

## POLITICAL NOTES.

## A Glance at the Leading Measures Carried in the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, from the Year 1854.

By G. E. FENETY, Fredericton, N. B.

No. 13.

Grant to King's College—Earnest Attack and Defence—New Education Bill—Heated Discussion—Resulting in Blows Being Struck—Punishment—Threatened for not Attending Divine Service—A Call for the Governor to Dissolve the House—The Galleries Again Cleared—The Chairman in Supply Reprimanded—The Legislature Prorogued—High-handed Act of the Governor in Dissolving the House and Appealing to the Country for the Abolition of the Liquor Law—The Government Resign Their Offices.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole in consideration of a Bill to suspend the grant to King's College. The motion met with considerable opposition, but was sustained. The mover of the Bill (Mr. Connell) then rose and stated his objects for introducing this Bill. He referred to the past history of the College, and the necessity of abolishing this grant in order to secure such an Educational scheme as the Province required. He proposed to apply the money now used for supporting the College to a fund to be denominated the College Fund, and which should be made applicable to the carrying out of a proper Educational scheme. It was not his wish, he said, nor was it contemplated to check the operations of the Institution suddenly. He believed the granting of so large a sum had given dissatisfaction throughout the country, and therefore the bill should pass. He did not believe the College could be remodelled so as to give general satisfaction, and in his opinion direct taxation was the only measure to be adopted for the support of Schools. Mr. C. gave to the House a statement of the affairs of the College, with expenses, number of pupils, &c. He thought every Member who wished to have the seat of Government remain at Fredericton should vote for this Bill. He urged that the passing of the Bill was of much importance, and in view of this, he believed that the Government would be in a position to submit such an Educational scheme as would benefit the country. Mr. End opposed the Bill in a short speech. He looked upon it as a cruelty to cut off the supplies from this Institution. He referred to the perpetual bombardment that had been kept up from time to time against King's College, and firmly believed that the Institution would have been in a more prosperous condition had it not been for these attacks. He asked why this brute force should be applied to an Institution of this kind. He believed the object of the Bill was to have the seat of Government removed to St. John, and he hoped a majority of this House would be found to oppose it. Hon. Mr. Brown referred to the past history of matters in connection with the College, and spoke of the ability of the Commissioners who had been appointed to report upon the Institution. He thought that if Mr. Connell had read their Report he would not have introduced such a Bill as that now before them. The object of the Bill was to blow up the College, and he believed the House would not consent to such a proposition. He admitted that the College had been an unfortunate Institution, but it was now in a satisfactory condition. Mr. B. also referred at some length to the benefits that would be derived from passing the Bill introduced by Mr. Fisher, relating to the establishment of a comprehensive system of Education. He explained its objects fully, and in respect to the present Bill he believed it would never become law, even if it passed this branch of the Legislature.

Mr. M'Pherson also made a speech in opposition to the Bill. He spoke of the bombardment which had been kept up in this House against the Institution, as having the effect equal to that of "the weevil in the wheat." He deprecated the efforts made by Mr. Connell and others to pull down this Institution; he hoped there would be good sense enough in the country to reject such a monstrous proposal. Mr. M. spoke in eulogistic terms of Professors Jack and Robb. He hoped the Government would do all they could for the College and for the promotion of Education. Mr. M. warmly replied to the remarks which had fallen from the Speaker, and advocated the propriety of rejecting the Bill immediately.

Several other Members spoke for and against the Bill.

[NOTE.—On the 15th, Mr. Fisher introduced a Bill to establish a comprehensive system of Education, the three first sections of which were proposed as an amendment to Mr. Connell's Bill. On a division Mr. Fisher's Bill was lost 10 to 20.]

Hon. Mr. Smith was particularly severe upon the College.

On a division at a subsequent day, the Bill was sustained 24 to 16; but was afterwards thrown out by the Legislative Council.

[NOTE.—On the 23rd, in the course of the discussion two of the champions for and against the College, got so heated at one time it was thought that not only this Institution would be destroyed, but life with it. The following from the Reporter's notes of the proceedings [November 25, 1856] will convey some idea as to the height at which the tide rose. The names of the two hon. gentlemen are fictitiously represented.]

Hon. Mr. Slasher arose and stated that Mr. Crasher had yesterday positively said that he would not divide the House on the third reading of the Bill, he was therefore

surprised at Mr. Crasher's opposition at this time.

