

POLITICAL NOTES.

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

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

No. 2.

General Elections—Speeches on the Hastings—Unsettled State of Politics—Government and Opposition Returns in St. John—A Majority of Liberals Elected all over the Province—Departure of Sir Edmund Head and Arrival of his Successor, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton—Special Session of the Legislature—The Reciprocity Treaty—Strong Party Speeches—Defeat of the Old Government and Formation of the First Party Government in New Brunswick.

The general elections were held in the month of June, 1854. Nomination day in St. John was on the 2nd. The candidates were—

For the city—James A. Harding, Isaac Woodward, S. L. Tilley, and J. W. Lawrence, Esqrs. [All dead but one.]

For the county—Hon. J. H. Gray, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, J. F. Godard, John R. Partelow, W. J. Ritchie, Allan McLean, and William Hawkes, Esqrs. [All dead.]

The principal speakers were Messrs. Partelow, Wilmot, and Gray, on the side of the government; and Messrs. Ritchie, Tilley, and Harding, in opposition. The other candidates spoke more on their own account, as untied "independent" politicians. The sins of omission and commission by the Government, underwent a severe criticism at the hands of Messrs. Ritchie and Tilley, but as stoutly rebutted and defended by Messrs. Wilmot and Gray. It was a war of words between these gentlemen in open air, upon the Court House steps, for some hours; but it is unnecessary to follow the speeches, or even make allusion to the points made, as they will hereafter come up in detail.

The result proved that the Constituency of St. John (the County at all events) was yet in an uncertain, unsettled political mood, being actuated more by personal than party considerations; for the three Government supporters, viz: Messrs. Partelow, Gray and Wilmot—and their most implacable political opponent, Mr. Ritchie, were all returned at the same time. The City appeared to be more consistent, whether from design or chance it matters not, for Messrs. Tilley and Harding were the choice. Taking City and County, the honours were divided and therefore easy, viz: three Government and three Opposition. The political equilibrium, however, remained unaltered in the County. In the absence of fixed principles in the minds of the electors, there could be no preponderating influence with one party more than another. The great battles of the Constitution had yet to be finished; desperate encounters had to be made between Liberals and Conservatives; but the army of the former had to look for recruits outside of St. John, for where there were so many personal likes and dislikes, there could be no political affinity, no coherence between those who called themselves Liberals for the expulsion from power of those who were recognized as Conservatives. Mr. Partelow's personal influence carried all before it. No matter what his political faults, (and who was without them?) they were all overshadowed in the man himself. He had only to go among the electors and take them by the hand, and they were converted! Perhaps no public man since the days of Fox, or Wilkes, had a more suave manner, and knew better how to take advantage of the blind side of a voter; all is said to be fair in politics that is not dishonorable. Many anecdotes are related of his strategic skill in privately conquering an opponent; but to relate them here would be out of place.

St. John, however, although by chance, returned three out and out opponents of the government, men with tact and determination, two of whom were still writing under what they conceived to be an injustice done them on a former occasion, a wrong which led them to resign their seats, and retire for two years into private life. This was so far an earnest that the rest of the province would follow the example, and that a majority of liberals, of unquestionable faith, would be elected to the new house.

York county, which at the election four years before, rejected Mr. Fisher, (late Judge Fisher,) now sent him in at the head of the poll, giving him 1185 votes, which was 198 more than the next highest candidate received; although this county was influenced by local rather than political feelings, and thought that Mr. Fisher was the best man for the special interests of York. Like St. John then, political principles entered but very inadequately into the contest—chance, however, as in the former county, divided the seats equally between the liberals and conservatives, two and two.

Northumberland likewise made a mongrel return—for the same tide that floated Mr. J. M. Johnson upon the crest of the wave, did not leave a great distance behind him the Attorney General (Hon. John A. Street), the gentleman who not long before this had rendered himself so unpopular to his constituents, that they sent in two requisitions one after the other calling upon him to resign his seat, because they felt aggrieved at his railway conduct, when he told them in substance that he knew what was better for the interests of his constituents than they did themselves. This County, like St. John and York, split up its votes, giving half to the Liberals and half to the Conservatives. Thus three of the leading Counties returned seven Liberals and seven Conservatives, thereby implying that the conduct and merits of the one party on the floors of the House,

were all on one equal footing, and that public opinion was equally divided as to whether any change in the existing system of Government, (with the alleged train of evils incident thereto,) would lead to any improvement or advantage to the interests of the country. The returns for the whole Province, however, as appears below, gave a majority of Liberals elected, which may be called an accidental ascendancy, for which the people generally were not at all responsible—if real principles be taken into account.

