

whilst he did not consider that the petitioners would derive advantage from the proposed alteration which they imagined, yet he conceived that it would result from the alteration prayed for. And as the petition was very numerous signed by his own constituents and those of his colleagues, the Hon. Mr. McEachen, he felt it to be his duty, in conjunction with his colleague, to bring the matter to the notice of the House.

Said petition was then received and read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

The motion of the House went into Committee on the report of the special committee appointed to examine and report on petitions praying for the opening of new roads. After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Pope laid on the table, for the information of the House, a petition of divers inhabitants of this island, praying that a bounty of one dollar per barrel be granted on all sackmeal exported from this Colony, so that those engaged in that important business might prosecute it successfully, and be enabled to export their fish to the United States market, that being the only remunerative market for that article.

The House again in committee resumed the consideration of the report relating to the opening of new roads. The report was then read, paragraph by paragraph, and after a good deal of argument and discussion, in Committee, touching the claims of petitioners, from different parts of the island, praying for the opening of new roads, during which hon. members representing the various districts claiming new roads, urged, with the utmost zeal and fervor, the necessity of opening the roads, and the necessity of complying, as far as possible, with the wishes of the petitioners, as expressed in the various petitions on the table, the report of the special committee, as amended, was adopted, and reported agreed to.

The opening of the following new lines of road was recommended in the above report:

The opening of a road from the end of that part of the highway leading from Charlotteville, through Covehead, terminating at the farm of Neil Shaw, and to continue the road to the Gulf Shore, passing the farm of Angus McMillan, Lot 34—providing all the parties through whose lands said road would run (excepting Neil Shaw and J. G. Lawson) gave the required quantity of land without compensation.

The extending of the new line of road leading from Erection to the Princeton road.

The opening of a road from J. B. Parry's, Miscellaneous Road, to the Linkletter road, and easterly to Harvey's farm, and thence to the road from Sommerside to St. Eleanor's, between Charles Green's mill and James Dugby's.

Extending the road leading from Fortune Cove to Mill road.

Opening a road on the line between the farms of Michael Shaw and Thomas Foley, to the shore of St. Andrew's settlement; providing the parties through whose lands said road would run, gave the land required to the public without compensation.

Extending the road leading from Skinner Pond Settlement, on the line between the farms of Peter McKenna and Peter Aplew, to Palmer's Road.

A road leading to the settlements on the South side of Township Nos. 7 and 8, to the Leary road, north from the Cross roads at Pierre Jacques schoolhouse.

Opening a road across the farms of Charles Dingwall and James Dingwall, for the purpose of providing for the line of road from Cape Traverser road to Benjamin Robinson's—the petition praying for which was not recommended in the report of the special committee.

Hon. Mr. Pope moved in amendment that the Report of the Committee be agreed to.

The question was then put on the amendment, and carried as follows:—Hons. Pope, Davies, Solicitor General, Cole, Longworth, Thornton, McEachen, Hensley, Warburton, Messrs Haslam, Ramsay, Montgomery, and the Hon. Mr. Henderson, Aye.

The House went into Committee to take into consideration the paragraph in his Excellency's address at the opening of the Session, relative to the militia and volunteers, which was read in the Chair.

Hon. Sol. General submitted a resolution to the effect that it was expedient to introduce a bill for the regulation of the militia and volunteers, and to repeal the laws now in force relating to the same.

Said resolution was reported agreed to, and a Committee was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity therewith.

House in committee—the hon. Solicitor General, from the committee appointed, presented a bill for the regulation of the militia and volunteers.

Said bill was received and read. Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Pope, the House went into Committee on the bill to amend the act relating to the Oyster Fisheries.

Said bill was then amended, to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall have the power and are required on application of the grantee or grantees of such fishing grounds made within six months after the date when they may be put to vote, to cause the grant of the said act, by paying compensation to any party whose grant shall be cancelled or revoked—such compensation to be fixed by three commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for the purpose of fixing the damage such grantee or grantees may have suffered.

It was also provided that every such grantee, who might feel aggrieved by the decision or award of the said commissioners, might appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court in the ordinary manner prescribed by law, for appeals in matters of Small Debts.

After considerable debate on the principle of the bill, it was moved that the bill as amended be received, to which Mr. Hensley moved, in amendment, that it be received that day three months. House divided on the question.

