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E. McLEOD, Editor.

That God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ—PETER.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

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ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 114

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on Mr. Gray's Motion of Want of Confidence.

We find the debate on this question so lengthy, and would occupy so much space, that it will not be judicious for us to publish the whole; especially as some of the speeches contain no important ideas beyond those advanced by previous speakers. We shall select for publication those speeches that we think would most interest our readers.

Hon. Mr. Tilley's Speech.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock Hon. Mr. TILLEY arose and addressed the House in a speech of nearly two hours in length, which was listened to with much attention. He thought the opposition had put the Government on their trial, not so much for what they had done last Session, but for their acts since the first of April. The hon. gentleman first took occasion to glance briefly at the present position of Mr. Gray as leader of the opposition, with a few facts of interest in connection with the movement. He would define his position as the Railway question. In 1851 he was opposed to Railways being undertaken by Governments. From what had since occurred he was disposed to think that unless Government undertook such works we must remain without Railroads. The hon. gentleman took occasion to make a few remarks in reference to the motion made by Mr. Street for the appointment of a Road Committee, and his object in so doing. He also humorously alluded to the measure for the destruction of bears and wolves, which elicited roars of laughter. In reference to the College Council, Mr. Tilley explained how at the time of the meeting last summer he was unavoidably prevented from attending. He next dwelt upon the convenience of Mr. Gray's position as the seceder, and Mr. Gray's as the mover of the Want of Confidence Resolution, and the points upon which they respectively differed in their position to the Government, of which Mr. Connell had said he might have been a member. The latter assertion, however, he, Mr. Tilley, was inclined to dispose of in a somewhat humorous style.

The hon. gentleman next alluded to the statement that had been put forth by some members that the Government should have agreed upon some scheme before they sent one of their members home to England. He would tell the members of that House that there was an obstruction in the way, (alluding to the Jackson contract,) and they felt themselves bound to get rid of it. If the Government had not acted with such promptness, they would no doubt have been accused of the opposition of inactivity and want of energy in not taking a decided stand in the matter. He would ask honorable members to wait and see the papers before they denounced the scheme which was yet to be introduced.

The hon. gentleman next went into a lengthy explanation of matters in connection with the European and North American Railway, and the manner in which the liabilities had been met in reference to that contract. He also took occasion to refute the gross and wilful misrepresentations of a portion of the Press in regard to the finances of the Province in connection with this subject. The very grave charges which had been preferred against the Government on this point, and which had been sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land were fully exposed by Mr. T., who also narrated the difficulties under which the Government had laboured in consequence of parties abroad failing to meet their engagements.

The Government had also been charged with extravagance in certain matters, and voting large amounts in excess of the estimates. The course he, Mr. Tilley, advocated could only be remedied by having the power to prevent the evil—viz: the limitation of Money Grants to the Executive. The hon. gentleman next entered into a defence of the Provincial Law and its relation to the finances of the country. His exposition on this point was clear, and he denied that the revenues of the Province thus far had been injured by its operation. He also referred again to Mr. Gray as the expectant of Temperance votes for his Resolution from a certain quarter in introducing this subject; but he, Mr. Tilley, was not afraid to meet him fearlessly and openly upon that question, and however much he had always admired his gentlemanly conduct and his high honourable feeling, he felt that this attempt to decry the credit of his country was an act wholly inconsistent with his position and previous career. He, Mr. Tilley, was not afraid to meet his constituents on the Prohibitory Question, notwithstanding that he had been publicly honoured and consigned to a warm berth. The hon. gentleman next amusingly described how negotiations were carried on between Mr. Street (General Williams) and the mover of this Resolution, and how the latter had been deputed to fire the first gun, and if he "could only get the seat" all would be right. He next dwelt upon the remarks made by Mr. Gray in reference to figures, and he thought he could not fail to prove that in this department his knowledge was deficient. He, Mr. Tilley, felt it due to his office to strive as far as possible to keep the expenditures of the

country within the amount of revenue. It might be very well for members to strive to make themselves popular with their constituents by getting large Bye-Road grants, but they never considered the necessity of keeping within the means. An exposition was also afforded to members concerning the Banks, and he, Mr. T., denied a check of the Province was not worth £100. He explained the difficulties which had met them when they assumed the reins of Government; the commercial depression which followed, and the present and past position of matters in connection with the several Banks, to which Mr. Gray had referred in derogatory terms.