The following were the returns for the whole province—those marked thus (*) were new members, although some of them had been in former Houses:—

County of St. John—Hon. J. R. Partelow, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Hon. John H. Gray, and William J. Ritchie, Esq. City of St. John—James A. Harding and S. L. Tilley, Esqrs.

County of Kent—Robert B. Cutler and Francis McPhelin, Esqrs. York—Charles Fisher, Charles McPherson, James Taylor, and Geo. L. Hatheway, Esqrs.

Victoria—Francis Rice and James Tibbits, Esqrs. Carleton—Charles Connell and Richard English, Esqrs.

Westmorland—Daniel Hanington, Albert J. Smith, Amund Landry, and James Steadman, Esqrs.

Northumberland—George Kerr, Hon. J. A. Street, J. M. Johnson, and Richard Sutton, Esqrs.

Kings—Mathew McLeod, George Ryan, and Henry W. Purdy, Esqrs. Gloucester—Wm. End* and Patrick McNaughton, Esqrs.

Restigouche—Hon. John Montgomery, and Chipman Batford, Esq. Esq. Queens—Samuel H. Gilbert and John Ferris, Esqrs.

Albert—Edward Stevens* and Abner McLellan, Esqrs. Charlotte—A. H. Gilmour, John McAdam, James Brown, and James Boyd, Esqrs.

Sunbury—Hon. George Hayward, and Enoch Lunt, Esq. [All the above are now dead, except Messrs. Tilley, Steadman, McLellan and Gilmour.

Departure of Sir Edmund Head. In the month of October Sir Edmund Head (being elevated to the Governor-Generalship) took his departure from New Brunswick. A few days previous to this, he held his farewell levee in Fredericton and in St. John, which were well attended.

Hon. R. L. Hazen, as Recorder of St. John, read an Address from the Corporation, regretting the departure and congratulating him upon his elevation to a higher position. To which his Excellency made a suitable reply. Sir Edmund was succeeded by Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton (son of a former Speaker of the House of Commons, in Later years Lord Canterbury) who arrived in the Province in time to have an interview with his predecessor. The following is the announcement from a St. John newspaper (Oct. 6) of his Excellency's arrival:—

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor arrived in the steamer Governor at 12 o'clock yesterday, and landed immediately afterwards in company with Mr. Partelow. His Excellency is about Mr. Partelow's height, of spare make, and has a dark florid complexion. There was an immense concourse of people at the landing when Mr. Manners-Sutton arrived, who surrounded him on all sides, to obtain a view of him, and crowds followed him through the streets on his way to the St. John Hotel. A Royal salute was fired from on board the Black Ball Line of Packets, as the Steamer approached the wharf. His Excellency leaves town this morning for Fredericton.

MIND CONTROLLING MATTER. Curious Results which Follow Freaks of the Imagination.

"Such tricks hath strong imagination!" It is an undoubted fact that predictions of death have often, through effects of fear on the mind, become fulfilled.

This accounts for extraordinary cases of condemned persons having cited their judges to join them in the next world at a stated time.

Travellers tell of a religious sect in the Sandwich Islands, who arrogated to themselves the power of praying people to death. Such are the effects of imagination, that the very notice was often sufficient to produce the intended effect on the superstitious natives.

The influence of the mind over the body receives another illustration in the fact that on one occasion, out of twenty persons actually bitten by the same dog, only one had hydrophobia, because nineteen were men of strong nerve, with a proper control over their imagination.

Tasso, we are told, fancied himself to be surrounded by spiritual beings; and Rousseau believed that all the great men of Europe were leagued together to set the children of the villages through which he passed against him. A medical gentleman alluded to two cases of victims to external impressions which came under his notice. One patient was wrecked through an impalpable and unsubstantial idea—jealousy; and the other, poisoned by a word in the sermon of a modern preacher, changed in a short time from a healthy girl full of animation to a listless automaton—a typical instance of acute melancholia.

More extraordinary freaks of fancy are those in which men have imagined themselves to be teapots, pumps, dogs, cats, birds, and so on; acting up to their pretended forms with marvellous ingenuity and perseverance.

There are some curious instances of the success attending efforts to remove the dominant mental impression from victims of fancy freaks. A hypochondriac, who insisted that he was dead, was only cured

of his folly by being put into a coffin and carried to the graveyard. Another eccentric who indulged in a similar delusion was brought to his senses by the doctor seizing a knife, and pretending he was going to dissect him and ascertain the cause of his sudden decease.

Sometimes people, upon hearing of great successes in life, have imagined themselves to be poets, emperors, great generals, and so forth.