The scene which followed was of the most disorderly description. Mr. Crasher rose in great haste, and in the heat of his excitement turned round to Mr. Slasher, who was sitting alongside, telling him his assertions were false, and that he was a liar. (The epithet used and the complaint conveyed were not distinctly heard by the Reporter.) In conjunction with the appellant, the gentleman drew himself up, swung his arms about him, and one of his clenched fists for a moment, sojourned in the close vicinity of Mr. Slasher's organ of hearing. Great was the consternation which followed. Both gentlemen spoke in high tones, and an immediate rencontre was momentarily expected. Cries of "Chair," rose from all quarters. Amid the din and bustle the Sergeant-at-Arms received the order to clear the galleries, and thus the combatants were left to settle the fracas, and be dealt with by the House. In the meantime considerable excitement prevailed outside, and talk about the probability of duels and pugilistic encounters was for some time the order of the day. It was not until nearly one o'clock that the excitement subsided. The doors were again thrown open, and the even tenor of business was once more resumed in the House.

15th. Mr. M'Naughton introduced a Bill to revive an Act which was in force in the reign of Henry VIII., for the punishment of individuals who did not attend Divine service on the Sabbath. Some honorable gentlemen were willing to support the Bill, provided the mover would amend it, so as to apply to Members of the House only. One gentleman said it should be made to apply to the County of Gloucester (Mr. M.N.'s County) exclusively. The Bill finally received what was called "the three months' hoist."

April 21. Proceedings of the day were remarkable only for a breeze that sprang up between two honorable gentlemen who had got at loggerheads in supply—high words were bandied between them. One rose from his seat and proceeded over to the other, when it was expected that blows would have been struck; but fortunately, better judgment prevailed. Both gentlemen were of adipose dimensions and had they come to close quarters, would no doubt have made considerable noise.

April 22. Mr. M'Phelim's Resolution calling upon the Governor to dissolve the House was discussed and rejected—11 to 28.

20. In the afternoon "strangers" were ordered to withdraw, and the House again sat with closed doors for two hours—supposed to have been considering some private quarrel between two members. On the opening of the doors the proceedings became of the most boisterous character—a rapid contention in supply for the spoils. [NOTE.—The initiation resolution which had passed at an earlier date was not intended to take effect until the next year—hence the old grab game was still the order of the day.] Half a dozen members would rise at once all screaming at the top of their voices—"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman." Nothing could be done. At last the Chairman (Colonel Hayward) closed his fist and the full weight thereof was upon the table before him, the report of which might have been heard up stairs. Two or three roars of "order" accompanied the terrible detonation. Then followed the most ludicrous scene that the gallery had witnessed during the Session. The Chairman was reprimanded by the House for acting so hastily. Several members rose to speak. The Chairman threatened to do considerable. Members involuntarily burst into roars of laughter. Mr. Brown severely reprimanded. Mr. Wilmot rose to speak but was cried down. Mr. Gilbert said the House was conducting the business of the country in a disgraceful manner. Mr. J. A. Harding rose to speak with a view of conciliating matters; being interrupted he declared he would not be ridden down, and so he proceeded unto the end. Mr. Montgomery said he had been a member of the House for twenty years, but had never witnessed so much disorder. The galleries were threatened to be cleared; this, however, was overruled.

On the 1st of May the House was prorogued. His Excellency's speech was short, and presaged nothing as to the determination which he manifested in a short time afterwards, to give the coup-de-grace to the first Liberal Government that had ever been organized in New Brunswick, and from whom the first real measures of reform emanated, as has already been shown; but who unfortunately for themselves, could not foresee the great difficulty which the passage of a single measure was likely to provoke, and convulse the Province from centre to circumference.

## DURING THE RECESS.

Shortly after the prorogation of the Legislature, his Excellency called upon his Council to show cause why the House should not be dissolved, with a view of testing the sense of the country in regard to the working of the Liquor Law. A lengthy correspondence followed. His Excellency thought that the voice of the country was against the law—that it had, in numerous instances, proved inoperative, certainly inadequate to the ends contemplated—that in some Counties the law was a dead letter—while in others the difficulty of enforcing it, (where there was so much influential prejudice against any interference with old established habits and customs), led to encounters, and calculated to do more harm than the good it was intended to effect. Under these, and other circumstances of failure, his Excellency thought it a duty incumbent upon himself as well as his Ministers, to dissolve the House and appeal to the country. His advisers argued that the law had been enacted by a large majority in both branches of the legislature—that according to Responsible Government the majority were supposed to represent the people in all measures of a local nature; and a this was one that did not trench upon an