The Hon. gentleman then went into a lengthy and elaborate exposition of the finances: the Revenues and Expenditures; the liabilities and assets of the Province, together with a full statement of the affairs of his office from the time of his accepting it up to the present time.

He also took occasion to refer to the slanderous assertions that had during the past year been put forth by a portion of the Press in charging the Government with extravagance and other things over which they had no control. These charges were fully met and explained by the Hon. Secretary. He was no aspirant for any office, he cared not whether he was in the Legislature or the Government so long as he could be of service to his country. He (Mr. T.) would admit that the Government might have erred in their distribution of patronage, and if so it was that they had to a certain extent neglected their friends, and had shown too much magnanimity. The Hon. gentleman next went into statements respecting the Audit Office, and gave reasons why he thought it should not be made political. The Customs Department, and the appointment connected therewith were next dealt with. He denied the statements put forth in respect to the appointment of Mr. Smith, and explained how it had been incumbent on the Government to make such appointment. He exposed the fallacious assertions respecting increased expenses in connection with this matter.

Lastly the Hon. gentleman entered into a defence of the Board of Works establishment, giving a clear statement of facts in connection with this Commission since the appointment of Mr. Stevens. He explained how the expenses connected with the supervision of Great Roads had been lessened instead of increased, fully refuting the assertions that had appeared in some of the papers respecting the creation of this new office.

House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Tilley's Speech—Continued.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock Hon. Mr. TILLEY arose and resumed his speech in defence of the Government. He reviewed briefly the grounds which he had taken yesterday evening exonerating the Government from the charge which had been attributed to them respecting the Railway Debentures which had been issued two months before the present Government came into power. He thought that if Mr. Gray had found fault with the system instead of the men, it would have been more just. He (Mr. Tilley) wished to show that the Government had not power to check the extravagance with which they had been charged. The hon. gentleman explained the cause of the financial embarrassment of the present Administration as the result of the acts of the old Government. He referred to the repeal of the Loan Act, and the manner in which it had affected the Banks, causing a financial depression over which the present Government had no control. (The hon. gentleman here read an extract from the *New Brunswick* in which the Banks and the Province were represented or rather misrepresented to be in a woful condition, the latter not having a dollar to ring upon a tambourine. He gave the assertion a most emphatic denial and clearly proved that such was not the case, laying the present financial depression to the doors of their predecessors.)

Mr. Tilley next exhibited to the House a tabular statement of the Provincial Revenues and expenditures for the last fourteen years. In this statement it was shown that during a part of this time the expenditures had exceeded the estimates, in the same manner as during last year. A very clear statement of the finances of the Province for each of these years, was given by the Secretary. [The Statement will be found at the end of this speech.] He then proceeded to an account of the expenditures of the Province for the year 1854, under the old Government, who he said had spent large amounts in addition to the excesses, which they charged to the new Government. It was very convenient for the opposition to attack the Government upon this point, while it was well known that they had not the large amounts at their command that their predecessors had. It was also complained that the Speech made no allusion to the deficiency in the Revenue that would be created by the Prohibitory Law, he Mr. Tilley, thought it would have been time enough to have brought this up when the estimates came before the House. The Hon. gentleman next went into a full exposition of the establishment of the Board of Works, and gave to the House a minute detail of the expenses connected with this office, which was said to have been fostered upon the country as another extravagant and unnecessary department. He showed that the Great Road expenses had been actually lessened, while the Commissioner's expenses were less than the travelling expenses of a

member of the Government from Albert to Fredericton. He hoped honourable members would have patience to wait till the report of the Chairman was before them, and then they would have an opportunity of seeing themselves. He next referred to the measure which had been under consideration when the old Government was turned out of office, which every one knew had been adopted by a large majority; but in the present instance there was actually no Railway proposition before the House, and therefore Mr. Gray's attack was unjustifiable.