For Mr. Hensley's amendment—Hons. Cole, Warburton, Thornton, Messrs Haslam, Ramsay, Conroy, Walker—7.

Against—Hons. Pope, Kaye, Davies, Sol. General, Laird, Longworth, McEachen, Kelly, Hensley, Messrs Brecken, Ramsay, Duncan, Howat, Montgomery, Green, McLennan, Haslam—17.

The bill was then received and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the message of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, transmitting the report of the Adjutant-General for the past year.

A discussion then ensued touching the details of said report.

The House again in committee resumed the consideration of despatches, and at a late hour reported progress. House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

The bill to establish a Small Debt Court at Lot 8, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to alter and amend the act relating to Oyster fishing grounds, was read a third time, and, on motion, the bill do pass.

Mr. Sinclair moved in amendment, to the effect, that the bill be referred back to a committee of the whole House, to amend it, by reserving to the public, in any future grants, the sole right to say Oyster beds in extensions at the base of growing such grants, whether within the boundary thereof or otherwise.

Hon. the Speaker declined receiving the motion on the ground that at that stage of the bill, the motion was expeditious.

The question that the bill do now pass, was then put and carried on the following division:—

Yes—Hons. Messrs Pope, McEachen, Thornton, Davies, Laird, Longworth, Sol. General; Messrs Green, Howat, Duncan, Yeo, McLennan, Sinclair—15.

Nays—Hons. Messrs Cole, Warburton, Kelly; Messrs Conroy, Howat, Walker—6.

Hon. Mr. Kelly moved that the petition, accounts and report of the commission, laid before the House relative to an investigation of charges against James McWade, be referred to a Special Committee to examine the same and report thereon.

Motion agreed to, and the said committee appointed accordingly, viz.—Hon. Mr. Kelly; Messrs Sinclair and Howat.

The House in committee on Temperance, reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Cole asked for Tenders relative to Contract for Steam Communication on Hillsborough River.

Hon. Mr. Pope, reply, said that no contract had been taken on the matter since the last Session of the House.

Hon. Mr. Cole said that was not fair to the parties who had tendered to give a steamer, according to advertisement on that subject. The reason given last year for not producing the Contract was, that the Attorney General was absent on a Delegation, and had not prepared the papers. It was great importance to his constituents to know the contents of the Contract.

The bill relating to the Solicitor General's salary was reported agreed to.

Hon. Sol. General moved that the House go into Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance and transfer of Real and Personal Property vested in Mortgages and Trusts.

Hon. Sol. General explained the principles of the bill, which relate more especially to real property vested in Trustees appointed in trust; and it confers certain powers on the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of remedying grievances that may exist relative to the non-fulfillment of Trusts so imposed.

The bill is very voluminous, and is similar in principle to the Statute of Great Britain, relative to the same subject.

Several hon. members observed that, as the Session was far advanced, and there appeared no immediate necessity for the bill becoming law, it would be advisable to postpone any further action thereon for the present. It was therefore moved, in amendment to the motion to go into committee, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

The question was then put on the amendment:—

Yes—Hons. Cole, Kelly, Laird; Messrs Howat, Sinclair, Conroy, Howat, Walker, Ramsay, Montgomery, Haslam, McLennan—12.

Nays—Hons. Hensley, McEachen, Davies, Longworth, Sol. General, Pope; Messrs Brecken, Walker, Ramsay, Montgomery, Haslam, McLennan—12.

The bill was then committed to a committee of the whole House, and after some time spent thereon, was reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from our last.)

Hon. Mr. Anderson: I am willing to do all in my power to put the Colony in a state of defence against invasion by lawless marauders, whether Fenian or otherwise, and to protect the property of the Colony, and to give us the happiness to live. Some of your hon. members appear to have lost all confidence in the American Government, but I believe in it.

Hon. Mr. Moore: Being to the circumstances in which we are placed, I believe it is our duty to do all in our power for self-defence, but I have not yet lost confidence in the American Government. I think they will yet put a stop to this Fenian movement.