Imperial regulation, they did not consider that, while they were sustained by the House, the country should be convulsed with excitement, which would attend a general Election, merely because his Excellency and others near by him were opposed to the Law, or did not believe in its practical working. The Law it was said had only been in operation a little over a year; and although at first stoutly opposed in certain communities, so that difficulties had to be met and overcome, the public mind was beginning to calm down, and favourable fruits were beginning to show themselves. At all events, they said, the law should certainly have another year's trial before condemning it. For these and sundry other reasons, his Excellency's advisers could not consent to a dissolution. The Governor however, had made up his mind that there should be a dissolution, and so expressed himself to his Council. The members of the Government had no alternative but to submit or tender their resignations, accordingly they proceeded in a body to Government House and for the first time in our history laid down their seals of office. His Excellency immediately sent for Hon. R. D. Wilmot and Hon. J. H. Gray to form a new administration. (NOTE.—The following were the names of the new Government (who are now all dead but one) proposed by Messrs. Wilmot and Gray, and ratified by the Governor, viz:—Honorable Edward B. Chandler, Robert Leonard Hazen, Robert Duncan Wilmot, John Hamilton Gray, Francis M'Phelim, Esq., and John Campbell Allen, Esq.)

The Governor said "the arrangements for the formation of an Executive Council, who concurring in the necessity of an immediate dissolution, and prepared to be responsible for it, are completed, and the Lieutenant Governor now accepts the resignation of his present Council." On the 30th May a Proclamation appeared in the Royal Gazette, dissolving the House—the writs to be returnable on the 10th July. This was the first instance in New Brunswick of a Government having shown nerve enough to resist what they conceived to be an arbitrary encroachment upon their privileges and the rights of the people. Whether mistaken or not in their views, as regards the feelings of the people upon the liquor measure, is another thing, and which in either case does not alter the vital principle. When Sir Edmund Head appointed a Judge in defiance of the advice of his Council, there was but one member who resigned his seat. Had the Government of that day stood firm upon the ground they had taken—met his Excellency with their Constitutional weapons well sharpened—it would perhaps have been a lesson for future Governors, and it is doubtful if the Government of 1856, would have had to stand the brunt of the battle, and in their endeavor to settle a material principle in Responsible Government, got their necks broken by the people themselves for having resisted Mr. Manssington-Sutton on Constitutional grounds. Had the Government of 1856 been more pliant and desirous for office than for the solution of a great political problem, they might have submitted to his Excellency's behests, by repealing the Liquor Law during the previous Session, and thus saved themselves from defeat. They could it so minded have found excuses for taking such a retrogressive course, and the country would have sustained them, as liquor at this time was of more importance than the Constitution.

It might not be out of place for the writer to refer to the discussion in the newspapers, for and against the course taken by the Governor. It will be seen in the next article that His Excellency was sustained by the inhabitants; but the voice of public opinion, whatever may be said in support of its expression in matters in general, was not in this instance considered infallible when its judgment was asked on a question of such grave importance as that which was at the foundation of our liberties. As well expect the people to decide correctly some knotty point in law, philosophy, or physics, as to arbitrate upon a constitutional point over which some of the best political doctors and eminent publicists of our day have differed. On this occasion, however, the question was liquor or no liquor, no matter what became of the Constitution—had the great Whig, Lord John Russell, himself improvised this *comp. d'etat* in England, his course would not have been condemned under the special circumstances. Let the Constitution go—but not the rum!

Signed in Blood.

Pastor David Tait, of the Baptist Church, South Leith, is, perhaps the only minister in Scotland who has gone the length of signing the document as to the basis of his belief with his own blood instead of with ink. A native of Glasgow, early in his life he removed with his parents to Wick, where at the age of seventeen, he was



## A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."

T. D. M., Norcutt, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

manager of a large business. In 1886 he had aspirations after the ministry, travelled to London, saw Mr. Spurgeon, and, as a result of the interview, was admitted to the Pastor's College. He studied at that institution during the "Downgrade Controversy," and when the time came for the organization of the Pastor's College Evangelical Association, Mr. Tait sent back his signature attached to the basis of belief. The scrutineers, on receiving the document, saw that he had signed it, not in ordinary ink, but in his own blood.

## KEPT HIS EYES OPEN.

The Great Value in a Crisis of Good Powers of Observation.

An incident of the Austro-Prussian war was lately told by the Archduke Joseph to a party of friends. The story is as follows:

"On our retreat before the advance of the Prussian army," said the Archduke, "we camped in the neighbourhood of a Bohemian town. I was lodged in the peasant's cottage when, about midnight, I heard the sentry challenging some newcomer. My adjutant entered and reported that a gipsy wanted to see me in private."

"A soldier (a gipsy) entered, and on my asking what was the matter he told me that the enemy was approaching to surprise us."