Mr. Tilley next referred to the appointment of Mr. Burtis, and denied that the principles of Responsible Government had been violated in this instance. The appointment was the prerogative of the Government, and they had exercised the power. There were several applicants for the office—only part of whom had applied to the Common Council. He did not dispute the qualifications of Mr. Robinson, and was pleased to see that the Common Council was making an effort to have the power themselves. The measure should have his cordial support.

The appointment of Mr. Bliss was next adverted to. The Hon. gentleman defended this appointment at some length. Although it might be adverse to the feelings of the representatives, nearly six hundred of the inhabitants of Kent had petitioned for the appointment. It had been objected to that Mr. Bliss was a strong partisan; but would any member deny that because a man was supposed to carry out the laws that were made he should not receive such an appointment. Men had also been appointed who were adverse to the Prohibitory Law.

The honourable gentleman made some humorous remarks upon the character of the ingredients of which the opposition were composed. They were told that the present Government was not competent to undertake the management of Railways. He would ask the members to compare the acts of the present and past Administrations, and see if the Province was likely to be benefited by the Executive power being transferred back to their predecessors? At this stage of the speech the Hon. gentleman entered into a lengthy and elaborate statement of the comparative expenses of the old and new Governments. First he enumerated the items of expenditure attached to the office of the Surveyor General. In 1854 these amounted in all to £2,191 15s. 8d. In 1855 we found they amounted to but £1,874 17s. 2d. In the office of the Provincial Secretary for the present year, 1855, the expenses were £269 8s. 2d. for the previous year they were £262 8s. 6d. Mr. Tilley proceeded with all the other Government offices in like manner, in some of which it was shown that the expenses had increased; but in the total amount of expenses attached to the old Government they were at a fair calculation no less than £8,800, while the corresponding expenses for the same period with the new Government was £4,344 19s. 6d. or a trifle greater than half of the former amount, and this said he, for the Government that had been condemned by a portion of the Press as an extravagant, outrageous and reckless Administration.

The Hon. gentleman then took up various matters in his concluding remarks, refuting the different charges which had been made against the Government from time to time. An article in the *Boston Post* reflecting upon the character of New Brunswick was severely and animadverted upon. He next referred to an article in the *Freeman* (Fredericton Correspondence), wherein the writer states, "that the Delegation to England was a complete failure, and that the Province had a protested Bill in the Bank at Fredericton for £470." This was the description of opposition with which the Government had met. He Mr. Tilley, did not envy the position of the individual who could perpetrate such a foul slander, and strove to injure the character of our Province in the eyes of the world. All he asked was a fair field and no favour, and he felt that if the public had to be appealed to, they would be prepared to sustain the present Administration.

[The following is Mr. Tilley's Financial Statement, which we insert at the end of the speech, as being most convenient.] Mr. Gray stated that Government had used £17,000, balance of Cash, after paying claims due by the Government on the 1st of Jan. 1855. Instead of the Government having such a balance at their disposal, they had been compelled to take nearly £16,000 from the revenues of the present Government to meet the claims against the Province contracted by our predecessors.

We find on the 1st of Jan., 1855, cash at our disposal, say £40,000. We have paid appropriations of 1853 and 1854 £27,114 15s. 6d. Warrants outstanding on the 1st Jan. 1855 8,348 9s. 0d. Paid Savings Bank to meet calls by depositors, to Jan. 1855 10,300 0s. 0d. £45,962 15s. 6d. Balance as before stated, £15,730 15s. 6d. We have drawn from the Bank of New Brunswick to Jan. 1. 1855 £23,274 13s. 2d. £11,193 10s. 10d. £34,468 10s. 0d.