Hon. Mr. Walker: I also will heartily support the resolution, for I think it is really called for. If we show further, it is bound to be a success. I think it is a duty to do so. It is the Fenian organization that we complain of, with which we have no connection. We will defend ourselves against them, as far as it is in our power to do so.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: Unfortunately, I was not in the House when this resolution was introduced. I do not doubt, I am glad of information. This resolution contemplates placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, for the purpose of military defence. It is certainly placing great power in the hands of the Government, but as it has been done by the Legislature of other Colonies, it is, perhaps, right and proper that we should do so. I believe that they have spent a great part of the revenue last year without the consent of the Legislature. I believe the people of this Colony are as loyal as those of any of the neighboring Colonies. Indeed, I am confident that they are all animated by sentiments of loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government. They must know that they are living under the best and freest constitution in the world. They are as free as any people could wish to be. Indeed, if they had any more freedom, it would perhaps be desirable to them. I believe that they are all loyal to the British Crown, and that they are all loyal to the welfare of the people. With regard to this Fenian invasion, which we are proposing to repel, if it takes place, I am of opinion that we will not be troubled with it in this Colony, for I think that organized parties will be put down by the power of the American Government, which I see have taken these people in hand at Eastport and have sent them to prevent them from committing a breach of the neutrality laws. I believe, however, are not so much the invasion of the British troops, as the Fenian movement, which I believe is the main spring of their actions, rather than the feelings of patriotism which they profess to entertain. I believe the movement is not confined to England, but is spreading to other parts of the world. The Fenian or persons of employment, disbanded soldiers, and other persons, who are willing to take anything in their hands, and who are ready to do anything, may be the principal reason why persons living on the borders may have something to fear from them. I believe they will not hesitate to burn or pillage any defenceless town or place where there are no soldiers, and where they can find anything valuable booty. I hope and trust that their depredations will be confined to something of that kind, and only in the most extreme cases. The other Colonies have shown their readiness to do anything in their power to repel the Fenian movement. I believe that the Fenian movement is not confined to England, but is spreading to other parts of the world. I believe that the Fenian movement is not confined to England, but is spreading to other parts of the world. I believe that the Fenian movement is not confined to England, but is spreading to other parts of the world.

will not only place the whole revenue at the disposal of the Government, but also to be taxed higher than we have ever been to support measures that may be deemed necessary to repel foreign invasion, from whatever quarter it may come. He honor the Attorney General alludes to the salary of the highest Government official, and I think it is in a position to pay that amount ourselves. If we would refuse to do so, it might be a good deal to put them in an official position, I think we are justified, under the circumstances in which we are placed, in placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government. It has been in the other Colonies, and I think it is time that we should speak out, and let the Fenian know that we are preparing for them. I see that they have burned two or three houses at Eastport, and that they are preparing to do so in other parts of the Colony. And as we are placing the whole revenue of the Colony at the disposal of the Government, I hope that, with some preparation, the defence of the Colony will be in a good state of readiness, particularly in the fishing season. I have seen three or four hundred American fishing schooners in Malpago at one time, and if there were Fenians there, they might do a great deal of mischief. I hope the Government will do something to organize the Militia, for we cannot have soldiers in all parts of the island. I do not altogether agree with his honor who has just done so. Mr. Goff, in his remarks relating to the payment of the Government's salary. True, the neighboring Colonies pay their own Government, but our salary was all granted away by the Imperial Government. However, as that subject is foreign to the resolution before the House, I will not say anything more upon it at present.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: It may perhaps be inferred from the tone of my remarks, that I am inclined to record hard things against the American people and Government. I feel that I stand where pertinent facts should be stated, and if they sound harsh, it is not mine, but I believe, at the same time, that there are as good Christians in the United States as in any part of the world; but I do not think they take as prominent position in the Government and Legislature of the country as Christian patriots should do; and to that fact, no doubt, many of the troubles which affect the country are to be attributed. The "stump orators" have so disgusted the better classes, that they have left the political arena alone to themselves. With respect to the Government, in relation to England and her Colonies, it is bound to perpetrate no wrong itself, and further, it is bound to restrain its citizens from so doing. And if it will not, or cannot restrain, neither can it protect them. This was the doctrine or principle which Great Britain insisted, in justification of their burning the steamer *Caroline*. The Canadian Government set a good example before the American, in the affair of the St. Alban's raiders. Church and State, in the matter of the Fenian movement, have been robbed by the Southern refugees, simply because they were enjoying protection and hospitality under our flag and happy constitution, at that time. In addition to this, Canada sent a large Volunteer force to the border to preserve peace and order. Let the Americans do likewise, as they will have to come to regret it. With respect to the Fenians, it is my decided conviction that they have a two-fold object in view, in their movements upon the American frontier. Their major object is, if possible, to perpetrate against England, by means of the United States, what they know full well that no power of their own can accomplish. Their minor object is to make the United States a theatre of their operations, and to keep up such a degree of excitement in the "brotherhood" as may appear most conducive to the primary undertaking.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Brecken, with a bill to "incorporate the Charlotteville Woolen Factory Company." Also, by the Hon. Mr. Longworth, with a bill to "incorporate the Western Bank," and a bill to "incorporate the Western Bank," and a bill to "incorporate the Western Bank."