Medical students in hospitals sometimes fancy that they have become afflicted with certain of the dangerous diseases they have been studying. Here is a curious instance of this sort of sympathetic suffering. A lady who was watching her little child at play, saw a heavy window sash fall upon its hand, cutting off three of the poor little one's fingers. She was so overcome by fright and distress as to be unable to render any assistance. The surgeon who dressed the child's wounds then turned to the mother, whom he found moaning and complaining of pain in her hand. On examination, three fingers corresponding to those injured in the child were discovered to be swollen and inflamed, although they had laid nothing prior to the accident. The wounds were only healed after some time, and after all the usual symptoms of severe injuries.

In another case, a highly-intelligent lady, who once witnessed the narrow escape of a favorite child from getting his ankle crushed by a swinging gate, suddenly discovered that she could not move to its assistance owing to an intense pain in the ankle, corresponding to the one which she thought the boy would injure. After a painful and laborious walk home, she found on removing her stockings that there was a circle round the ankle, "as if it had been painted with red-currant juice, and a large spot of the same color on the outer part." Her foot became so inflamed that she was a prisoner to her bed for many days.

A somewhat singular freak of fancy was that of a man who indulged in the curious habit of licking away the plaster from the walls of his room. He declared that he was all the time tasting and smelling the most delicious fruits.

The old sea captain who drank copiously of water in order to flood an imaginary magazine in his inside, from which he thought himself in constant danger of being blown up, was not more absurd than the painter who kept his bed for months, because he fancied his bones had become too soft to support his body.

It is related of another eccentric that he thought himself an umbrella and would lean up against a corner of his room for hours.

A second crank fancied he was made of wax, and dreaded to approach the fire; while a third imagined that the ground had become thin glass, through which he was in constant danger of breaking.

In the Reign of Terror many people fancied they had been guillotined, and had exchanged heads with other victims. But, perhaps, the most extraordinary fancy of any here mentioned was that of a clergyman, who, having unintentionally killed a burglar in self-defence, imagined ever after that he had been deprived of his soul as a punishment.

SOMETHING LIKE A CLOCK.

It Can Do Almost Everything Except Eat, Drink and Talk.

A clock constructed by the late Beauvais M. Verite, engineer to the Northern Railway Company, and presented to the Bishopric of Beauvais, is a masterpiece of mechanism, being provided with fifty-two faces, marking the hour, the day, the week, the month, the year, the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, the tide, the time in the principal cities of the world, and a whole series of astronomical and terrestrial evolutions. It is composed of 92,000 pieces, which all receive their motive power from a little weight of 50 grains. The mounting is in oak wood and exquisitely carved. When the hour strikes an extraordinary movement is produced, and the whole structure seems alive. The artist wished to give an idea of the Last Judgment. A cock crows, angels sound the trumpet at the four cardinal points, and flames issue from the openings in the turret placed to the right and left. The Eternal Father looks round as if to judge the world. A soul advances and takes its stand before the sovereign Arbitrator. It is the soul of an impenitent sinner. Its works are found wanting, and it is condemned. A hideous demon, armed with a fork, pounces upon the unfortunate one and hurls him into the eternal abyss. Next comes the turn of the just soul. It appears before God, receives a favourable judgment, and is to be admitted into the joys of Heaven. Immediately angels make a guard of honour and escort it in triumph to the mansions above, while the air resounds with sweet music.

It Was the First Time.

"Halloo, Jack, I understand you're engaged?"
"I am, old man to the—"
"Ah, yes, I know; to the dearest, sweetest little woman calculated to make you a happy home, the embodiment of your ideal, the dream of your youth."
"I say, old man, how did you ever find that out? You—you don't know her, do you?"

A Good Many are Like Him.

Cora:—You have a fine sense of the ridiculous.
Dick (rather flattered):—Why do you think so?
Cora:—I noticed you smiling at yourself in the mirror.

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Pattner's Emulsion contains neither Quinine, Strychnine, nor other harmful drug. Its ingredients are wholesome animal and vegetable substances, and it may be taken indefinitely without dangerous results.

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Almost a Horse Power.

During one of his journeys, a famous traveller came to a lonely cabin, and found the door wide open. In the centre of the floor stood a cradle, in which was an infant fast asleep. The cradle was rocking with surprising regularity, but no sign of what propelled it could be seen.

The traveller's curiosity was aroused. He went to the cradle, and found a stout cord attached to a nail driven in the side of it. The cord passed through an auger-hole in the side of the house. He took the trail, which soon led him into a ravine, where a donkey was standing and switching his tail.

The mystery was explained. The other end of the cord was tied to the ass's tail, and the constant switching of its caudal appendage furnished motive power sufficient to rock the cradle.



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Mrs. C. J. Woodruff, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it struggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

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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.