£15,962 18s. 6d. has been applied to the payment of the balance of the liabilities due by the former Government, and the remaining £18,432 11s. 6d. has been applied to the payment of the appropriations made in excess of the estimates of the Government in 1855.

Mr. Gray's statement was that we had a balance, after paying appropriations of 1853 and 1854, of £17,000 0s. 0d. That we had drawn from the Bank of New Brunswick 30,000 0s. 0d. And from the Central Bank 15,000 0s. 0d. Making our expenditure over and above the revenue of the year £22,000 0s. 0d. The facts are as follow:— Drawn from the Bank of New Brunswick to Jan. 1st £23,274 13s. 2d. Central do. 11,193 10s. 10d. £34,468 10s. 0d. Deduct sum required to pay liabilities contracted by our predecessors £18,432 11s. 6d. Making a difference between Mr. Gray's statement and the facts of the case, of the moderate sum of £43,567 8s. 6d.!!

The comparative statement of the Expenses of the old Government and the new, for the years 1854 and 1855, are nearly as follow:—

	1854	1855
Crown Land Office	£3,191	£1,874
Miscellaneous, Secretary, and Sur. Gen.	75	20
Secretary's Office	762	209
Arch Office	173	691
Register General	28	21
Trav. Expenses, Ex. Coun., & cons'g	678	581
Printing and Advertising	481	310
Purchase Money, ret'd.	114	244
Law Expenses	730	39
Postages, &c.	503	86
Fisheries	125	5
Sup. Schools	9	5
Railway Directors	9	39
Warrants on Treasury, and Balance due	2,656	1,239
	£10,920	£8,030

Allowing £2,000 for services performed in 1853, and charged as paid in 1854, it leaves a balance of nearly £3,000 in favour of the present Government; this includes the expenses of all the new departments. The expenses of the Board of Works during the past year has been about £800.

The Commission usually paid Supervisor for Works immediately under his supervision during the past Session, would have amounted to £764.

His travelling expenses attending meetings of Council and Legislature would have been, had he not been at the head of one of the Departments, about £123.

Saving £887 £87 In addition, a more thorough supervision of all the Public Works has been secured than could have been obtained under the old Government.

Mr. Harding's Speech.

MR. HARDING opened his speech by referring in laudatory terms to the speech of his colleague, the Hon. Provincial Secretary. He would not review the grounds upon which he had voted for turning out the old Government; but would first speak of the present Administration. First he accused them of not sustaining the principles of Responsible Government—the principles to which they professed adherence when they assumed office. The first instance of dereliction which Mr. H. brought against them was the appointment of a Surveyor General from the upper Branch of the Legislature, which he spoke of as an act of Want of Confidence in themselves, and a stain upon the Government. From that time he Mr. H. began to doubt their sincerity, but he had hoped they would have had the manliness to acknowledge their having violated the principles of Responsible Government. Mr. next accused the Government of dereliction of duty in not bringing forward a proper educational measure, he also took the Hon. Mr. Brown to task for his lack of energy in not pursuing a proper course in reference to King's College. (Mr. H. was here asked by Mr. Smith if he was going to turn out the Government? to which he replied, that he would see about that.—Mr. H. also made some other remarks upon the College question, which the Reporter did not understand.) He repudiated the idea that the question now before the House was one between the old and new Governments. It was one between the new Government and the country. He Mr. H. was alive to the importance of a Railway measure; but the liabilities of the Province should be considered, he would moreover wait till the question came up before he gave his support to any scheme. He could not agree with the opinions expressed by the Attorney General, nor go with him in his gigantic scheme to the absorption of all the other interests of the Province. He would not consent that the people should be taxed for the construction of Railways, but thought that some other means for constructing them should be resorted to. Mr. H. expressed himself favorable to a Colonial Railway, and a uniform tariff and union of the British Colonies in one great Empire, thought the Government should not wait till they were called upon to bring down great measures, but introduce them on their own responsibility. He also repudiated the idea that we would not have Railways for years, unless the present scheme of the Attorney General was adopted. When that scheme was proposed they had a right to make such amendments in it as might be found necessary. The Attorney General had braved the perils of the ocean, but it was nothing more than some of his citizens of St. John had to do twice a year.