Hon. Mr. Henderson, by command, laid before the House a copy of the Report of the Adjutant-General for 1865.

Adjourned till three o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House several circulars, despatches and other documents on the subject of representation at the Paris universal exhibition of 1867.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Col. Gray, with a bill to "incorporate the Western Bank," and a bill to "incorporate the Western Bank," and a bill to "incorporate the Western Bank."

Hon. Mr. Henderson, by command, laid before the House a copy of the Report of the Adjutant-General for 1865.

Adjourned till three o'clock, p. m.

On motion, a bill to compel masters of Vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, was read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Hon. Mr. McDonald thought it should be the duty of the harbor masters to furnish a copy of the harbor regulations to all vessels which come into the harbors of the island. That was the case in other countries; the harbor regulations were printed in a condensed form, and captains of vessels were furnished with them, so that they might see at a glance what their duties and liabilities were. Masters of vessels often complained that they got into trouble for want of such instructions. Sometimes masters of vessels, coming into the harbor for shelter, were not aware that they were obliged to report at the Custom House within twenty-four hours, and they should have been very strict on this point, and they should know it.

Hon. Mr. President observed that he had seen two hundred vessels in Richmond Bay at one time, and it would entail a good deal of trouble upon the harbor master to furnish each vessel with a copy of the harbor regulations. He thought the collector of light dues would be a more suitable person to perform that duty. The suggestion of his honor was a good one, if it could be carried out. Sometimes, when the collector of light dues went on board a vessel, the master doubted whether he was liable to pay dues, and if he had the harbor regulations it might save a good deal of trouble. It would be sufficient to furnish each officer with a few copies, so that in case where it was deemed necessary, masters of vessels might be supplied with them. It would be a considerable item in the public expenditure if every petty vessel had to be supplied with a copy.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, was of opinion that it would be well to supply each officer with a few copies, so that masters of vessels who wished to have the instructions might purchase them.

Hon. Mr. McDonald had no doubt but that it would do very well to have the instructions for sale, but masters of vessels would purchase them, but he thought they would not be inclined to do so when just visiting a port. It was the duty of the collector of light dues to show his authority, and it would be a good excuse for masters of vessels to refuse payment if they were not aware of the regulations. The expense of printing them would not be very great. Vessels belonging to the island would not require to be furnished with them more than once.

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported the bill agreed to without any amendment.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, by command, laid before the House a copy of the Report of the Adjutant-General for 1865.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Henderson, with a bill to "incorporate the Charlotteville Woolen Factory Company."

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, a bill to incorporate the Charlotteville Woolen Factory Company was read a second time.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

A bill to compel Masters of Vessels to exhibit a light while in harbor in the night time, and a bill to incorporate the "Western Bank" were severally read the third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the "Charlotteville Woolen Factory Company."

Hon. Atty. Gen.: Though it is not the proper time, strictly speaking, to discuss the principle of the bill, yet I rise to express my satisfaction at seeing such a measure before the House, and to say that I will give my hearty concurrence and support. I think a manufactory of this kind is likely to prove not only a profitable speculation to the Company who engage in it, but a great advantage to the interests of the Colony. It relieves the laboring classes from the necessity of seeking their support in any other part of the world, and it will give them a chance to earn their living at home. I believe the manufacturers would be able to feed their men cheaper in this island than in any other part of the world, before we had any manufactory of this kind. I believe that we should export our wool in a raw state, and allow our neighbors to send it back manufactured, and thus lose all the advantages of having it manufactured at home. I believe the manufacturers would be able to feed their men cheaper in this island than in any other part of the world, before we had any manufactory of this kind. I believe that we should export our wool in a raw state, and allow our neighbors to send it back manufactured, and thus lose all the advantages of having it manufactured at home. I believe the manufacturers would be able to feed their men cheaper in this island than in any other part of the world, before we had any manufactory of this kind.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 10, 1866.

NEW LONDON AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES.