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comfort and ease, with clothes neater and cleaner than the ordinary way. STOP now a moment to consider if it is any advantage to use a pure Soap like Surprise, and save yourself, your hands, your clothes.

READ the Directions on the Wrapper.

"I AM THANKFUL

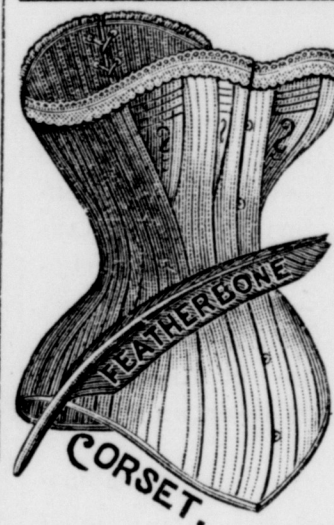
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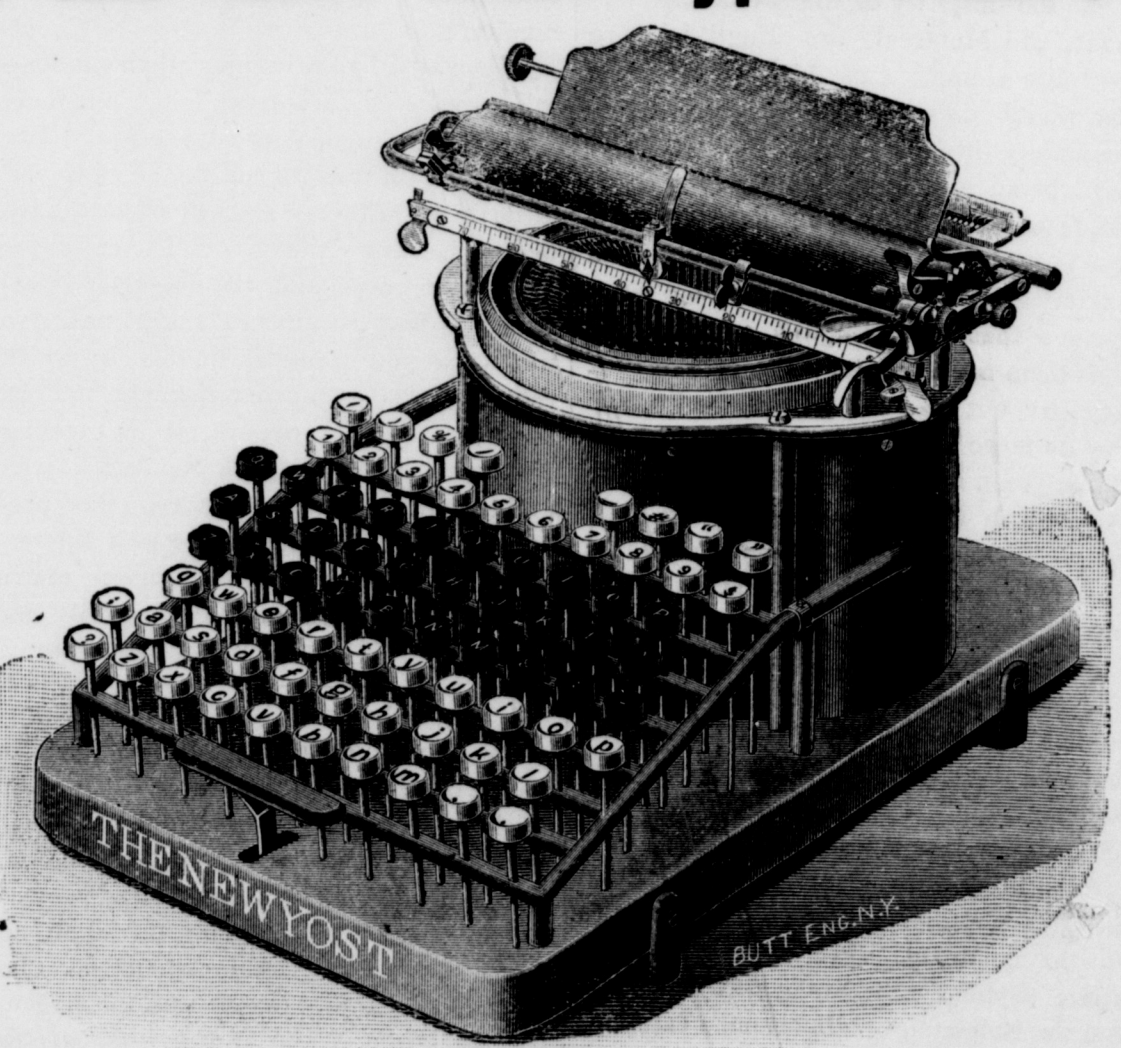
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