Mr. H. next complained that Mr. Ritchie's mission to England had been productive of no good, and he held that the Government should have demanded a full exposure of Mr. Ritchie's mission and made it known to the country. He also censured the Government for procrastination in several of their proceedings, and among them that of putting off the meeting of the Legislature till so late a period. He, Mr. H., believed the present Government had acted wrong in issuing warrants without the authority of the Legislature, a charge which had been attributed to the old Government; he would not go for any Government that would not check extravagance. Mr. H. next commented, at some length upon the estimates of the Provincial Secretary, and the expenditures being in excess thereof; he animadverted at some length upon the position the members of the Government had assumed in their being divided upon the question, sustaining this excess and not agreeing with the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Tilley.) Respecting the legacy which had been bequeathed them by the old Government, Mr. H. thought that the present Government would not have a legacy of one dollar to bequeath to their successors. Mr. H. also advocated the necessity of placing the financial department of Provincial affairs on a more healthy footing.

Alluding again to Railways the Reporter understood Mr. H. to express himself opposed to the St. Andrews and Quebec line. He thought if there were 300 miles of Railway in the Province it would not yield 6 per cent. Mr. H. contended that the Government should place the Board of Works on a more extensive basis, in order that petitions and all matters connected with Great Roads and their supervision should be under the charge of the Chief Commissioner. He thought the Government had yet a great deal to do, and they should not have allowed themselves to follow in the beaten track of their predecessors. He also condemned some of their appointments and the mode of making them.—In concluding his speech Mr. H. dwelt at some length upon the injurious effects that would occur to the Revenue from the separations of the Prohibitory Law, and hoped the Provincial Secretary would propound a remedy for the evil: the increase of duties upon other articles to make up this deficiency he thought would have a bad effect. Mr. H. concluded by saying that he thought the present Government had not acted in the true spirit of political and financial consistency and that the question before the House was one between the Government and the country.

Mr. WILSON rose and stated that he was an independent member of that House, and that the question before them was one between the new Government and the country. The present Government had not his confidence, nor did he think they were competent to have charge of great undertakings, which for their promotion required the best men that could be found in the Province. In 1854 he had congratulated the country upon the prosperous state of the treasury, but Mr. Ritchie had stated that it would have been better if this surplus money had been in the pockets of the people; he would leave it for the members of this House to say which was the best place for it. Mr. W. then referred to the Provincial Secretary and his estimates, and did not altogether approve of the policy pursued by the latter as not being in accordance with the principles upon which the new regime professed to be governed. Mr. W. next took up the Journals of the last Session, and went into a lengthy statement connected with the Revenues and Expenditures of the Province for the year 1855. Several times during the exposition, explanations were afforded to Mr. W. by the Provincial Secretary in relation to matters connected with his office. Mr. W. asserted that for the present year there would only be £20,000 to be appropriated for roads, schools, &c. He thought all the members of the Government should have sustained Mr. Tilley in his financial position. He next charged the Government with a dereliction of duty in not going for Municipal Corporations. Mr. W. referred to a vote on page 357 of the Journals, by which he thought he could with propriety claim the vote of Mr. Landry on the Resolution before the House. He thought the Government should not shrink from assuming the financial responsibilities, and do all that they could to sustain the public credit. Mr. W. here put a few questions to the Provincial Secretary respecting what had been asserted about the checks of the Government, and the unpaid Warrants. These were satisfactorily answered by that gentleman. The speaker again went into finances and matters connected with Mr. Tilley's department, so that it was impossible for the Reporter to follow him in this part of the speech. He, Mr. W., thought the Speech was meagre, inasmuch as only three measures were foreshadowed in it. The probability of a loan being established to meet the public debt was another measure which he could see through the mist; he thought this was a subject for investigation when the Government had to resort to this after being in power for 15 months, with the Province in a good financial condition when they accepted office. He next complained of the Government for not bringing forward an Educational measure, and for their inaction in regard to King's College. He also referred again at some length to the finances of the Province and the irregularity of their management, saying that they were not in such a state when Mr. Parnell was Provincial Secretary. For these and other reasons he had no confidence in the Government, nor had his colleagues, Messrs Godard and Armstrong, who were elected to oppose them; the former gentleman, he said, should have had the seat that Mr. Ritchie obtained. In reference to his vote upon the Liquor question, when he was Mayor of the City of St. John, he had refused to grant licenses, he had voted

