of defeating us in a fair fight, a trick of this kind, was just what might be expected from the men. Mr Street tells you that he thinks the Governor right in dissolving, but that is just what might be looked for. A Tory is described by political writers as one that looks upon the exaltation of the Crown as the favourite object of the Constitution, and a Whig or Liberal as looking towards the people whose welfare is the end and object of all government; and hence, you will understand why Mr Street and myself differ so widely in our political opinions. The prerogative is with the Crown, but when is it ever exercised contrary to the opinion of those who represent the people. Why is it that the Crown can do no wrong, but because the advisers alone are responsible for the act? I respect the Representative of our beloved Queen as much as any man, but I claim for the people of New Brunswick that those who represent them in Council should be respected too. I deny the right of any Governor to receive from irresponsible persons any information to controvert the advice of a sworn and responsible Executive Council. Apart from policy of repealing the Liquor Law, I deny the propriety of dissolving the House within a few days after three months session, and thus delay the business of the country, involving us in turmoil and useless expense. I am as much opposed to the Liquor Law as Mr Street, I have fought against it as strenuously and as often as he, and if the Government of which I was a member differed on this Law in 1855 and 1856, so did that to which he belonged in 1852, 3, and 4. If in the performance of our executive duty we advised the Governor to carry out the decision of the Assembly on this law, so did he and his colleagues in the former Government advise Sir Edmund Head to assent to the Liquor Law in 1852, though he and five others of that Government opposed the law in the Legislature. So far then, we stand alike. If he complains that we did not advise a dissolution, I ask why he with Chandler, Hazen, Gray and Wilnot, did not advise a dissolution in 1853 upon the same question. If we feared an appeal to the people they certainly showed no disposition to court such appeal. We knew the Governor would dissolve, and might have followed the example of former Governments by giving up our opinions to preserve our offices: we might have come before you with all the Government influence at our backs, and the mouths of the officers opened in our praise, or closed in timid silence. We acted otherwise. Each man of us felt that he had been before the mast, had handled every rope in the ship, and having gained the quarter deck by fair means, we were ready to handle the ropes once more, and again work our way aft. We did not depend on our salaries, and could rather afford to sacrifice Place than Principle. Your rights and liberties were in our hands for safe keeping: we have faithfully returned them unswerving and entire. If they suffer now the sin will be yours not ours; if Rome falls we at least are innocent.

Gentlemen—I felt a degree of honest pride when you first returned me—that pride I felt again, when the assembled Representatives declared me worthy a seat in the Executive of my country, and one of the first offices in my profession; but I assure you I felt a prouder man, when, to preserve the principles of self-Government, and affirm the freedom of my fellow countrymen, I resigned both power and place; and if I had a feeling of regret, it was that the offering was not worthy of the altar.

We resigned Office because we differed with His Excellency; our successors agreed with him that they might get office—and R. D. Wilnot, the present Provincial Secretary—can no doubt give a substantial, if not satisfactory reason for his course. He voted against the Liquor Law in 1852; for it in 1855; for its repeal in 1854, and against its repeal in 1856. About a week before the House rose, he declared

that he would not vote for McPhelim's Resolution to dissolve on the Liquor Bill, because it had not had a fair trial, and the people would not be satisfied unless it remained till next Session; and to cap the climax, he approves of a dissolution by the Governor in the same question, three weeks after, contrary to the vote of the House and advice of his Council—truly £800 per annum is a strong argument with some men.

Gentlemen—the battle between the Governor and people, has to be fought here as elsewhere. It was fought with Sir Francis Bond Head in Canada, with Lord Falkland in Nova Scotia, and both these Gentlemen were beaten, and have since been forgotten in public life.

The Liquor Law may comprise the question but our people will not sell their birthright for a glass of grog; sooner or later we must succeed, and long after the Liquor Law is repealed and forgotten will New Brunswick look back to the day when the Governor's advisers first took their stand for freedom. There is another strong reason which would have weight with the Liberals against, and with the Tories in favour of a dissolution just now—a new Election Law comes into force in January next, and a dissolution should take place then—an extended Franchise would then entitle many to be represented who are now denied though they are equally interested with any in the welfare of the Province. The vote by ballot would enable all to vote uninfluenced by anything but the convictions of duty; all this would not tend to strengthen the old party, and this law may be repealed by a new House, or at least, evaded for the next four years.

Mr Johnson very humourously described a new method of holding land, by which 300 votes were manufactured in Saint John. Each man voting on the twentieth part of an acre of swamp land, and said it would be a curious sight to see 300 men hoeing potatoes, each one on the 20th part of an inch.

Mr J. next referred to the Railway, and showed that the Government scheme would be vastly beneficial to the northern part of the Province.

I care not for a seat in the Legislature unless I can go in as a free man and come out the same. I am not supported by wealth and influence, having had to work my way up. I feel confident I can make a living wherever I go. I feel attached to the County as it is the birth-place of my children, and every tree I have planted entwines its tendrils round my heart and binds me more firmly to it. If I go in I will be carried in upon the shoulders of the Freeholders of the County, and not resting on the support of any one man. I now cast myself upon the freeholders of the County. While I respect the Sovereign I at the same time respect the Liberties of the People, and have resigned office to maintain them. If you loose or abandon them the fault is your own—I wash my hands clean of the matter.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.—Messrs. Montgomery and Barbarie have been returned, after a warm contest. The following is a report of the state of the poll in the different Parishes:—

	Campbellton	Dalhousie	Haney's	Total
Montgomery	52	182	103	337
Barbarie	40	135	87	262
Ferguson	71	90	62	223

COUNTY KENT.—The Election has terminated in the return of Mr McPhelim and Desbrisay. The returns were as follows:—McPhelim—1,220. Desbrisay—1,157. Caje—679.

COUNTY WESTMORLAND.—By Telegraph we learn that all the Parishes have been heard from, and the votes stand as follows:—Smith, 1961; Botsford, 1739; Landry, 1481; Gilbert, 1383; Steadman, 1017.

COUNTY ST. JOHN.—The telegraph puts us in possession of the state of the poll at its close on Tuesday last:—Gray—1,268. Wilnot—1,248. Godard—1,221. Simonds—1,203. Wright—918. Cudlip—908. Jardine—804. Vaughan—780.

CITY OF ST. JOHN.—The following was the state of the Pole at the close of the Election:—Harding—1,218. Lawrence—1,197. Tilley—1,103. Reed—1051.

COUNTY SUNBURY.—Tapley and Perley have been returned. Howard and Lunt are out.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

New York, June 23.

Atlantic arrived. English public were still without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. It, however, created very little excitement.

It is estimated that inundation in France rendered 40,000 people houseless, and that 100,000 persons were thrown out of employment.

Breadstuffs dear. Wheat 2d. to 3d. per bushel. Flour 6d. to 1s. per barrel. Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.

Advices over this week's quotations,