"The outposts have not heard anything suspicious," I said.

"No, your Highness, because the army is still a long way off."

"But how do you know this?" I asked.

"Come to the window your highness," answered the man. "Do you see those birds flying over the woods towards the south?"

"Yes, I see them; what then?"

"What then! Do not birds sleep as well as men? They would certainly not fly about if they were not disturbed. The enemy is marching through the wood, and has frightened all those birds."

"Very well, my lad; you can go."

"I at once ordered the outposts to be reinforced and the camp to be alarmed."

"An hour later the outposts were fighting with the enemy, and our camp was only saved by the keen observation of a simple gipsy."

## THINGS OF VALUE.

It is a very lazy man who will not take the trouble to reverse his cigar when he finds that he has put the lighted end of it by mistake into his mouth.

I was Cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS.

I was Cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Albert, Co., N. B. GEORGE TINGLEY.

The man who is able to fight his own battles in the world is not always able to stand a victory.

Assimilable Phosphorus is the brain and nerve food, par excellence. One bottle of Putnam's Emulsion contains more of this invaluable element than a gallon of the much vaunted stimulants, Liquid Beels, etc., of the day.

The man who is always careful to keep out of debt is seldom so well supplied with the modern conveniences of life as the less considerate fellow.

## Simple Test of the Eyesight.

There is an experiment that anyone can try, to discover whether he has an incipient cataract. Stand with the back to a window with a lighted candle before the eye. If the eye be healthy three candles are seen—two are erect, but the middle one is turned upside down. When the back of the lens is opaque the inverted candle nearly disappears or is obscured, and when the front of the lens is affected the inverted candle entirely disappears.

## SURPRISE

**MAKES** white clothes whiter.  
**MAKES** colored goods brighter.  
**MAKES** flannel softer.

## SURPRISE

**SAVES** boiling or scalding the clothes.  
**SAVES** that hard rubbing of clothes.  
**SAVES** the worry and nuisance of that steam about the house on wash day.

SURPRISE SOAP is economical.

READ the directions on the wrapper.

—FOUND—  
—BY A—  
—LADY.—

A WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

**SEND** that SKIRT,  
that WAIST,  
that SPRING ULSTER

to Ungar's and have it dyed—no need to buy another this spring—the stuff is in the old one—only needs to look well.

Remember UNGAR makes the old New.

**BE SURE** and send your Parcels to UNGAR'S Steam Laundry and Dye Works, St. John, (Waterloo street); Telephone 58. Or Halifax: 60 to 70 Barrington street. They will be done right, if done at

UNGAR'S.

For a Delicious



of Tea  
Use Ram Lal's.

Full weight in every package.

AT ALL GROCERS

## Have You Seen the New Yost Typewriter?

If you purchase a typewriter without seeing the New Yost you will make a very great mistake. If you buy after having seen it there is no danger of your making a mistake, you will have nothing else. It is the latest and best machine, has all the good points of its predecessors, none of their defects, and it is full of new ideas and improvements peculiar to it alone. Stenographers and experienced operators are unanimous in praising it.

No antiquated Log Cabin with lean-to attachments. The same old ink ribbon, double scales and rickety print will not pass in this electric age. Something all modern architecture, with electric bell and all the new conveniences, is what the people want at the present day.



## WHAT MUST GO:

**BAD ALIGNMENT.  
ILLEGIBLE WORK.  
FOUL INK RIBBONS.  
BOTHERSOME SHIFT KEYS.  
DOUBLE SCALES, ETC.,**

are no longer to be tolerated or pardoned. **THE NEW YOST** has abolished them and no other machine can retain them and live.

Second hand ribbon and shift key machines for sale cheap.

IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces,

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, St. John, or the following Agents:

Messrs. R. Ward Thorne, St. John; A. S. Murray, Fredericton, N. B.; J. T. Whitlock, St. Stephen; W. B. Morris, St. Andrews; J. Fred Benson, Chatham; John L. Stevens, Moncton; Clifford W. Robinson, Moncton; H. A. White, Sussex; A. M. Hoare, Knowles' Book Store Halifax; J. B. Dittmar, Clementsport, N. S.; D. B. Stewart, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Dr. W. P. Bishop, Bathurst, N. B.; C. J. Coleman "Advocate" office of Sydney, C. B.; J. Bryenton, Amherst; W. P. Kempton, Yarmouth, N. S.; C. J. Burrell & Co., Weymouth, N. S.; T. Carleton Ketchum, Woodstock; Clarence E. Casey, Amherst, N. S.; E. M. Fulton, Truro, N. S.