against Prohibition in 1854, and as a consequence the temperance influence was exerted against him at the succeeding general Election. When he voted for the present law he did not hold himself in any way responsible for the deficiency of the Revenue its operation would create. He considered that the Provincial Secretary and the Government were responsible. Mr. W. next referred to what had been said of him respecting his decision of party in 1851, and explained why he had joined the Government of the day. He reviewed the incidents connected with the election of Messrs. Godard and Armstrong. He was a native of the River St. John as well as Mr. Fisher, and as fully alive to its interests. Mr. W. here referred to a vote on the Journals wherein Mr. Fisher had voted against the principle of Railways being undertaken as public works. He denied that the old Government were responsible for the Jackson contract; he had always been opposed to the principle of Railways being undertaken by companies. Former reasons were given by Mr. W. for the course he had pursued in reference to Railways. He next condemned the political corruption practised by the Government in their division of the offices of the Common Clerk and Clerk of the Peace in the City of St. John, asserting that the principles of Responsible Government had been violated by rejecting Mr. Robinson. Mr. W. explained respecting Mr. Robinson. Mr. W. explained respecting Mr. Robinson. Mr. W. explained respecting Mr. Robinson.

Col. HAYWARD thought it was a question between the House and the country. The Speech, in his opinion, should have alluded to digested measures instead of foreshadowing. Respecting the "new-born zeal" alluded to by the Attorney General, he would tell the House it was not new to him; he had always advocated Railways, and had spent many years in promoting works of enterprise on the St. John River. He thought Messrs. Connell and Fisher had both acted unwisely, if the one had not accepted a seat on the Bench, and the other a seat in the Executive, when they had an opportunity of so doing. [Mr. H. here referred to the Journals of 1849, to prove that Mr. Fisher was not always favorable to Railways being undertaken by Governments.] He next referred to Mr. Tilley; he thought that gentleman was sincere in most of his acts, he, Mr. H., moreover, condemned certain members of the Government in voting for the over appropriations for Bye Roads the previous Session; neither could he approve of the vote given by Mr. Tilley upon restrictions, in reference to the Grand Falls Railway. Mr. Smith had said that the opposition were, at present, united, he would ask that gentleman if they were not also united at the time of the short Session, when Mr. Fisher no doubt filled the chair at the caucus meetings? [Mr. Fisher, No.] The old Government had also been turned out for acts of their predecessors commission, or when Mr. Fisher was in the Government. He had no confidence in them on account of their being compelled to take two members of the Administration which they condemned. He had been to see the Queen, and if it had been as Mr. Smith represented, he felt satisfied that the Province would have no objection to pay the expenses of his mission. He was satisfied of the competency of Mr. Ritchie for the Bench, but believed the Judgeship had been a previously settled matter. The step the old Government had taken in respect to the loan, met with his approval. Respecting the trial now going on, he was afraid too many of the members had "made up their minds when leaving home." If they had the confidence of the people at the last prorogation of the House, how was it that the largest and most important county of the Province had decided to the contrary, by the election of two members in opposition to the Government, [Mr. H. here accused Mr. Tilley of using influence to secure the return of Mr. Cudlip. Mr. Tilley denied, and afterwards stated that the Sons of Temperance, who had voted for Mr. Cudlip, had, in his opinion, done so with a view of sustaining the Government, and giving validity to the Prohibitory Law.] He next alluded to the mission of Mr. Ritchie, stating that if at the time that gentleman was in England, Jackson had determined to abandon the contract, he did not see that there was any necessity for giving the company one penny to get rid of them. He, Mr. H., was not favorable to all the features of the Election Bill. To a certain extent it took away the right of the Freeholder, he however approved of the ballot principle. Referring again to the Speech, Mr. H. complained that it had nothing specific in relation to King's College, he thought Mr. Smith should have given his attention to it, the Government, in his opinion, had left undone the things which they ought to have done, and there was no health in them; he would vote for the Amendment, under the full impression that he was acting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Brown's Speech.