We have often heard of the intelligence of the inhabitants of New London, and of its general prosperity. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the locality to be able to speak of it with any degree of certainty, and it may be all that it is represented. We think that, so far as its wealth is concerned, it will compare favorably with any other settlement in the island, but we can hardly say as much for its intelligence, and we will give our reasons. Intelligent communities almost invariably send intelligent men to represent them. This is one of the best criterions by which we can judge of the intelligence of a country. If we see men in Parliament whose speeches and opinions are characterized by soundness and common sense—by moderation and fairness, and who are once in a while called upon to represent intelligent constituencies; that the parties who elect them are good judges of character, and that they choose persons who are an honor to them, instead of a disgrace. If, on the contrary, we see men whose actions and utterances denote utter ignorance and obstinacy, folly and vanity, we naturally and reasonably infer that the districts which they represent are low in the scale of intelligence. Let us apply this reasoning to New London and its representatives.

In doing so, however, we may premise by saying that we bear these gentlemen no enmity. We have no acquaintance with them, further than that which is afforded us by their public career. What we may say is with the best intentions, and for the good of our common country. We merely select them because they represent the so-called enlightened district of New London—because they exhibit in their character and conduct a greater want of intelligence, more narrowness of views, and more sympathy to leaders, through right and wrong, than any other two members in the House.

Messrs. Haslam and Montgomery represent the district alluded to. The former of these gentlemen affects the orator. He assumes a very pompous air, and imagines he is so important a personage that he cannot very well be done without. There is no question that comes before the Legislature on which does not draw a speech, remarkable for nothing but its nonsense. It is generally very dry and stilted, and the views of the party to which he belongs. He is unable to originate a single new idea. If any person takes the trouble of examining his speeches, even after they have been dressed up by the reporter, they will be found to resemble nothing so much as a basket of chaff, in which you might search in vain for a grain of wheat. His vanity is such that he seems to have no sensibility to derision and contempt. Consequently, he is not generally made a butt of himself for the ridicule of the House, and many a sneer and laugh is raised at his expense. Mr. Montgomery, when he does speak, is quite as ridiculous as his colleague, and is distinguished, moreover, for a mulish obstinacy, which makes him thoroughly despised. If an intelligent stranger, on visiting our House of Assembly, and hearing the orations of these two gentlemen, were to ask, who are they? or what kind of people do they represent? And on being informed that they represented the enlightened and flourishing district of New London, we fancy we could hear him exclaim, "They are poor specimens of its intelligence, and they certainly reflect no credit upon it." We do not mean to say that, in private life, they are not exemplary and worthy characters, or that in business which they understand—such, for instance, as ploughing or stock raising—they are not perfectly at home; but in the halls of the Legislature they are certainly out of their place.

We would now ask these gentlemen what have they done, since they had seats in the Legislature, to benefit their constituents or the country at large? Have they originated any new measure? Have they introduced into the House of Assembly any bill which will benefit any class of the inhabitants of this island? We have yet to learn that they ever proposed even a resolution, or made a motion on any subject since they became members of the House. Do they think that supporting the Government in squandering the public money will cuttle them to the respect and gratitude of the people? Do they imagine that justifying the Executive Council in bringing troops here, to put the people down at the Layton's point, is legislation? If so, any bully who can frighten his comrades with a revolver or a bowie-knife, is qualified to be a legislator. Mr. Bright gave utterance to a solemn truth in the House of Commons, on a recent occasion, when he said, "It required no statesmanship to rule a country by brute force; and there is another truth equally as important, that it requires no talent to spend other people's money. Now, in what position do our Government and their supporters stand in this matter? Will anybody deny that they did not rule the country by brute force during last autumn and winter? We think not; and according to Mr. Bright, say, or any other sensible man, that required no statesmanship. Will any person deny that the public funds were recklessly squandered in transporting troops and special constables from one settlement to another to overawe the people? And did that require any talent? What, then, was the cause of all this agitation and expense, and who are to be blamed for it? We answer, the two members from New London, and representatives of their class who support the Government in their unconstitutional acts. They have neither independence nor intelligence enough to separate themselves from a party who have struck deliberate blows at the liberties of the people. We hardly expect that the gentlemen alluded to will admit of their participation in bringing about such a state of affairs; but will any impartial person, for the last few years, hold them guiltless? Nay, and for the passing of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and the false promises held out to the tenantry, stand as their accusers.

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