HON. MR. BROWN was of opinion that this discussion would do much good, although it might be regarded as a loss of time—it might be the means of diffusing political knowledge. The government was now in the hands of

against Prohibition in 1854, and as a consequence the temperance influence was exerted against him at the succeeding general Election. When he voted for the present law he did not hold himself in any way responsible for the deficiency of the Revenue its operation would create. He considered that the Provincial Secretary and the Government were responsible. Mr. W. next referred to what had been said of him respecting his decision of party in 1851, and explained why he had joined the Government of the day. He reviewed the incidents connected with the election of Messrs. Godard and Armstrong. He was a native of the River St. John as well as Mr. Fisher, and as fully alive to its interests. Mr. W. here referred to a vote on the Journals wherein Mr. Fisher had voted against the principle of Railways being undertaken as public works. He denied that the old Government were responsible for the Jackson contract; he had always been opposed to the principle of Railways being undertaken by companies. Former reasons were given by Mr. W. for the course he had pursued in reference to Railways. He next condemned the political corruption practised by the Government in their division of the offices of the Common Clerk and Clerk of the Peace in the City of St. John, asserting that the principles of Responsible Government had been violated by rejecting Mr. Robinson. Mr. W. explained respecting Mr. Robinson. Mr. W. explained respecting Mr. Robinson. Mr. W. explained respecting Mr. Robinson.

Col. HAYWARD thought it was a question between the House and the country. The Speech, in his opinion, should have alluded to digested measures instead of foreshadowing. Respecting the "new-born zeal" alluded to by the Attorney General, he would tell the House it was not new to him; he had always advocated Railways, and had spent many years in promoting works of enterprise on the St. John River. He thought Messrs. Connell and Fisher had both acted unwisely, if the one had not accepted a seat on the Bench, and the other a seat in the Executive, when they had an opportunity of so doing. [Mr. H. here referred to the Journals of 1849, to prove that Mr. Fisher was not always favorable to Railways being undertaken by Governments.] He next referred to Mr. Tilley; he thought that gentleman was sincere in most of his acts, he, Mr. H., moreover, condemned certain members of the Government in voting for the over appropriations for Bye Roads the previous Session; neither could he approve of the vote given by Mr. Tilley upon restrictions, in reference to the Grand Falls Railway. Mr. Smith had said that the opposition were, at present, united, he would ask that gentleman if they were not also united at the time of the short Session, when Mr. Fisher no doubt filled the chair at the caucus meetings? [Mr. Fisher, No.] The old Government had also been turned out for acts of their predecessors commission, or when Mr. Fisher was in the Government. He had no confidence in them on account of their being compelled to take two members of the Administration which they condemned. He had been to see the Queen, and if it had been as Mr. Smith represented, he felt satisfied that the Province would have no objection to pay the expenses of his mission. He was satisfied of the competency of Mr. Ritchie for the Bench, but believed the Judgeship had been a previously settled matter. The step the old Government had taken in respect to the loan, met with his approval. Respecting the trial now going on, he was afraid too many of the members had "made up their minds when leaving home." If they had the confidence of the people at the last prorogation of the House, how was it that the largest and most important county of the Province had decided to the contrary, by the election of two members in opposition to the Government, [Mr. H. here accused Mr. Tilley of using influence to secure the return of Mr. Cudlip. Mr. Tilley denied, and afterwards stated that the Sons of Temperance, who had voted for Mr. Cudlip, had, in his opinion, done so with a view of sustaining the Government, and giving validity to the Prohibitory Law.] He next alluded to the mission of Mr. Ritchie, stating that if at the time that gentleman was in England, Jackson had determined to abandon the contract, he did not see that there was any necessity for giving the company one penny to get rid of them. He, Mr. H., was not favorable to all the features of the Election Bill. To a certain extent it took away the right of the Freeholder, he however approved of the ballot principle. Referring again to the Speech, Mr. H. complained that it had nothing specific in relation to King's College, he thought Mr. Smith should have given his attention to it, the Government, in his opinion, had left undone the things which they ought to have done, and there was no health in them; he would vote for the Amendment, under the full impression that he was acting in accordance with the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Wilmot's Speech.

MR. WILMOT rose and stated that he was an independent member of that House, and that the question before them was one between the new Government and the country. The present Government had not his confidence, nor did he think they were competent to have charge of great undertakings, which for their promotion required the best men that could be found in the Province. In 1854 he had congratulated the country upon the prosperous state of the treasury, but Mr. Ritchie had stated that it would have been better if this surplus money had been in the pockets of the people; he would leave it for the members of this House to say which was the best place for it. Mr. W. then referred to the Provincial Secretary and his estimates, and did not altogether approve of the policy pursued by the latter as not being in accordance with the principles upon which the new regime professed to be governed. Mr. W. next took up the Journals of the last Session, and went into a lengthy statement connected with the Revenues and Expenditures of the Province for the year 1855. Several times during the exposition, explanations were afforded to Mr. W. by the Provincial Secretary in relation to matters connected with his office. Mr. W. asserted that for the present year there would only be £20,000 to be appropriated for roads, schools, &c. He thought all the members of the Government should have sustained Mr. Tilley in his financial position. He next charged the Government with a dereliction of duty in not going for Municipal Corporations. Mr. W. referred to a vote on page 357 of the Journals, by which he thought he could with propriety claim the vote of Mr. Landry on the Resolution before the House. He thought the Government should not shrink from assuming the financial responsibilities, and do all that they could to sustain the public credit. Mr. W. here put a few questions to the Provincial Secretary respecting what had been asserted about the checks of the Government, and the unpaid Warrants. These were satisfactorily answered by that gentleman. The speaker again went into finances and matters connected with Mr. Tilley's department, so that it was impossible for the Reporter to follow him in this part of the speech. He, Mr. W., thought the Speech was meagre, inasmuch as only three measures were foreshadowed in it. The probability of a loan being established to meet the public debt was another measure which he could see through the mist; he thought this was a subject for investigation when the Government had to resort to this after being in power for 15 months, with the Province in a good financial condition when they accepted office. He next complained of the Government for not bringing forward an Educational measure, and for their inaction in regard to King's College. He also referred again at some length to the finances of the Province and the irregularity of their management, saying that they were not in such a state when Mr. Parnell was Provincial Secretary. For these and other reasons he had no confidence in the Government, nor had his colleagues, Messrs Godard and Armstrong, who were elected to oppose them; the former gentleman, he said, should have had the seat that Mr. Ritchie obtained. In reference to his vote upon the Liquor question, when he was Mayor of the City of St. John, he had refused to grant licenses, he had voted

Mr. Brown's Speech.

HON. MR. BROWN was of opinion that this discussion would do much good, although it might be regarded as a loss of time—it might be the means of diffusing political knowledge. The government was now in the hands of